

Package ‘ggformula’

October 13, 2022

Title Formula Interface to the Grammar of Graphics

Description Provides a formula interface to 'ggplot2' graphics.

Type Package

Version 0.10.2

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LazyData TRUE

LazyLoad TRUE

Depends R (>= 3.1), ggplot2 (>= 3.3), ggstance (>= 0.3.4), scales,
ggridges

Imports mosaicCore (>= 0.7.0), rlang, magrittr, tibble, stringr,
ggforce, grid, labelled

Suggests tidyr, mosaicData, dplyr, lattice, mosaic, palmerpenguins,
testthat, vdiff, knitr, rmarkdown, lubridate, survival, broom,
maps, maptools, rgeos, sf, purrr, ggthemes, covr, ggplot2movies

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 7.2.1

Encoding UTF-8

URL <https://github.com/ProjectMOSAIC/ggformula>

BugReports <https://github.com/ProjectMOSAIC/ggformula/issues>

Collate 'MIpop-doc.R' 'formula2aes.R' 'gf_aux.R' 'gf_dist.R'
'layer_factory.R' 'gf_function2d.R' 'gf_functions.R'
'gf_plot.R' 'ggstance.R' 'ggridges.R' 'ggstrings.R'
'newplots.R' 'reexports.R' 'scales.R' 'utils.R' 'relabel.R'
'vdiff.R' 'zzz.R'

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2022-09-01 00:00:02 UTC

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discrete_breaks	<i>Discrete Breaks</i>
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Description

Creates a function that can be passed to scales for creating discrete breaks at multiples of resolution.

Usage

```
discrete_breaks(resolution = 1)
```

Arguments

resolution Resolution of the breaks

Value

A function that can be passed to scales functions as the breaks argument.

Examples

```
x <- rbinom(100, 100, 0.4)
p <- gf_bar( ~ x)
p %>% gf_refine(scale_x_continuous(breaks = discrete_breaks()))
p %>% gf_refine(scale_x_continuous(breaks = discrete_breaks(5)))
p %>% gf_refine(scale_x_continuous(breaks = discrete_breaks(2)))
```

`gf_abline`*Reference lines – horizontal, vertical, and diagonal.*

Description

These functions create layers that display lines described in various ways. Unlike most of the plotting functions in `ggformula`, these functions do not take a formula as input for describing positional attributes of the plot.

Usage

```
gf_abline(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  slope,  
  intercept,  
  color,  
  size,  
  linetype,  
  alpha,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = FALSE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

```
gf_hline(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  yintercept,  
  color,  
  size,  
  linetype,  
  alpha,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,
```

```

caption,
show.legend = NA,
show.help = NULL,
inherit = FALSE,
environment = parent.frame()
)

gf_vline(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  xintercept,
  color,
  size,
  linetype,
  alpha,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = FALSE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

gf_coefline(object = NULL, coef = NULL, model = NULL, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
<code>gformula</code>	Must be <code>NULL</code> .
<code>data</code>	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .

color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
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.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.
xintercept, yintercept, slope, intercept	Parameters that control the position of the line. If these are set, data, mapping and show.legend are overridden.
coef	A numeric vector of coefficients.
model	A model from which to extract coefficients.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_abline\(\)](#), [ggplot2::geom_vline\(\)](#), [ggplot2::geom_hline\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mtcars2 <- df_stats(wt ~ cyl, data = mtcars, median_wt = median)
gf_point(wt ~ hp, size = ~wt, color = ~cyl, data = mtcars) %>%
  gf_abline(slope = ~0, intercept = ~median_wt, color = ~cyl, data = mtcars2)

gf_point(wt ~ hp, size = ~wt, color = ~cyl, data = mtcars) %>%
  gf_abline(slope = 0, intercept = 3, color = "green")

# avoid warnings by using formulas:

gf_point(wt ~ hp, size = ~wt, color = ~cyl, data = mtcars) %>%
  gf_abline(slope = ~0, intercept = ~3, color = "green")

gf_point(wt ~ hp, size = ~wt, color = ~cyl, data = mtcars) %>%
  gf_hline(yintercept = ~median_wt, color = ~cyl, data = mtcars2)

gf_point(mpg ~ hp, color = ~cyl, size = ~wt, data = mtcars) %>%
  gf_abline(color = "red", slope = ~ - 0.10, intercept = ~ 35)

gf_point(mpg ~ hp, color = ~cyl, size = ~wt, data = mtcars) %>%
  gf_abline(
```

```

    color = "red", slope = ~slope, intercept = ~intercept,
    data = data.frame(slope = -0.10, intercept = 33:35)
  )

# We can set the color of the guidelines while mapping color in other layers
gf_point(mpg ~ hp, color = ~cyl, size = ~ wt, data = mtcars) %>%
  gf_hline(color = "navy", yintercept = ~ c(20, 25), data = NA) %>%
  gf_vline(color = "brown", xintercept = ~ c(200, 300), data = NA)

# If we want to map the color of the guidelines, it must work with the
# scale of the other colors in the plot.
gf_point(mpg ~ hp, size = ~wt, data = mtcars, alpha = 0.3) %>%
  gf_hline(color = ~"horizontal", yintercept = ~ c(20, 25), data = NA) %>%
  gf_vline(color = ~"vertical", xintercept = ~ c(100, 200, 300), data = NA)

gf_point(mpg ~ hp, size = ~wt, color = ~ factor(cyl), data = mtcars, alpha = 0.3) %>%
  gf_hline(color = "orange", yintercept = ~ 20) %>%
  gf_vline(color = ~ c("4", "6", "8"), xintercept = ~ c(80, 120, 250), data = NA)

gf_point(mpg ~ hp, size = ~wt, color = ~ factor(cyl), data = mtcars, alpha = 0.3) %>%
  gf_hline(color = "orange", yintercept = ~ 20) %>%
  gf_vline(color = c("green", "red", "blue"), xintercept = ~ c(80, 120, 250),
    data = NA)

# reversing the layers requires using inherit = FALSE
gf_hline(color = "orange", yintercept = ~ 20) %>%
  gf_vline(color = ~ c("4", "6", "8"), xintercept = ~ c(80, 120, 250), data = NA) %>%
  gf_point(mpg ~ hp,
    size = ~wt, color = ~ factor(cyl), data = mtcars, alpha = 0.3,
    inherit = FALSE
  )

```

gf_area

Formula interface to geom_area()

Description

For each x value, `geom_ribbon()` displays a y interval defined by `ymin` and `ymax`. `geom_area()` is a special case of `geom_ribbon()`, where the `ymin` is fixed to 0 and `y` is used instead of `ymax`.

Usage

```

gf_area(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,

```

```

fill,
group,
linetype,
size,
xlab,
ylab,
title,
subtitle,
caption,
geom = "area",
stat = "identity",
position = "identity",
show.legend = NA,
show.help = NULL,
inherit = TRUE,
environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .

ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the 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.
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.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_area\(\)](#)

Examples

```
if (require(dplyr) && require(mosaicData)) {
  Temps <- Weather %>%
    filter(city == "Chicago", year == 2016, month <= 4)
  gf_linerange(low_temp + high_temp ~ date, color = ~high_temp, data = Temps)
  gf_ribbon(low_temp + high_temp ~ date, data = Temps, color = "navy", alpha = 0.3)
  gf_area(high_temp ~ date, data = Temps, color = "navy", alpha = 0.3)

  gf_ribbon(low_temp + high_temp ~ date, data = Weather, alpha = 0.3) %>%
    gf_facet_grid(city ~ .)

  gf_linerange(low_temp + high_temp ~ date, color = ~high_temp, data = Weather) %>%
    gf_facet_grid(city ~ .) %>%
    gf_refine(scale_colour_gradientn(colors = rev(rainbow(5))))
}
```

gf_ash

Average Shifted Histograms

Description

An ASH plot is the average over all histograms of a fixed bin width. `geom_ash()` and `gf_ash()` provide ways to create ASH plots using **ggplot2** or **ggformula**.

Usage

```
gf_ash(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "line",  
  stat = "ash",  
  position = "identity",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)  
  
stat_ash(  
  mapping = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  geom = "line",  
  position = "identity",  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  show.legend = NA,  
  inherit.aes = TRUE,  
  binwidth = NULL,  
  adjust = 1,  
  ...  
)  
  
geom_ash(  
  mapping = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  stat = "ash",  
  position = "identity",  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  show.legend = NA,  
  inherit.aes = TRUE,  
  binwidth = NULL,  
  adjust = 1,
```

```
    ...
  )
```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $\sim x$ or $y \sim x$. y may be <code>stat(density)</code> or <code>stat(count)</code> or <code>stat(ndensity)</code> or <code>stat(ncount)</code> . Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
stat	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.
mapping	set of aesthetic mappings created by <code>aes()</code> or <code>aes_()</code> .
na.rm	If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.
inherit.aes	A logical indicating whether default aesthetics are inherited.
binwidth	the width of the histogram bins. If NULL (the default) the binwidth will be chosen so that approximately 10 bins cover the data. <code>adjust</code> can be used to increase or decrease binwidth.
adjust	a numeric adjustment to binwidth. Primarily useful when binwidth is not specified. Increasing <code>adjust</code> makes the plot smoother.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

`geom_histogram()`, `link{gf_histogram}()`.

Examples

```
data(penguins, package = "palmerpenguins")
gf_ash(~bill_length_mm, color = ~species, data = penguins)
gf_ash(~bill_length_mm, color = ~species, data = penguins, adjust = 2)
gf_ash(~bill_length_mm, color = ~species, data = penguins, binwidth = 1)
gf_ash(~bill_length_mm, color = ~species, data = penguins, binwidth = 1, adjust = 2)
ggplot(faithful, aes(x = eruptions)) +
  geom_histogram(aes(y = stat(density)),
    fill = "lightskyblue", colour = "gray50", alpha = 0.2
  ) +
  geom_ash(colour = "red") +
  geom_ash(colour = "forestgreen", adjust = 2) +
  geom_ash(colour = "navy", adjust = 1 / 2) +
  theme_minimal()
```

gf_bar

Formula interface to geom_bar()

Description

There are two types of bar charts: `geom_bar()` and `geom_col()`. `geom_bar()` makes the height of the bar proportional to the number of cases in each group (or if the `weight` aesthetic is supplied, the sum of the weights). If you want the heights of the bars to represent values in the data, use `geom_col()` instead. `geom_bar()` uses `stat_count()` by default: it counts the number of cases at each `x` position. `geom_col()` uses `stat_identity()`: it leaves the data as is.

Usage

```
gf_bar(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  fill,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  width = NULL,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "bar",  
  stat = "count",  
  position = "stack",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

```
gf_counts(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  fill,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  width = NULL,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "bar",  
  stat = "count",  
  position = "stack",  
  show.legend = NA,
```

```
    show.help = NULL,  
    inherit = TRUE,  
    environment = parent.frame()  
  )  
  
  gf_props(  
    object = NULL,  
    gformula = NULL,  
    data = NULL,  
    ...,  
    alpha,  
    color,  
    fill,  
    group,  
    linetype,  
    size,  
    xlab,  
    ylab = "proportion",  
    title,  
    subtitle,  
    caption,  
    geom = "bar",  
    stat = "count",  
    position = "stack",  
    show.legend = NA,  
    show.help = NULL,  
    inherit = TRUE,  
    environment = parent.frame(),  
    denom = ~PANEL  
  )  
  
  gf_percents(  
    object = NULL,  
    gformula = NULL,  
    data = NULL,  
    ...,  
    alpha,  
    color,  
    fill,  
    group,  
    linetype,  
    size,  
    xlab,  
    ylab = "percent",  
    title,  
    subtitle,  
    caption,  
    geom = "bar",
```

```
    stat = "count",
    position = "stack",
    show.legend = NA,
    show.help = NULL,
    inherit = TRUE,
    environment = parent.frame(),
    denom = ~PANEL
  )
```

```
gf_countsh(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  width = NULL,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "barh",
  stat = "counth",
  position = "stackv",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)
```

```
gf_colh(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  width = NULL,
  xlab,
```

```
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "colh",  
  stat = "identity",  
  position = "stackv",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)  
  
gf_propsh(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  fill,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  xlab = "proportion",  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "barh",  
  stat = "counth",  
  position = "stackv",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame(),  
  denom = ~PANEL  
)  
  
gf_percentsh(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  fill,  
  group,
```

```

  linetype,
  size,
  xlab = "percent",
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "barh",
  stat = "counth",
  position = "stackv",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame(),
  denom = ~PANEL
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula, typically with shape $\sim x$. ($y \sim x$ is also possible, but typically using one of <code>gf_col()</code> , <code>gf_props()</code> , or <code>gf_percents()</code> is preferable to using this formula shape.) Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
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 <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
width	Width of the bars.

xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom, stat	Override the default connection between geom_bar() and stat_count() .
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.
denom	A formula, the right hand side of which describes the denominators used for computing proportions and percents. These are computed after the stat has been applied to the data and should refer to variables available at that point. See the examples.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using [facet_wrap\(\)](#) or [facet_grid\(\)](#). This provides an alternative to [gf_facet_wrap\(\)](#) and [gf_facet_grid\(\)](#) that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_bar\(\)](#)

Examples

```

gf_bar(~substance, data = mosaicData::HELPrct)
gf_bar(~substance, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex)
gf_bar(~substance,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex,
  position = position_dodge()
)
# gf_counts() is another name for gf_bar()
gf_counts(~substance,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex,
  position = position_dodge()
)
# gf_props() and gf_percents() use proportions or percentages instead of counts
# use denom to control which denominators are used.
gf_props(~substance,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex,
  position = position_dodge()
)
gf_props(substance ~ .,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex,
  position = position_dodge(),
  orientation = 'y'
)
gf_propsh(substance ~ .,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex,
  position = position_dodgev(),
)

gf_percents(~substance,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex,
  position = position_dodge()
)
gf_percents(~substance,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex,
  position = position_dodge(),
  denom = ~x
)
gf_percents(~substance,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex,
  position = position_dodge(),
  denom = ~fill
)
gf_percents(~substance | sex,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~homeless,
  position = position_dodge()
)
gf_percents(~substance | sex,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
  fill = ~homeless,
  denom = ~fill,
  position = position_dodge()
)

```

```

gf_percents(~substance | sex,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
  fill = ~homeless,
  denom = ~interaction(fill, PANEL),
  position = position_dodge()
)
if (require(scales)) {
  gf_percents(~substance,
    data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex,
    position = position_dodge(),
    denom = ~ x,
  ) %>%
  gf_refine(scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::percent))
}

```

gf_barh

Formula interface to geom_barh()

Description

Horizontal version of [geom_bar\(\)](#).

Usage

```

gf_barh(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  width = NULL,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "barh",
  stat = "counth",
  position = "stackv",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula, typically with shape $\sim x$. ($y \sim x$ is also possible, but typically using one of <code>gf_col()</code> , <code>gf_props()</code> , or <code>gf_percents()</code> is preferable to using this formula shape.) Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
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 <code>ggplot()</code> . A data.frame, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> 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. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
width	Width of the bars.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
stat	Override the default connection between <code>geom_bar()</code> and <code>stat_count()</code> .
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Horizontal Geoms

There are two ways to obtain "horizontal" geoms: (1) The `ggstance` package provides a set of "horizontal" geoms and positions; (2) Thee `ggplot2` now provides an orientation argument for "native" horizontal geoms and positions. `ggformula` supports both.

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggstance::geom_barh\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_barh(~Diet, data = ChickWeight)
gf_bar(Diet ~ ., data = ChickWeight, orientation = 'y' )
gf_barh(~substance, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex)
gf_bar(substance ~ ., data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex, orientation = 'y')
gf_barh(~substance,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex,
  position = position_dodgev()
)
# gf_countsh() is another name for gf_barh()
gf_countsh(~Diet, data = ChickWeight)

# gf_propsh() and gf_percentsh() use proportions or percentages instead of counts
gf_propsh(substance ~ ., data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex,
  position = position_dodgev())
gf_props(substance ~ ., data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex,
  position = position_dodge(), orientation = 'y')
gf_props(~substance, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex,
  position = position_dodge())
gf_percentsh(~substance, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex,
```

```
position = position_dodge())

if (require(scales)) {
  gf_props(~substance, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex,
    position = position_dodge()) %>%
    gf_refine(scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::percent))
}
```

gf_bin2d*Formula interface to geom_bin2d()*

Description

geom_bin2d() uses `ggplot2::stat_bin2d()` to bin the data before using `gf_tile()` to display the results.

Usage

```
gf_bin2d(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "tile",
  stat = "bin2d",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

object When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.

<code>gformula</code>	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
<code>data</code>	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
<code>alpha</code>	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
<code>color</code>	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
<code>fill</code>	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
<code>group</code>	Used for grouping.
<code>linetype</code>	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
<code>size</code>	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
<code>xlab</code>	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
<code>ylab</code>	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
<code>title, subtitle, caption</code>	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
<code>geom</code>	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
<code>stat</code>	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
<code>position</code>	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
<code>show.legend</code>	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
<code>show.help</code>	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
<code>inherit</code>	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
<code>environment</code>	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using [facet_wrap\(\)](#) or [facet_grid\(\)](#). This provides an alternative to [gf_facet_wrap\(\)](#) and [gf_facet_grid\(\)](#) that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

`ggplot2::geom_bin2d()`, `gf_tile()`

Examples

```
gf_bin2d(eruptions ~ waiting, data = faithful, bins = 15) %>%  
  gf_refine(scale_fill_viridis_c(begin = 0.1, end = 0.9))
```

gf_blank

Formula interface to geom_blank()

Description

The blank geom draws nothing, but can be a useful way of ensuring common scales between different plots. See `expand_limits()` for more details.

Usage

```
gf_blank(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "blank",
```

```

  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

gf_frame(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "blank",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
stat	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.

show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_blank\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_point((c(0, 1)) ~ (c(0, 5)))
gf_frame((c(0, 1)) ~ (c(0, 5)))
gf_blank((c(0, 1)) ~ (c(0, 5)))
# gf_blank() can be used to expand the view
gf_point((c(0, 1)) ~ (c(0, 5))) %>%
  gf_blank((c(0, 3)) ~ (c(-2, 7)))
```

`gf_boxplot`*Formula interface to `geom_boxplot()`*

Description

The boxplot compactly displays the distribution of a continuous variable. It visualises five summary statistics (the median, two hinges and two whiskers), and all "outlying" points individually.

Usage

```
gf_boxplot(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  fill,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  coef,  
  outlier.color = NULL,  
  outlier.fill = NULL,  
  outlier.shape = 19,  
  outlier.size = 1.5,  
  outlier.stroke = 0.5,  
  outlier.alpha = NULL,  
  notch = FALSE,  
  notchwidth = 0.5,  
  varwidth = FALSE,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "boxplot",  
  stat = "boxplot",  
  position = "dodge",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
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 <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
coef	Length of the whiskers as multiple of IQR. Defaults to 1.5.
outlier.color, outlier.fill, outlier.shape, outlier.size, outlier.stroke, outlier.alpha	Default aesthetics for outliers. Set to NULL to inherit from the aesthetics used for the box. In the unlikely event you specify both US and UK spellings of colour, the US spelling will take precedence. Sometimes it can be useful to hide the outliers, for example when overlaying the raw data points on top of the boxplot. Hiding the outliers can be achieved by setting <code>outlier.shape = NA</code> . Importantly, this does not remove the outliers, it only hides them, so the range calculated for the y-axis will be the same with outliers shown and outliers hidden.
notch	If FALSE (default) make a standard box plot. If TRUE, make a notched box plot. Notches are used to compare groups; if the notches of two boxes do not overlap, this suggests that the medians are significantly different.
notchwidth	For a notched box plot, width of the notch relative to the body (defaults to <code>notchwidth = 0.5</code>).
varwidth	If FALSE (default) make a standard box plot. If TRUE, boxes are drawn with widths proportional to the square-roots of the number of observations in the groups (possibly weighted, using the <code>weight</code> aesthetic).

xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom, stat	Use to override the default connection between <code>geom_boxplot()</code> and <code>stat_boxplot()</code> .
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, B will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

References

McGill, R., Tukey, J. W. and Larsen, W. A. (1978) Variations of box plots. The American Statistician 32, 12-16.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_boxplot\(\)](#), [fivenum\(\)](#), [df_stats\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_boxplot(age ~ substance, data = mosaicData::HELPrct)
gf_boxplot(age ~ substance, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, varwidth = TRUE)
gf_boxplot(age ~ substance, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, color = ~sex)
gf_boxplot(age ~ substance,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
  color = ~sex, outlier.color = "gray50"
)
# longer whiskers
gf_boxplot(age ~ substance,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
  color = ~sex, coef = 2
)

# Note: width for boxplots is full width of box.
#       For jittering, it is the half-width.
gf_boxplot(age ~ substance | sex,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
  coef = 5, width = 0.4
) %>%
  gf_jitter(width = 0.2, alpha = 0.3)
# move boxplots away a bit by adjusting dodge
gf_boxplot(age ~ substance,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
  color = ~sex, position = position_dodge(width = 0.9)
)
```

gf_boxploth

Formula interface to geom_boxploth()

Description

Horizontal version of [geom_boxplot\(\)](#).

Usage

```
gf_boxploth(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  coef,
```

```

outlier.color = NULL,
outlier.fill = NULL,
outlier.shape = 19,
outlier.size = 1.5,
outlier.stroke = 0.5,
outlier.alpha = NULL,
notch = FALSE,
notchwidth = 0.5,
varwidth = FALSE,
xlab,
ylab,
title,
subtitle,
caption,
geom = "boxploth",
stat = "boxploth",
position = "dodgev",
show.legend = NA,
show.help = NULL,
inherit = TRUE,
environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.

linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
coef	Length of the whiskers as multiple of IQR. Defaults to 1.5.
outlier.color, outlier.size, outlier.stroke, outlier.shape	Default aesthetics for outliers. Set to NULL to inherit from the aesthetics used for the box. In the unlikely event you specify both US and UK spellings of colour, the US spelling will take precedence. Sometimes it can be useful to hide the outliers, for example when overlaying the raw data points on top of the boxplot. Hiding the outliers can be achieved by setting outlier.shape = NA. Importantly, this does not remove the outliers, it only hides them, so the range calculated for the y-axis will be the same with outliers shown and outliers hidden.
outlier.fill	Default aesthetics for outliers. Set to NULL to inherit from the aesthetics used for the box. In the unlikely event you specify both US and UK spellings of colour, the US spelling will take precedence. Sometimes it can be useful to hide the outliers, for example when overlaying the raw data points on top of the boxplot. Hiding the outliers can be achieved by setting outlier.shape = NA. Importantly, this does not remove the outliers, it only hides them, so the range calculated for the y-axis will be the same with outliers shown and outliers hidden.
outlier.alpha	Default aesthetics for outliers. Set to NULL to inherit from the aesthetics used for the box. In the unlikely event you specify both US and UK spellings of colour, the US spelling will take precedence. Sometimes it can be useful to hide the outliers, for example when overlaying the raw data points on top of the boxplot. Hiding the outliers can be achieved by setting outlier.shape = NA. Importantly, this does not remove the outliers, it only hides them, so the range calculated for the y-axis will be the same with outliers shown and outliers hidden.
notch	If FALSE (default) make a standard box plot. If TRUE, make a notched box plot. Notches are used to compare groups; if the notches of two boxes do not overlap, this suggests that the medians are significantly different.
notchwidth	For a notched box plot, width of the notch relative to the body (defaults to notchwidth = 0.5).
varwidth	If FALSE (default) make a standard box plot. If TRUE, boxes are drawn with widths proportional to the square-roots of the number of observations in the groups (possibly weighted, using the weight aesthetic).
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.

stat	Use to override the default connection between geom_boxplot and stat_boxplot.
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Horizontal Geoms

There are two ways to obtain "horizontal" geoms: (1) The ggstance package provides a set of "horizontal" geoms and positions; (2) Thee ggplot2 now provides an orientation argument for "native" horizontal geoms and positions. ggformula supports both.

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in gformula. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set can be set using arguments of the form attribute = value or mapped using arguments of the form attribute = ~ expression.

In formulas of the form A | B, B will be used to form facets using facet_wrap() or facet_grid(). This provides an alternative to gf_facet_wrap() and gf_facet_grid() that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of gformula. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggstance::geom_boxploth\(\)](#), [fivenum\(\)](#), [df_stats\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_boxploth(sex ~ age, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, varwidth = TRUE)
gf_boxplot(sex ~ age, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, varwidth = TRUE, orientation = 'y')
gf_boxploth(substance ~ age, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, color = ~sex)
# move boxplots away a bit by adjusting dodge
gf_boxploth(substance ~ age,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct, color = ~sex,
```

```

    position = position_dodgev(height = 0.9)
  )
  # gf_boxplot guesses horizontal because substance is categorical
  gf_boxplot(substance ~ age,
    data = mosaicData::HELPrct, color = ~sex,
    position = position_dodge(width = 0.9)
  )
  gf_boxploth(substance ~ age, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, color = ~sex, outlier.color = "gray50")
  # longer whiskers
  gf_boxploth(substance ~ age, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, color = ~sex, coef = 2)
  # Note: height for boxplots is full width of box.
  # For jittering, it is the half-height.
  gf_boxploth(substance ~ age | sex, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, coef = 5, height = 0.4) %>%
    gf_jitter(height = 0.2, alpha = 0.3)

# combining boxplots and histograms
gf_histogram(~eruptions, data = faithful) %>%
  gf_boxploth(0 ~ eruptions, alpha = 0, width = 2)
gf_histogram(~eruptions, data = faithful) %>%
  gf_boxploth(-2 ~ eruptions, alpha = 0, width = 2)
gf_histogram(~eruptions, data = faithful) %>%
  gf_boxploth(32 ~ eruptions, alpha = 0, width = 2)

```

gf_col

Formula interface to geom_col()

Description

There are two types of bar charts: `geom_bar()` and `geom_col()`. `geom_bar()` makes the height of the bar proportional to the number of cases in each group (or if the weight aesthetic is supplied, the sum of the weights). If you want the heights of the bars to represent values in the data, use `geom_col()` instead. `geom_bar()` uses `stat_count()` by default: it counts the number of cases at each x position. `geom_col()` uses `stat_identity()`: it leaves the data as is.

Usage

```

gf_col(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  xlab,
  ylab,

```

```

  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "col",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "stack",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
stat	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_col\(\)](#)

Examples

```
SomeData <- data.frame(
  group = LETTERS[1:3],
  count = c(20, 25, 18)
)
gf_col(count ~ group, data = SomeData)

# A Pareto chart

if (require(dplyr) && require(mosaicData)) {
  HELPrct %>%
    group_by(substance) %>%
    summarise(count = n()) %>%
    ungroup() %>%
    dplyr::arrange(-count) %>%
    mutate(
      cumcount = cumsum(count),
      substance = reorder(substance, -count)
    ) %>%
    gf_col(count ~ substance, fill = "skyblue") %>%
    gf_point(cumcount ~ substance) %>%
    gf_line(cumcount ~ substance, group = 1) %>%
    gf_refine(
      scale_y_continuous(sec.axis = sec_axis(~ . / nrow(HELPrct)))
    )
}
```

`gf_contour`*Formula interface to `geom_contour()` and `geom_contour_filled()`*

Description

`ggplot2` can not draw true 3D surfaces, but you can use `geom_contour()`, `geom_contour_filled()`, and `geom_tile()` to visualise 3D surfaces in 2D. To specify a valid surface, the data must contain x, y, and z coordinates, and each unique combination of x and y can appear at most once. Contouring requires that the points can be rearranged so that the z values form a matrix, with rows corresponding to unique x values, and columns corresponding to unique y values. Missing entries are allowed, but contouring will only be done on cells of the grid with all four z values present. If your data is irregular, you can interpolate to a grid before visualising using the `interp::interp()` function from the `interp` package (or one of the interpolating functions from the `akima` package.)

Usage

```
gf_contour(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "contour",  
  stat = "contour",  
  position = "identity",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

```
gf_contour_filled(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "contour_filled",  
  stat = "contour_filled",
```

```

    position = "identity",
    show.legend = NA,
    show.help = NULL,
    inherit = TRUE,
    environment = parent.frame()
  )

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
stat	The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? <code>NA</code> , the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. <code>FALSE</code> never includes, and <code>TRUE</code> always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
show.help	If <code>TRUE</code> , display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_contour\(\)](#), [gf_density_2d\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_density_2d(eruptions ~ waiting, data = faithful, alpha = 0.5, color = "navy") %>%
  gf_contour(density ~ waiting + eruptions, data = faithful, bins = 10, color = "red")
gf_contour_filled(density ~ waiting + eruptions, data = faithful, bins = 10,
  show.legend = FALSE) %>%
  gf_jitter(eruptions ~ waiting, data = faithful, color = "white", alpha = 0.5,
  inherit = FALSE)
```

gf_count

Formula interface to geom_count()

Description

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

Usage

```
gf_count(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
```

```

    shape,
    size,
    stroke,
    xlab,
    ylab,
    title,
    subtitle,
    caption,
    geom = "point",
    stat = "sum",
    position = "identity",
    show.legend = NA,
    show.help = NULL,
    inherit = TRUE,
    environment = parent.frame()
  )

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
shape	An integer or letter shape or a formula used for mapping shape.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
stroke	A numeric size of the border or a formula used to map stroke.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
stat	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.

show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_count\(\)](#)

Examples

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

gf_count(hwy ~ cty, data = mpg, alpha = 0.3) %>%
  gf_refine(scale_size_area())
```

`gf_crossbar`*Formula interface to geom_crossbar()*

Description

Various ways of representing a vertical interval defined by x , $ymin$ and $ymax$. Each case draws a single graphical object.

Usage

```
gf_crossbar(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  fatten = 2.5,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "crossbar",  
  stat = "identity",  
  position = "identity",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

```
gf_crossbarh(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  fatten = 2.5,  
  xlab,
```

```

  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "crossbarh",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y + y_{\min} + y_{\max} \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
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 <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
fatten	A multiplicative factor used to increase the size of the middle bar in <code>geom_crossbar()</code> and the middle point in <code>geom_pointrange()</code> .
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .

geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the 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.
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.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_crossbar\(\)](#)

Examples

```
if (require(mosaicData) && require(dplyr)) {
  HELP2 <- HELPrct %>%
    group_by(substance, sex) %>%
    summarise(
      mean.age = mean(age),
      median.age = median(age),
      max.age = max(age),
      min.age = min(age),
      sd.age = sd(age),
      lo = mean.age - sd.age,
      hi = mean.age + sd.age
    )
}
```

```

)

gf_jitter(age ~ substance, data = HELPrct,
  alpha = 0.7, width = 0.2, height = 0, color = "skyblue") %>%
gf_pointrange(mean.age + lo + hi ~ substance, data = HELP2) %>%
gf_facet_grid(~sex)

gf_jitter(age ~ substance, data = HELPrct,
  alpha = 0.7, width = 0.2, height = 0, color = "skyblue") %>%
gf_errorbar(lo + hi ~ substance, data = HELP2, inherit = FALSE) %>%
gf_facet_grid(~sex)

gf_jitter(age ~ substance, data = HELPrct,
  alpha = 0.7, width = 0.2, height = 0, color = "skyblue") %>%
gf_crossbar(mean.age + lo + hi ~ substance, data = HELP2,
  fill = "transparent") %>%
gf_facet_grid(~sex)

gf_jitter(substance ~ age, data = HELPrct,
  alpha = 0.7, height = 0.2, width = 0, color = "skyblue") %>%
gf_crossbarh(substance ~ mean.age + lo + hi, data = HELP2,
  fill = "transparent", color = "red") %>%
gf_facet_grid(~sex)
}

```

gf_curve

Formula interface to geom_curve()

Description

`geom_segment()` draws a straight line between points (x, y) and (xend, yend). `geom_curve()` draws a curved line. See the underlying drawing function `grid::curveGrob()` for the parameters that control the curve.

Usage

```

gf_curve(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  curvature = 0.5,
  angle = 90,

```

```

ncp = 5,
arrow = NULL,
lineend = "butt",
xlab,
ylab,
title,
subtitle,
caption,
geom = "curve",
stat = "identity",
position = "identity",
show.legend = NA,
show.help = NULL,
inherit = TRUE,
environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y + yend \sim x + xend$.
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 <code>ggplot()</code> . A data.frame, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> 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. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
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 <code>arrow()</code> .
lineend	Line end style (round, butt, square).
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the 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.
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.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, B will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

`ggplot2::geom_curve()`

Examples

```
D <- data.frame(x1 = 2.62, x2 = 3.57, y1 = 21.0, y2 = 15.0)
gf_point(mpg ~ wt, data = mtcars) %>%
  gf_curve(y1 + y2 ~ x1 + x2, data = D, color = "navy") %>%
  gf_segment(y1 + y2 ~ x1 + x2, data = D, color = "red")
```

`gf_density`*Formula interface to stat_density()*

Description

Computes and draws a kernel density estimate, which is a smoothed version of the histogram and is a useful alternative when the data come from an underlying smooth distribution. The only difference between `gf_dens()` and `gf_density()` is the default geom used to show the density curve: `gf_density()` uses an area geom (which can be filled). `gf_dens()` using a line geom (which cannot be filled).

Usage

```
gf_density(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha = 0.5,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  kernel = "gaussian",
  n = 512,
  trim = FALSE,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "area",
  stat = "density",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)
```

```
gf_dens(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha = 0.5,  
  color,  
  fill = NA,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  kernel = "gaussian",  
  n = 512,  
  trim = FALSE,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "line",  
  stat = "density",  
  position = "identity",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

```
gf_dens2(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha = 0.5,  
  color,  
  fill = NA,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  kernel = "gaussian",  
  n = 512,  
  trim = FALSE,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "density_line",
```

```

  stat = "density",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $\sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>\sim head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = \sim expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
kernel	Kernel. See list of available kernels in <code>density()</code> .
n	number of equally spaced points at which the density is to be estimated, should be a power of two, see <code>density()</code> for details
trim	If <code>FALSE</code> , the default, each density is computed on the full range of the data. If <code>TRUE</code> , each density is computed over the range of that group: this typically means the estimated x values will not line-up, and hence you won't be able to stack density values. This parameter only matters if you are displaying multiple densities in one plot or if you are manually adjusting the scale limits.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .

title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom, stat	Use to override the default connection between <code>geom_density()</code> and <code>stat_density()</code> .
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using [facet_wrap\(\)](#) or [facet_grid\(\)](#). This provides an alternative to [gf_facet_wrap\(\)](#) and [gf_facet_grid\(\)](#) that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[gf_ash\(\)](#), [ggplot2::geom_density\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_dens()
data(penguins, package = "palmerpenguins")
gf_density(~bill_length_mm, fill = ~species, data = penguins)
gf_dens(~bill_length_mm, color = ~species, data = penguins)
gf_dens2(~bill_length_mm, color = ~species, fill = ~species, data = penguins)
gf_freqpoly(~bill_length_mm, color = ~species, data = penguins, bins = 15)
# Chaining in the data
data(penguins, package = "palmerpenguins")
penguins %>% gf_dens(~bill_length_mm, color = ~species)
# horizontal orientation
penguins %>% gf_dens(bill_length_mm ~ ., color = ~species)
```

gf_density_2d	<i>Formula</i>	<i>interface</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>geom_density_2d()</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>geom_density_2d_filled()</i>
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Description

Perform a 2D kernel density estimation using `MASS::kde2d()` and display the results with contours. This can be useful for dealing with overplotting. This is a 2D version of `geom_density()`. `geom_density_2d()` draws contour lines, and `geom_density_2d_filled()` draws filled contour bands.

Usage

```
gf_density_2d(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  contour = TRUE,  
  n = 100,  
  h = NULL,  
  lineend = "butt",  
  linejoin = "round",  
  linemitre = 1,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "density_2d",  
  stat = "density_2d",  
  position = "identity",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)  
  
gf_density_2d_filled(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,
```

```
    ...,
    alpha,
    color,
    group,
    linetype,
    size,
    contour = TRUE,
    n = 100,
    h = NULL,
    lineend = "butt",
    linejoin = "round",
    linemitre = 1,
    xlab,
    ylab,
    title,
    subtitle,
    caption,
    geom = "density_2d_filled",
    stat = "density_2d_filled",
    position = "identity",
    show.legend = NA,
    show.help = NULL,
    inherit = TRUE,
    environment = parent.frame()
)

gf_density2d(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  contour = TRUE,
  n = 100,
  h = NULL,
  lineend = "butt",
  linejoin = "round",
  linemitre = 1,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "density2d",
```

```

    stat = "density2d",
    position = "identity",
    show.legend = NA,
    show.help = NULL,
    inherit = TRUE,
    environment = parent.frame()
  )

gf_density2d_filled(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  contour = TRUE,
  n = 100,
  h = NULL,
  lineend = "butt",
  linejoin = "round",
  linemitre = 1,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "density2d_filled",
  stat = "density_2d_filled",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
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 <code>ggplot()</code> . 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)`).

...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
<code>alpha</code>	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
<code>color</code>	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
<code>group</code>	Used for grouping.
<code>linetype</code>	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
<code>size</code>	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
<code>contour</code>	If TRUE, contour the results of the 2d density estimation.
<code>n</code>	Number of grid points in each direction.
<code>h</code>	Bandwidth (vector of length two). If NULL, estimated using <code>MASS::bandwidth.nrd()</code> .
<code>lineend</code>	Line end style (round, butt, square).
<code>linejoin</code>	Line join style (round, mitre, bevel).
<code>linemitre</code>	Line mitre limit (number greater than 1).
<code>xlab</code>	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
<code>ylab</code>	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
<code>title, subtitle, caption</code>	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
<code>geom, stat</code>	Use to override the default connection between <code>geom_density_2d()</code> and <code>stat_density_2d()</code> .
<code>position</code>	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
<code>show.legend</code>	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.
<code>show.help</code>	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
<code>inherit</code>	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
<code>environment</code>	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_density_2d\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_jitter(avg_drinks ~ age,
  alpha = 0.2, data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
  width = 0.4, height = 0.4
) %>%
  gf_density_2d(avg_drinks ~ age, data = mosaicData::HELPrct)
gf_density_2d_filled(avg_drinks ~ age, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, show.legend = FALSE) %>%
  gf_jitter(avg_drinks ~ age,
  alpha = 0.3, data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
  width = 0.4, height = 0.4,
  color = "white"
)
gf_jitter(avg_drinks ~ age,
  alpha = 0.2, data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
  width = 0.4, height = 0.4
) %>%
  gf_density2d(avg_drinks ~ age, data = mosaicData::HELPrct)
gf_density2d_filled(avg_drinks ~ age, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, show.legend = FALSE) %>%
  gf_jitter(avg_drinks ~ age,
  alpha = 0.4, data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
  width = 0.4, height = 0.4,
  color = "white"
)
```

gf_dist

*Plot distributions***Description**

Create a layer displaying a probability distribution.

Usage

```
gf_dist(
  object = ggplot(),
  dist,
  ...,
  xlim = NULL,
  kind = c("density", "cdf", "qq", "qqstep", "histogram"),
  resolution = 5000L,
  eps = 1e-06,
  params = NULL
)
```

Arguments

object	a gg object.
dist	A character string providing the name of a distribution. Any distribution for which the functions with names formed by prepending "d", "p", or "q" to dist exist can be used.
...	additional arguments passed both to the distribution functions and to the layer. Note: Possible ambiguities using params or by preceding plot argument with plot_.
xlim	A numeric vector of length 2 providing lower and upper bounds for the portion of the distribution that will be displayed. The default is to attempt to determine reasonable bounds using quantiles of the distribution.
kind	One of "density", "cdf", "qq", "qqstep", or "histogram" describing what kind of plot to create.
resolution	An integer specifying the number of points to use for creating the plot.
eps	a (small) numeric value. When other defaults are not available, the distribution is processed from the eps to 1 - eps quantiles.
params	a list of parameters for the distribution.

Examples

```
gf_dhistogram(~ rnorm(100), bins = 20) %>%
  gf_dist("norm", color = "red")

# shading tails -- but see pdist() for this
```

```
gf_dist("norm", fill = ~ (abs(x) <= 2), geom = "area")
gf_dist("norm", color = "red", kind = "cdf")
gf_dist("norm", fill = "red", kind = "histogram")
gf_dist("norm", color = "red", kind = "qqstep", resolution = 25) %>%
  gf_dist("norm", color = "black", kind = "qq", resolution = 25, size = 2, alpha = 0.5)
# size is used as parameter for binomial distribution
gf_dist("binom", size = 20, prob = 0.25)
# If we want to adjust size argument for plots, we have two choices:
gf_dist("binom", size = 20, prob = 0.25, plot_size = 2)
gf_dist("binom", params = list(size = 20, prob = 0.25), size = 2)
```

gf_dotplot

Formula interface to geom_dotplot()

Description

Scatterplots in ggformula.

Usage

```
gf_dotplot(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
  binwidth = NULL,
  binaxis = "x",
  method = "dotdensity",
  binpositions = "bygroup",
  stackdir = "up",
  stackratio = 1,
  dotsize = 1,
  stackgroups = FALSE,
  origin = NULL,
  right = TRUE,
  width = 0.9,
  drop = FALSE,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
```

```

    show.help = NULL,
    inherit = TRUE,
    environment = parent.frame()
  )

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $\sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
binwidth	When method is "dotdensity", this specifies maximum bin width. When method is "histodot", this specifies bin width. Defaults to 1/30 of the range of the data
binaxis	The axis to bin along, "x" (default) or "y"
method	"dotdensity" (default) for dot-density binning, or "histodot" for fixed bin widths (like <code>stat_bin</code>)
binpositions	When method is "dotdensity", "bygroup" (default) determines positions of the bins for each group separately. "all" determines positions of the bins with all the data taken together; this is used for aligning dot stacks across multiple groups.
stackdir	which direction to stack the dots. "up" (default), "down", "center", "centerw-hole" (centered, but with dots aligned)
stackratio	how close to stack the dots. Default is 1, where dots just touch. Use smaller values for closer, overlapping dots.
dotsize	The diameter of the dots relative to binwidth, default 1.
stackgroups	should dots be stacked across groups? This has the effect that <code>position = "stack"</code> should have, but can't (because this geom has some odd properties).
origin	When method is "histodot", origin of first bin
right	When method is "histodot", should intervals be closed on the right (a, b], or not [a, b)
width	When binaxis is "y", the spacing of the dot stacks for dodging.
drop	If TRUE, remove all bins with zero counts
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .

title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Details

There are two basic approaches: *dot-density* and *histodot*. With dot-density binning, the bin positions are determined by the data and `binwidth`, which is the maximum width of each bin. See Wilkinson (1999) for details on the dot-density binning algorithm. With *histodot* binning, the bins have fixed positions and fixed widths, much like a histogram.

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

Value

a gg object

Warning

Dotplots in `ggplot2` (and hence in `ggformula`) often require some fiddling because the default y-axis is meaningless and the ideal size of the dots depends on the aspect ratio of the plot.

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, B will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

References

Wilkinson, L. (1999) Dot plots. *The American Statistician*, 53(3), 276-281.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_dotplot\(\)](#)

Examples

```
data(penguins, package = "palmerpenguins")
gf_dotplot(~bill_length_mm, fill = ~species, data = penguins)
```

gf_ecdf

Formula interface to empirical cumulative distribution

Description

The empirical cumulative distribution function (ECDF) provides an alternative visualization of distribution. Compared to other visualizations that rely on density (like histograms or density plots) the ECDF doesn't require any tuning parameters and handles both continuous and categorical variables. The downside is that it requires more training to accurately interpret, and the underlying visual tasks are somewhat more challenging.

Usage

```
gf_ecdf(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  group,  
  pad,  
  n = NULL,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "step",  
  stat = "ecdf",  
  position = "identity",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
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 <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Other arguments passed on to <code>layer()</code> . These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like <code>colour = "red"</code> or <code>size = 3</code> . They may also be parameters to the paired <code>geom/stat</code> .
group	Used for grouping.
pad	If TRUE, pad the ecdf with additional points (-Inf, 0) and (Inf, 1)
n	if NULL, do not interpolate. If not NULL, this is the number of points to interpolate with.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
stat	The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
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.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Examples

```
Data <- data.frame(
  x = c(rnorm(100, 0, 1), rnorm(100, 0, 3), rt(100, df = 3)),
  g = gl(3, 100, labels = c("N(0, 1)", "N(0, 3)", "T(df = 3)"))
)
gf_ecdf( ~ x, data = Data)
```

```
# Don't go to positive/negative infinity
gf_ecdf( ~ x, data = Data, pad = FALSE)

# Multiple ECDFs
gf_ecdf( ~ x, data = Data, color = ~ g)
```

gf_ellipse

Formula interface to stat_ellipse()

Description

Formula interface to `ggplot2::stat_ellipse()`.

Usage

```
gf_ellipse(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  group,
  type = "t",
  level = 0.95,
  segments = 51,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "path",
  stat = "ellipse",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.

...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
group	Used for grouping.
type	The type of ellipse. The default "t" assumes a multivariate t-distribution, and "norm" assumes a multivariate normal distribution. "euclid" draws a circle with the radius equal to <code>level</code> , representing the euclidean distance from the center. This ellipse probably won't appear circular unless <code>coord_fixed()</code> is applied.
level	The level at which to draw an ellipse, or, if <code>type="euclid"</code> , the radius of the circle to be drawn.
segments	The number of segments to be used in drawing the ellipse.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom	Geom for drawing ellipse. Note: "polygon" allows fill; "path" does not; on the other hand, "path" allows alpha to be applied to the border, while "polygon" applies alpha only to the interior.
stat	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

See Also

[ggplot2::stat_ellipse\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_ellipse()
gf_point(eruptions ~ waiting, data = faithful) %>%
  gf_ellipse(alpha = 0.5)

gf_point(eruptions ~ waiting, data = faithful, color = ~ (eruptions > 3)) %>%
  gf_ellipse(alpha = 0.5)
```

```

gf_point(eruptions ~ waiting, data = faithful, color = ~ (eruptions > 3)) %>%
  gf_ellipse(type = "norm", linetype = ~ "norm") %>%
  gf_ellipse(type = "t", linetype = ~ "t")

gf_point(eruptions ~ waiting, data = faithful, color = ~ (eruptions > 3)) %>%
  gf_ellipse(type = "norm", linetype = ~ "norm") %>%
  gf_ellipse(type = "euclid", linetype = ~ "euclid", level = 3) %>%
  gf_refine(coord_fixed())

# Use geom = "polygon" to enable fill
gf_point(eruptions ~ waiting, data = faithful, fill = ~ (eruptions > 3)) %>%
  gf_ellipse(geom = "polygon", alpha = 0.3, color = "black")

gf_point(eruptions ~ waiting, data = faithful, fill = ~ (eruptions > 3)) %>%
  gf_ellipse(geom = "polygon", alpha = 0.3) %>%
  gf_ellipse(alpha = 0.3, color = "black")

gf_ellipse(eruptions ~ waiting, data = faithful, show.legend = FALSE,
  alpha = 0.3, fill = ~ (eruptions > 3), geom = "polygon") %>%
  gf_ellipse(level = 0.68, geom = "polygon", alpha = 0.3) %>%
  gf_point(data = faithful, color = ~ (eruptions > 3), show.legend = FALSE)

```

gf_empty

Create an "empty" plot

Description

This is primarily useful as a way to start a sequence of piped plot layers.

Usage

```
gf_empty(environment = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

environment An environment passed to `ggplot2::ggplot()`

Value

A plot with now layers.

Examples

```

gf_empty()
data(penguins, package = "palmerpenguins")
gf_empty() %>%
  gf_point(bill_length_mm ~ bill_depth_mm, data = penguins, color = ~species)

```

`gf_errorbar`*Formula interface to `geom_errorbar()`*

Description

For each x value, `geom_ribbon()` displays a y interval defined by `ymin` and `ymax`. `geom_area()` is a special case of `geom_ribbon()`, where the `ymin` is fixed to 0 and `y` is used instead of `ymax`.

Usage

```
gf_errorbar(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "errorbar",  
  stat = "identity",  
  position = "identity",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
<code>gformula</code>	A formula with shape <code>ymin + ymax ~ x</code> . Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
<code>data</code>	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created.

	A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
<code>alpha</code>	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
<code>color</code>	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
<code>group</code>	Used for grouping.
<code>linetype</code>	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
<code>size</code>	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
<code>xlab</code>	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
<code>ylab</code>	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
<code>title, subtitle, caption</code>	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
<code>geom</code>	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
<code>stat</code>	The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.
<code>position</code>	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
<code>show.legend</code>	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.
<code>show.help</code>	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
<code>inherit</code>	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
<code>environment</code>	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_errorbar\(\)](#)

Examples

```
if (require(mosaicData) && require(dplyr)) {
  HELP2 <- HELPrct %>%
    group_by(substance, sex) %>%
    summarise(
      mean.age = mean(age),
      median.age = median(age),
      max.age = max(age),
      min.age = min(age),
      sd.age = sd(age),
      lo = mean.age - sd.age,
      hi = mean.age + sd.age
    )
}
```

```

)

gf_jitter(age ~ substance, data = HELPrct,
  alpha = 0.5, width = 0.2, height = 0, color = "skyblue") %>%
gf_pointrange(mean.age + lo + hi ~ substance, data = HELP2,
  inherit = FALSE) %>%
gf_facet_grid(~sex)

gf_jitter(age ~ substance, data = HELPrct,
  alpha = 0.5, width = 0.2, height = 0, color = "skyblue") %>%
gf_errorbar(lo + hi ~ substance, data = HELP2, inherit = FALSE) %>%
gf_facet_grid(~sex)
gf_jitter(age ~ substance, data = HELPrct,
  alpha = 0.5, width = 0.2, height = 0, color = "skyblue") %>%
gf_boxplot(age ~ substance, data = HELPrct, color = "red") %>%
gf_crossbar(mean.age + lo + hi ~ substance, data = HELP2) %>%
gf_facet_grid(~sex)
}

```

gf_errorbarh

Formula interface to geom_errorbarh()

Description

A rotated version of [geom_errorbar\(\)](#).

Usage

```

gf_errorbarh(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "errorbarh",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,

```

```

  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x + x_{\min} + x_{\max}$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
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 <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the 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.
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.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_errorbarh\(\)](#)

Examples

```
if (require(dplyr)) {
  HELP2 <- mosaicData::HELPrct %>%
    group_by(substance, sex) %>%
    summarise(
      mean.age = mean(age),
      median.age = median(age),
      max.age = max(age),
      min.age = min(age),
      sd.age = sd(age),
      lo = mean.age - sd.age,
      hi = mean.age + sd.age
    )

  gf_jitter(substance ~ age, data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
    alpha = 0.5, height = 0.2, width = 0, color = "skyblue") %>%
  gf_errorbarh(substance ~ lo + hi, data = HELP2, inherit = FALSE) %>%
  gf_facet_grid(~sex)

  gf_jitter(age ~ substance, data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
    alpha = 0.5, width = 0.2, height = 0, color = "skyblue") %>%
  gf_errorbar(lo + hi ~ substance, data = HELP2, inherit = FALSE) %>%
  gf_facet_grid(~sex)
}
```

gf_facet_wrap	<i>Add facets to a plot</i>
---------------	-----------------------------

Description

These functions provide more control over faceting than is possible using the formula interface.

Usage

```
gf_facet_wrap(object, ...)
```

```
gf_facet_grid(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	A ggplot object
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>facet_wrap()</code> or <code>facet_grid()</code> . This typically includes an unnamed formula argument describing the facets. scales and space are additional useful arguments. See the examples.

See Also

`ggplot2::facet_grid()`, `ggplot2::facet_wrap()`.

Examples

```
gf_histogram(~avg_drinks, data = mosaicData::HELPrct) %>%
  gf_facet_grid(~substance)
gf_histogram(~avg_drinks, data = mosaicData::HELPrct) %>%
  gf_facet_grid(~substance, scales = "free")
gf_histogram(~avg_drinks, data = mosaicData::HELPrct) %>%
  gf_facet_grid(~substance, scales = "free", space = "free")
gf_line(births ~ date, data = mosaicData::Births, color = ~wday) %>%
  gf_facet_wrap(~year, scales = "free_x", nrow = 5) %>%
  gf_theme(
    axis.title.x = element_blank(),
    axis.text.x = element_blank(), axis.ticks.x = element_blank()
  ) %>%
  gf_labs(color = "Day")
```

`gf_fitdistr`*Plot density function based on fit to data*

Description

`MASS::fitdistr()` is used to fit coefficients of a specified family of distributions and the resulting density curve is displayed.

Usage

```
gf_fitdistr(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  dist = "dnorm",  
  start = NULL,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  fill,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "path",  
  stat = "fitdistr",  
  position = "identity",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = FALSE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See examples.
<code>gformula</code>	A formula with shape $\sim x$ used to specify the data to be fit to a family of distributions.
<code>data</code>	A data frame containing the variable to be fitted.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments

dist	A quoted name of a distribution function. See mosaicCore::fit_distr_fun() for more details about allowable distributions.
start	Starting value(s) for the search for MLE. (See MASS::fitdistr())
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
stat	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using [facet_wrap\(\)](#) or [facet_grid\(\)](#). This provides an alternative to [gf_facet_wrap\(\)](#) and [gf_facet_grid\(\)](#) that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[mosaicCore::fit_distr_fun\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_fitdistr(~length, data = mosaicData::KidsFeet, inherit = FALSE) %>%
  gf_dhistogram(~length, data = mosaicData::KidsFeet, binwidth = 0.5, alpha = 0.25)

gf_dhistogram(~length, data = mosaicData::KidsFeet, binwidth = 0.5, alpha = 0.25) %>%
  gf_fitdistr()

set.seed(12345)
Dat <- data.frame(g = rgamma(500, 3, 10), f = rf(500, df1 = 3, df2 = 47))
gf_dhistogram(~g, data = Dat) %>%
  gf_fitdistr(dist = "dgamma")

gf_dhistogram(~g, data = Dat) %>%
  gf_fun(mosaicCore::fit_distr_fun(~g, data = Dat, dist = "dgamma"))

gf_dhistogram(~f, data = Dat) %>%
  gf_fitdistr(dist = "df", start = list(df1 = 2, df2 = 50))

# fitted parameters are default argument values
args(
  mosaicCore::fit_distr_fun(~f,
    data = Dat, dist = "df",
    start = list(df1 = 2, df2 = 50)
  )
)
args(mosaicCore::fit_distr_fun(~g, data = Dat, dist = "dgamma"))
```

gf_freqpoly

Formula interface to geom_freqpoly()

Description

Visualise the distribution of a single continuous variable by dividing the x axis into bins and counting the number of observations in each bin. Histograms (`geom_histogram()`) display the counts with bars; frequency polygons (`geom_freqpoly()`) display the counts with lines. Frequency polygons are more suitable when you want to compare the distribution across the levels of a categorical variable.

Usage

```
gf_freqpoly(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
```

```

alpha,
color,
group,
linetype,
size,
binwidth,
bins,
center,
boundary,
xlab,
ylab,
title,
subtitle,
caption,
geom = "path",
stat = "bin",
position = "identity",
show.legend = NA,
show.help = NULL,
inherit = TRUE,
environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $\sim x$ or $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>\sim head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = \sim expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.

size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
binwidth	The width of the bins. Can be specified as a numeric value or as a function that calculates width from unscaled x. Here, "unscaled x" refers to the original x values in the data, before application of any scale transformation. When specifying a function along with a grouping structure, the function will be called once per group. The default is to use the number of bins in <code>bins</code> , covering the range of the data. You should always override this value, exploring multiple widths to find the best to illustrate the stories in your data. The bin width of a date variable is the number of days in each time; the bin width of a time variable is the number of seconds.
bins	Number of bins. Overridden by <code>binwidth</code> . Defaults to 30.
center, boundary	bin position specifiers. Only one, <code>center</code> or <code>boundary</code> , may be specified for a single plot. <code>center</code> specifies the center of one of the bins. <code>boundary</code> specifies the boundary between two bins. Note that if either is above or below the range of the data, things will be shifted by the appropriate integer multiple of <code>binwidth</code> . For example, to center on integers use <code>binwidth = 1</code> and <code>center = 0</code> , even if 0 is outside the range of the data. Alternatively, this same alignment can be specified with <code>binwidth = 1</code> and <code>boundary = 0.5</code> , even if 0.5 is outside the range of the data.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom, stat	Use to override the default connection between <code>geom_histogram()/geom_freqpoly()</code> and <code>stat_bin()</code> .
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_freqpoly\(\)](#)

Examples

```
data(penguins, package = "palmerpenguins")
gf_histogram(~ bill_length_mm | species, alpha = 0.2, data = penguins, bins = 20) %>%
  gf_freqpoly(~bill_length_mm, data = penguins, color = ~species, bins = 20)
gf_freqpoly(~bill_length_mm, color = ~species, data = penguins, bins = 20)
gf_dens(~bill_length_mm, data = penguins, color = "navy") %>%
  gf_freqpoly(stat(density) ~ bill_length_mm,
             data = penguins,
             color = "red", bins = 20
  )
```

gf_function

Layers displaying graphs of functions

Description

These functions provide two different interfaces for creating a layer that contains the graph of a function.

Usage

```
gf_function(object = NULL, fun, xlim, ..., inherit = FALSE)
```

```
gf_fun(object = NULL, formula, xlim, ..., inherit = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
<code>fun</code>	A function.
<code>xlim</code>	A numeric vector providing the extent of the x-axis when creating the first layer in a plot. Ignored when creating a subsequent layer.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments such as <code>position="dodge"</code> .

inherit A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
 formula A formula describing a function. See examples and `mosaicCore::makeFun()`.

Examples

```
gf_function(fun = sqrt, xlim = c(0, 10))
gf_dhistogram(~age, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, binwidth = 3, alpha = 0.6) %>%
  gf_function(
    fun = stats::dnorm,
    args = list(mean = mean(mosaicData::HELPrct$age), sd = sd(mosaicData::HELPrct$age)),
    color = "red"
  )
gf_fun(5 + 3 * cos(10 * x) ~ x, xlim = c(0, 2))
# Utility bill is quadratic in month?
f <- makeFun(lm(totalbill ~ poly(month, 2), data = mosaicData::Utilities))
gf_point(totalbill ~ month, data = mosaicData::Utilities, alpha = 0.6) %>%
  gf_fun(f(m) ~ m, color = "red")
```

gf_function_2d *Plot functions of two variables*

Description

Plot functions of two variables as tile and/or contour plots.

Usage

```
gf_function_2d(
  object = NULL,
  fun = identity,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  ...,
  tile = TRUE,
  contour = TRUE,
  resolution = 50
)

gf_function2d(
  object = NULL,
  fun = identity,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  ...,
  tile = TRUE,
  contour = TRUE,
  resolution = 50
)
```

```
gf_function_contour(  
  object = NULL,  
  fun = identity,  
  xlim = NULL,  
  ylim = NULL,  
  ...,  
  resolution = 50  
)
```

```
gf_function_tile(  
  object = NULL,  
  fun = identity,  
  xlim = NULL,  
  ylim = NULL,  
  ...,  
  resolution = 50  
)
```

```
gf_fun_2d(  
  object = NULL,  
  formula = NULL,  
  xlim = NULL,  
  ylim = NULL,  
  tile = TRUE,  
  contour = TRUE,  
  ...,  
  resolution = 50  
)
```

```
gf_fun2d(  
  object = NULL,  
  formula = NULL,  
  xlim = NULL,  
  ylim = NULL,  
  tile = TRUE,  
  contour = TRUE,  
  ...,  
  resolution = 50  
)
```

```
gf_fun_tile(  
  object = NULL,  
  formula = NULL,  
  xlim = NULL,  
  ylim = NULL,  
  ...,  
  resolution = 50  
)
```

```

)

gf_fun_contour(
  object = NULL,
  formula = NULL,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  ...,
  resolution = 50
)

```

Arguments

object	An R object, typically of class "gg".
fun	A function of two variables to be plotted.
xlim	x limits for generating points to be plotted.
ylim	y limits for generating points to be plotted.
...	additional arguments passed to <code>gf_tile()</code> or <code>gf_contour()</code> .
tile	A logical indicating whether the tile layer should be drawn.
contour	A logical indicating whether the contour layer should be drawn.
resolution	A numeric vector of length 1 or 2 specifying the number of grid points at which the function is evaluated (in each dimension).
formula	A formula describing a function of two variables to be plotted. See <code>mosaic::makeFun()</code> for details regarding the conversion from a formula to a function.

Value

A gg plot.

Examples

```

theme_set(theme_bw())
gf_function_2d(fun = function(x, y) sin(2 * x * y), xlim = c(-pi, pi), ylim = c(-pi, pi)) %>%
  gf_refine(scale_fill_viridis_c())
gf_function_2d(fun = function(x, y) x + y, contour = FALSE)
gf_function_tile(fun = function(x, y) x * y) %>%
  gf_function_contour(fun = function(x, y) x * y, color = "white") %>%
  gf_refine(scale_fill_viridis_c())
gf_fun_tile(x * y ~ x + y, xlim = c(-3, 3), ylim = c(-2, 2)) %>%
  gf_fun_contour(x * y ~ x + y, color = "white") %>%
  gf_refine(scale_fill_viridis_c()) %>%
  gf_labs(fill = "product")

```

`gf_hex`*Formula interface to geom_hex()*

Description

Line plots in ggformula. `gf_path()` differs from `gf_line()` in that points are connected in the order in which they appear in data.

Usage

```
gf_hex(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  bins,  
  binwidth,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  fill,  
  group,  
  size,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "hex",  
  stat = "binhex",  
  position = "identity",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
<code>gformula</code>	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
<code>data</code>	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 <code>ggplot()</code> .

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)`).

...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
bins	numeric vector giving number of bins in both vertical and horizontal directions. Set to 30 by default.
binwidth	Numeric vector giving bin width in both vertical and horizontal directions. Overrides bins if both set.
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom, stat	Override the default connection between <code>geom_hex()</code> and <code>stat_binhex()</code> .
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, B will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_hex\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_hex(avg_drinks ~ age, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, bins = 15) %>%  
  gf_density2d(avg_drinks ~ age, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, color = "red", alpha = 0.5)
```

gf_histogram

Formula interface to geom_histogram()

Description

Count and density histograms in `ggformula`.

Usage

```
gf_histogram(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  bins = 25,  
  binwidth,  
  alpha = 0.5,  
  color,  
  fill,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "bar",  
  stat = "bin",  
  position = "stack",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,
```

```
environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

```
gf_dhistogram(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  bins = 25,  
  binwidth,  
  alpha = 0.5,  
  color,  
  fill,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "bar",  
  stat = "bin",  
  position = "stack",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

```
gf_histogramh(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  bins = 25,  
  binwidth,  
  alpha = 0.5,  
  color,  
  fill,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,
```

```

    geom = "barh",
    stat = "binh",
    position = "stackv",
    show.legend = NA,
    show.help = NULL,
    inherit = TRUE,
    environment = parent.frame()
  )

gf_dhistogramh(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  bins = 25,
  binwidth,
  alpha = 0.5,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "barh",
  stat = "binh",
  position = "stackv",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $\sim x$ (or $y \sim x$, but this shape is not generally needed).
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 <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> 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)`).

...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
<code>bins</code>	Number of bins. Overridden by <code>binwidth</code> . Defaults to 30.
<code>binwidth</code>	The width of the bins. Can be specified as a numeric value or as a function that calculates width from unscaled <code>x</code> . Here, "unscaled <code>x</code> " refers to the original <code>x</code> values in the data, before application of any scale transformation. When specifying a function along with a grouping structure, the function will be called once per group. The default is to use the number of bins in <code>bins</code> , covering the range of the data. You should always override this value, exploring multiple widths to find the best to illustrate the stories in your data. The bin width of a date variable is the number of days in each time; the bin width of a time variable is the number of seconds.
<code>alpha</code>	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
<code>color</code>	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
<code>fill</code>	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
<code>group</code>	Used for grouping.
<code>linetype</code>	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
<code>size</code>	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
<code>xlab</code>	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
<code>ylab</code>	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
<code>title, subtitle, caption</code>	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
<code>geom, stat</code>	Use to override the default connection between <code>geom_histogram()/geom_freqpoly()</code> and <code>stat_bin()</code> .
<code>position</code>	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
<code>show.legend</code>	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.
<code>show.help</code>	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
<code>inherit</code>	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
<code>environment</code>	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Horizontal Geoms

There are two ways to obtain "horizontal" geoms: (1) The `ggstance` package provides a set of "horizontal" geoms and positions; (2) Thee `ggplot2` now provides an orientation argument for "native" horizontal geoms and positions. `ggformula` supports both.

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_histogram\(\)](#)

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(1000)
gf_histogram(~x, bins = 30)
gf_dhistogram(~x, bins = 30)
gf_dhistogram(~x, binwidth = 0.5, center = 0, color = "black")
gf_dhistogram(~x, binwidth = 0.5, boundary = 0, color = "black")
gf_dhistogram(~x, bins = 30) %>%
  gf_fitdistr(dist = "dnorm") # see help for gf_fitdistr() for more info.

gf_histogram(~x, fill = ~ (abs(x) <= 2), boundary = 2, binwidth = 0.25)

data(penguins, package = "palmerpenguins")
gf_histogram(~ bill_length_mm | species, data = penguins, binwidth = 0.25)
gf_histogram(~age,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct, binwidth = 5,
  fill = "skyblue", color = "black"
)
# bins can be adjusted left/right using center or boundary
gf_histogram(~age,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
  binwidth = 5, fill = "skyblue", color = "black", center = 42.5
)
gf_histogram(~age,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
```

```
  binwidth = 5, fill = "skyblue", color = "black", boundary = 40
)
gf_histogram(age ~ .,
  data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
  binwidth = 5, fill = "skyblue", color = "black", boundary = 40
)

gf_histogramh(~x, bins = 30)
gf_histogram(x ~., bins = 30)
gf_histogramh(x ~ ., bins = 30)
gf_histogramh(x ~ stat(density), bins = 30)
gf_dhistogramh(~x, bins = 30)
gf_dhistogram(x ~ ., bins = 30)
gf_dhistogramh(x ~ ., bins = 30)
```

gf_jitter

Formula interface to geom_jitter()

Description

Jittered scatter plots in ggformula.

Usage

```
gf_jitter(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  size,
  shape,
  fill,
  width,
  height,
  group,
  stroke,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "point",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "jitter",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
```

```

inherit = TRUE,
environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
shape	An integer or letter shape or a formula used for mapping shape.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
width	Amount of horizontal jitter.
height	Amount of vertical jitter.
group	Used for grouping.
stroke	A numeric size of the border or a formula used to map stroke.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
stat	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

`ggplot2::geom_jitter()`, `gf_point()`

Examples

```
gf_jitter()
# without jitter
gf_point(age ~ sex, alpha = 0.25, data = mosaicData::HELPrct)
# jitter only horizontally
gf_jitter(age ~ sex, alpha = 0.25, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, width = 0.2, height = 0)
# alternative way to get jitter
gf_point(age ~ sex,
  alpha = 0.25, data = mosaicData::HELPrct,
  position = "jitter", width = 0.2, height = 0
)
```

gf_labs

Non-layer functions for gf plots

Description

These functions modify things like labels, limits, scales, etc. for plots `ggplot2` plots. They are wrappers around functions in `ggplot2` that allow for chaining syntax.

Usage

```
gf_labs(object, ...)
```

```
gf_lims(object, ...)
```

```
gf_refine(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object a gg object
 ... additional arguments passed through to the similarly named function in **ggplot2**.

Details

gf_refine() provides a mechanism to replace + with the chaining operator from **magrittr**. Each of its \dots arguments is added in turn to the base plot in object. The other functions are thin wrappers around specific ggplot2 refinement functions and pass their \dots arguments through to the similarly named ggplot2 functions.

Value

a modified gg object

Examples

```
gf_dens(~cesd, color = ~substance, size = 1.5, data = mosaicData::HELPrct) %>%
  gf_labs(
    title = "Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression measure",
    subtitle = "(at baseline)",
    color = "Abused substance: ",
    x = "CESD score",
    y = "",
    caption = "Source: HELPrct"
  ) %>%
  gf_theme(theme_classic()) %>%
  gf_theme(
    axis.text.y = element_blank(),
    legend.position = "top",
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, color = "navy"),
    plot.subtitle = element_text(hjust = 0.5, color = "navy", size = 12)
  )

gf_point(eruptions ~ waiting, data = faithful, alpha = 0.5)
gf_point(eruptions ~ waiting, data = faithful, alpha = 0.5) %>%
  gf_lims(x = c(65, NA), y = c(3, NA))

# modify scales using gf_refine()
data(penguins, package = "palmerpenguins")
gf_jitter(bill_length_mm ~ bill_depth_mm, color = ~species, data = penguins) %>%
  gf_refine(scale_color_brewer(type = "qual", palette = 3)) %>%
  gf_theme(theme_bw())

gf_jitter(bill_length_mm ~ bill_depth_mm, color = ~species, data = penguins) %>%
  gf_refine(scale_color_manual(values = c("red", "navy", "limegreen"))) %>%
  gf_theme(theme_bw())
```

`gf_line`*Formula interface to `geom_line()` and `geom_path()`*

Description

Line plots in ggformula. `gf_path()` differs from `gf_line()` in that points are connected in the order in which they appear in data.

Usage

```
gf_line(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  fill,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  lineend,  
  linejoin,  
  linemitre,  
  arrow,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "line",  
  stat = "identity",  
  position = "identity",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

```
gf_path(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  group,
```

```

  linetype,
  size,
  lineend = "butt",
  linejoin = "round",
  linemitre = 1,
  arrow = NULL,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "path",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
lineend	Line end style (round, butt, square).
linejoin	Line join style (round, mitre, bevel).
linemitre	Line mitre limit (number greater than 1).
arrow	Arrow specification, as created by <code>grid::arrow()</code> .
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .

title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
stat	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

`ggplot2::geom_line()`, `gf_point()`

Examples

```
gf_line()
gf_point(age ~ sex, alpha = 0.25, data = mosaicData::HELPrct)
gf_point(births ~ date, color = ~wday, data = mosaicData::Births78)
# lines make the exceptions stand out more prominently
gf_line(births ~ date, color = ~wday, data = mosaicData::Births78)
gf_path()
if (require(dplyr)) {
  data.frame(t = seq(1, 10 * pi, length.out = 400)) %>%
    mutate(x = t * cos(t), y = t * sin(t)) %>%
```

```

    gf_path(y ~ x, color = ~t)
}

```

gf_linerange

Formula interface to geom_linerange() and geom_pointrange()

Description

Various ways of representing a vertical interval defined by x, ymin and ymax. Each case draws a single graphical object.

Usage

```

gf_linerange(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "linerrange",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

```

gf_pointrange(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,

```

```
fatten = 2,  
xlab,  
ylab,  
title,  
subtitle,  
caption,  
geom = "pointrange",  
stat = "identity",  
position = "identity",  
show.legend = NA,  
show.help = NULL,  
inherit = TRUE,  
environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

```
gf_summary(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  fun.y = NULL,  
  fun.ymax = NULL,  
  fun.ymin = NULL,  
  fun.args = list(),  
  fatten = 2,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "pointrange",  
  stat = "summary",  
  position = "identity",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

```
gf_linerangeh(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,
```

```
    ...,
    alpha,
    color,
    group,
    linetype,
    size,
    xlab,
    ylab,
    title,
    subtitle,
    caption,
    geom = "linerrangeh",
    stat = "identity",
    position = "identity",
    show.legend = NA,
    show.help = NULL,
    inherit = TRUE,
    environment = parent.frame()
  )
```

```
gf_pointrangeh(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "pointrangeh",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

object When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.

gformula	A formula with shape <code>ymin + ymax ~ x</code> . Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
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 <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the 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.
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.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.
fatten	A multiplicative factor used to increase the size of the middle bar in <code>geom_crossbar()</code> and the middle point in <code>geom_pointrange()</code> .
fun.ymin, fun.y, fun.ymax	Deprecated, use the versions specified above instead.
fun.args	Optional additional arguments passed on to the functions.

See Also

```
ggplot2::geom_linerange()
ggplot2::geom_pointrange()
ggplot2::geom_pointrange(), ggplot2::stat_summary()
```

Examples

```
gf_linerange()

gf_ribbon(low_temp + high_temp ~ date,
  data = mosaicData::Weather,
  fill = ~city, alpha = 0.4
) %>%
  gf_theme(theme = theme_minimal())
gf_linerange(
  low_temp + high_temp ~ date | city ~ .,
  data = mosaicData::Weather,
  color = ~ ((low_temp + high_temp) / 2)
) %>%
  gf_refine(scale_colour_gradientn(colors = rev(rainbow(5)))) %>%
  gf_labs(color = "mid-temp")

gf_ribbon(low_temp + high_temp ~ date | city ~ ., data = mosaicData::Weather)

# Chaining in the data
mosaicData::Weather %>%
  gf_ribbon(low_temp + high_temp ~ date, alpha = 0.4) %>%
  gf_facet_grid(city ~ .)
if (require(mosaicData) && require(dplyr)) {
  HELP2 <- HELPrct %>%
    group_by(substance, sex) %>%
    summarise(
      age = NA,
      mean.age = mean(age),
      median.age = median(age),
      max.age = max(age),
      min.age = min(age),
      sd.age = sd(age),
      lo = mean.age - sd.age,
      hi = mean.age + sd.age
    )

  gf_jitter(age ~ substance, data = HELPrct,
    alpha = 0.5, width = 0.2, height = 0, color = "skyblue") %>%
  gf_pointrange(mean.age + lo + hi ~ substance, data = HELP2) %>%
  gf_facet_grid(~sex)

  gf_jitter(age ~ substance, data = HELPrct,
    alpha = 0.5, width = 0.2, height = 0, color = "skyblue") %>%
  gf_errorbar(lo + hi ~ substance, data = HELP2, inherit = FALSE) %>%
  gf_facet_grid(~sex)
```

```

# width is defined differently for gf_boxplot() and gf_jitter()
# * for gf_boxplot() it is the full width of the box.
# * for gf_jitter() it is half that -- the maximum amount added or subtracted.
gf_boxplot(age ~ substance, data = HELPrct, width = 0.4) %>%
  gf_jitter(width = 0.4, height = 0, color = "skyblue", alpha = 0.5)

gf_boxplot(age ~ substance, data = HELPrct, width = 0.4) %>%
  gf_jitter(width = 0.2, height = 0, color = "skyblue", alpha = 0.5)
}
p <- gf_jitter(mpg ~ cyl, data = mtcars, height = 0, width = 0.15); p
p %>% gf_summary(fun.data = "mean_cl_boot", color = "red", size = 2)
# You can supply individual functions to summarise the value at
# each x:
p %>% gf_summary(fun.y = "median", color = "red", size = 2, geom = "point")
p %>%
  gf_summary(fun.y = "mean", color = "red", size = 2, geom = "point") %>%
  gf_summary(fun.y = mean, geom = "line")
p %>%
  gf_summary(fun.y = mean, fun.ymin = min, fun.ymax = max, color = "red")
p %>%
  gf_summary(fun.ymin = min, fun.ymax = max, color = "red", geom = "linerange")

gf_bar(~ cut, data = diamonds)
gf_col(price ~ cut, data = diamonds, stat = "summary_bin", fun.y = "mean")

# Don't use gf_lims() to zoom into a summary plot - this throws the
# data away
p <- gf_summary(mpg ~ cyl, data = mtcars, fun.y = "mean", geom = "point")
p
p %>% gf_lims(y = c(15, 30))
# Instead use coord_cartesian()
p %>% gf_refine(coord_cartesian(ylim = c(15, 30)))
# A set of useful summary functions is provided from the Hmisc package.

p <- gf_jitter(mpg ~ cyl, data = mtcars, width = 0.15, height = 0); p
p %>% gf_summary(fun.data = mean_cl_boot, color = "red")
p %>% gf_summary(fun.data = mean_cl_boot, color = "red", geom = "crossbar")
p %>% gf_summary(fun.data = mean_sdl, group = ~ cyl, color = "red",
  geom = "crossbar", width = 0.3)
p %>% gf_summary(group = ~ cyl, color = "red", geom = "crossbar", width = 0.3,
  fun.data = mean_sdl, fun.args = list(mult = 1))
p %>% gf_summary(fun.data = median_hilow, group = ~ cyl, color = "red",
  geom = "crossbar", width = 0.3)

# An example with highly skewed distributions:
if (require("ggplot2movies")) {
  set.seed(596)
  Mov <- movies[sample(nrow(movies), 1000), ]
  m2 <- gf_jitter(votes ~ factor(round(rating)), data = Mov, width = 0.15, height = 0, alpha = 0.3)
  m2 <- m2 %>%
    gf_summary(fun.data = "mean_cl_boot", geom = "crossbar",
      colour = "red", width = 0.3) %>%

```

```

  gf_labs(x = "rating")
m2
# Notice how the overplotting skews off visual perception of the mean
# supplementing the raw data with summary statistics is very important

# Next, we'll look at votes on a log scale.

# Transforming the scale means the data are transformed
# first, after which statistics are computed:
m2 %>% gf_refine(scale_y_log10())
# Transforming the coordinate system occurs after the
# statistic has been computed. This means we're calculating the summary on the raw data
# and stretching the geoms onto the log scale. Compare the widths of the
# standard errors.
m2 %>% gf_refine(coord_trans(y="log10"))
}
gf_linerangeh(date ~ low_temp + high_temp | ~city,
  data = mosaicData::Weather,
  color = ~avg_temp
) %>%
  gf_refine(scale_color_viridis_c(begin = 0.1, end = 0.9, option = "C"))
gf_linerange(date ~ low_temp + high_temp | ~city,
  data = mosaicData::Weather,
  color = ~avg_temp,
  orientation = 'y'
) %>%
  gf_refine(scale_color_viridis_c(begin = 0.1, end = 0.9, option = "C"))
gf_pointrangeh(date ~ avg_temp + low_temp + high_temp | ~city,
  data = Weather,
  color = ~avg_temp
) %>%
  gf_refine(scale_color_viridis_c(begin = 0.1, end = 0.9, option = "C"))

```

gf_plot

Formula interface to ggplot()

Description

Create a new ggplot and (optionally) set default dataset aesthetics mapping.

Usage

```
gf_plot(...)
```

Arguments

... arguments that can include data (a data frame or something that can be `ggplot2::fortify()`ed to become one) and aesthetics specified using the following formula notation: `aesthetic = ~ expression`. See examples.

Value

a gg object

Examples

```
gf_plot(mtcars, x = ~ wt, y = ~ mpg, color = ~ factor(cyl)) %>%  
  gf_density_2d() %>%  
  gf_point()
```

gf_point

Formula interface to geom_point()

Description

Scatterplots in ggformula.

Usage

```
gf_point(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  size,  
  shape,  
  fill,  
  group,  
  stroke,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "point",  
  stat = "identity",  
  position = "identity",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> , or (d) arguments for the geom, stat, or position function.
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
shape	An integer or letter shape or a formula used for mapping shape.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
stroke	A numeric size of the border or a formula used to map stroke.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
stat	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using [facet_wrap\(\)](#) or [facet_grid\(\)](#). This provides an alternative to [gf_facet_wrap\(\)](#) and [gf_facet_grid\(\)](#) that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

`ggplot2::geom_point()`, `gf_line()`, `gf_jitter()`

Examples

```
gf_point()
gf_point((10 * ((1:25) %/% 10)) ~ ((1:25) %/% 10),
  shape = 1:25,
  fill = "skyblue", color = "navy", size = 4, stroke = 1, data = NA
)
gf_point(mpg ~ hp, color = ~cyl, size = ~wt, data = mtcars)
# faceting -- two ways
gf_point(mpg ~ hp, data = mtcars) %>%
  gf_facet_wrap(~am)
gf_point(mpg ~ hp | am, group = ~cyl, data = mtcars)
gf_point(mpg ~ hp | ~am, group = ~cyl, data = mtcars)
gf_point(mpg ~ hp | am ~ ., group = ~cyl, data = mtcars)
# Chaining in the data
mtcars %>% gf_point(mpg ~ wt)

# short cuts for main labels in the plot
gf_point(births ~ date,
  color = ~wday, data = mosaicData::Births78,
  xlab = "Date", ylab = "Number of Live Births",
  title = "Interesting Patterns in the Number of Births",
  subtitle = "(United States, 1978)",
  caption = "Source: mosaicData::Births78"
)
```

gf_polygon

Formula interface to geom_polygon()

Description

Scatterplots in `ggformula`.

Usage

```
gf_polygon(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
```

```

alpha,
color,
size,
shape,
fill,
group,
stroke,
xlab,
ylab,
title,
subtitle,
caption,
geom = "polygon",
stat = "identity",
position = "identity",
show.legend = NA,
show.help = NULL,
inherit = TRUE,
environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> , or (d) arguments for the geom, stat, or position function.
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
shape	An integer or letter shape or a formula used for mapping shape.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
stroke	A numeric size of the border or a formula used to map stroke.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.

stat	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_point\(\)](#), [gf_line\(\)](#), [gf_jitter\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_polygon()
if (require(maps) && require(ggthemes) && require(dplyr)) {
  US <- map_data("state") %>%
    dplyr::mutate(name_length = nchar(region))
  States <- US %>%
    dplyr::group_by(region) %>%
    dplyr::summarise(lat = mean(range(lat)), long = mean(range(long))) %>%
    dplyr::mutate(name = abbreviate(region, 3))

  gf_polygon(lat ~ long,
    data = US, group = ~group,
    fill = ~name_length, color = "white"
  ) %>%
```

```

gf_text(lat ~ long,
        label = ~name, data = States,
        color = "gray70", inherit = FALSE
) %>%
gf_refine(ggthemes::theme_map())
}

```

gf_qq

Formula interface to geom_qq()

Description

gf_qq() and gf_qqstep() both create quantile-quantile plots. They differ in how they display the qq-plot. gf_qq() uses points and gf_qqstep() plots a step function through these points.

Usage

```

gf_qq(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  group,
  distribution = stats::qnorm,
  dparams = list(),
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "point",
  stat = "qq",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

```

gf_qqline(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  group,
  distribution = stats::qnorm,
  dparams = list(),

```

```

  linetype = "dashed",
  alpha = 0.7,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "line",
  stat = "qqline",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

gf_qqstep(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  group,
  distribution = stats::qnorm,
  dparams = list(),
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "step",
  stat = "qq",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape <code>~ sample</code> . Facets can be added using <code> </code> .
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be

	created.
	A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
group	Used for grouping.
distribution	Distribution function to use, if x not specified
dparams	Additional parameters passed on to distribution function.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom, stat	Use to override the default connection between <code>geom_histogram()/geom_freqpoly()</code> and <code>stat_bin()</code> .
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, B will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_qq\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_qq(~ rnorm(100))
data(penguins, package = "palmerpenguins")
gf_qq(~ bill_length_mm | species, data = penguins) %>% gf_qqline()
gf_qq(~ bill_length_mm | species, data = penguins) %>% gf_qqline(tail = 0.10)
gf_qq(~bill_length_mm, color = ~species, data = penguins) %>%
  gf_qqstep(~bill_length_mm, color = ~species, data = penguins)
```

gf_quantile

Formula interface to geom_quantile()

Description

This fits a quantile regression to the data and draws the fitted quantiles with lines. This is as a continuous analogue to [geom_boxplot\(\)](#).

Usage

```
gf_quantile(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  weight,
  lineend = "butt",
  linejoin = "round",
  linemitre = 1,
  quantiles,
  formula,
  method,
  method.args,
  xlab,
```

```

  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "quantile",
  stat = "quantile",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
weight	Useful for summarized data, <code>weight</code> provides a count of the number of values with the given combination of <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> values.
lineend	Line end style (round, butt, square).
linejoin	Line join style (round, mitre, bevel).
linemitre	Line mitre limit (number greater than 1).
quantiles	conditional quantiles of <code>y</code> to calculate and display

formula	formula relating y variables to x variables
method	Quantile regression method to use. Available options are "rq" (for <code>quantreg::rq()</code>) and "rqss" (for <code>quantreg::rqss()</code>).
method.args	List of additional arguments passed on to the modelling function defined by method.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom, stat	Use to override the default connection between <code>geom_quantile()</code> and <code>stat_quantile()</code> .
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, B will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_quantile\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_point((1 / hwy) ~ displ, data = mpg) %>%
  gf_quantile((1 / hwy) ~ displ)
```

gf_raster

*Formula interface to geom_raster()***Description**

Formula interface to geom_raster()

Usage

```
gf_raster(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  hjust = 0.5,
  vjust = 0.5,
  interpolate = FALSE,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "raster",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$ or fill $\sim x + y$
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .

alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
hjust, vjust	horizontal and vertical justification of the grob. Each justification value should be a number between 0 and 1. Defaults to 0.5 for both, centering each pixel over its data location.
interpolate	If TRUE interpolate linearly, if FALSE (the default) don't interpolate.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
stat	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using [facet_wrap\(\)](#) or [facet_grid\(\)](#). This provides an alternative to [gf_facet_wrap\(\)](#) and [gf_facet_grid\(\)](#) that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_raster\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Justification controls where the cells are anchored
D <- expand.grid(x = 0:5, y = 0:5)
D$z <- runif(nrow(D))
# centered squares
gf_raster(z ~ x + y, data = D)
gf_raster(y ~ x, fill = ~z, data = D)
# zero padding
gf_raster(z ~ x + y, data = D, hjust = 0, vjust = 0)
```

gf_rect

Formula interface to geom_rect()

Description

Line plots in ggformula. `gf_path()` differs from `gf_line()` in that points are connected in the order in which they appear in data.

Usage

```
gf_rect(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "rect",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape <code>ymin + ymax ~ xmin + xmax</code> . Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
stat	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_rect\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_rect(1 + 2 ~ 3 + 4, alpha = 0.3, color = "red")
# use data = data.frame() so we get 1 rectangle and not 1 per row of faithful
# use inherit = FALSE because we are not reusing eruptions and waiting
gf_point(eruptions ~ waiting, data = faithful) %>%
  gf_rect(1.5 + 3 ~ 45 + 68,
    fill = "red", alpha = 0.2,
    data = data.frame(), inherit = FALSE) %>%
  gf_rect(3 + 5.5 ~ 68 + 100,
    fill = "green", alpha = 0.2,
    data = data.frame(), inherit = FALSE)
```

gf_relabel

Modify plot labeling

Description

Some packages like `expss` provide mechanisms for providing longer labels to R objects. These labels can be used when labeling plots and tables, for example, without requiring long or awkward variable names. This is an experimental feature and currently only supports `expss` or any other system that stores a label in the `label` attribute of a vector.

Usage

```
gf_relabel(plot, labels = get_variable_labels(plot$data), ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'gf_ggplot'
print(x, labels = get_variable_labels(x$data), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>plot</code>	A ggplot.
<code>labels</code>	A named list of labels.
<code>...</code>	Additional named labels. See examples.
<code>x</code>	A ggplot.

Value

A plot with potentially modified labels.

Examples

```
# labeling using a list
labels <- list(width = "width of foot (cm)", length = "length of foot (cm)",
  domhand = "dominant hand")
gf_point(length ~ width, color = ~domhand, data = mosaicData::KidsFeet) %>%
  gf_relabel(labels)

# labeling using ...
gf_point(length ~ width, color = ~domhand, data = mosaicData::KidsFeet) %>%
  gf_relabel(
    width = "width of foot (cm)",
    length = "length of foot (cm)",
    domhand = "dominant hand")

# Alternatively, we can store labels with data.
KF <- mosaicData::KidsFeet %>%
  set_variable_labels(
    length = 'foot length (cm)',
    width = 'foot width (cm)'
  )
gf_point(length ~ width, data = KF)
gf_density2d(length ~ width, data = KF)
get_variable_labels(KF)
```

gf_ribbon

Formula interface to geom_ribbon()

Description

For each x value, `geom_ribbon()` displays a y interval defined by `ymin` and `ymax`. `geom_area()` is a special case of `geom_ribbon()`, where the `ymin` is fixed to 0 and `y` is used instead of `ymax`.

Usage

```
gf_ribbon(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha = 0.3,
  xlab,
  ylab,
```

```

  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "ribbon",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape <code>ymin + ymax ~ x</code> . Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the 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.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? <code>NA</code> , the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. <code>FALSE</code> never includes, and <code>TRUE</code> always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
show.help	If <code>TRUE</code> , display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

See Also[ggplot2::geom_ribbon\(\)](#)**Examples**

```
gf_ribbon()

gf_ribbon(low_temp + high_temp ~ date, data = mosaicData::Weather, fill = ~city, alpha = 0.4) %>%
  gf_theme(theme = theme_minimal())
gf_linerange(
  low_temp + high_temp ~ date | city ~ .,
  color = ~high_temp,
  data = mosaicData::Weather
) %>%
  gf_refine(scale_colour_gradientn(colors = rev(rainbow(5))))
gf_ribbon(low_temp + high_temp ~ date | city ~ ., data = mosaicData::Weather)
# Chaining in the data
mosaicData::Weather %>%
  gf_ribbon(low_temp + high_temp ~ date, alpha = 0.4) %>%
  gf_facet_grid(city ~ .)
```

`gf_ridgeline`*Formula interface to ggridges plots*

Description

Formula interface to ggridges plots

Usage

```
gf_ridgeline(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  height,
  scale = 1,
  min_height = 0,
  color,
  fill,
  alpha,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  point_size,
  point_shape,
  point_colour,
  point_fill,
```

```
point_alpha,  
point_stroke,  
xlab,  
ylab,  
title,  
subtitle,  
caption,  
geom = "ridgeline",  
stat = "identity",  
position = "identity",  
show.legend = NA,  
show.help = NULL,  
inherit = TRUE,  
environment = parent.frame()  
)  
  
gf_density_ridges(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  height,  
  scale = 1,  
  rel_min_height = 0,  
  color,  
  fill,  
  alpha,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  point_size,  
  point_shape,  
  point_colour,  
  point_fill,  
  point_alpha,  
  point_stroke,  
  panel_scaling = TRUE,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "density_ridges",  
  stat = "density_ridges",  
  position = "points_sina",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,
```

```
environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

```
gf_density_ridges2(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  height,  
  scale = 1,  
  rel_min_height = 0,  
  color,  
  fill,  
  alpha,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  point_size,  
  point_shape,  
  point_colour,  
  point_fill,  
  point_alpha,  
  point_stroke,  
  panel_scaling = TRUE,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "density_ridges2",  
  stat = "density_ridges",  
  position = "points_sina",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

```
gf_density_ridgeline_gradient(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  height,  
  color,  
  fill,  
  alpha,  
  group,
```

```

  linetype,
  size,
  gradient_lwd = 0.5,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "ridgeline_gradient",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

gf_density_ridges_gradient(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  height,
  panel_scaling = TRUE,
  color,
  fill = ~stat(x),
  alpha,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  gradient_lwd = 0.5,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "density_ridges_gradient",
  stat = "density_ridges",
  position = "points_sina",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.

gformula	A formula with shape $\sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
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 <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>\sim head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = \sim expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
height	The height of each ridgeline at the respective x value. Automatically calculated and provided by <code>ggridges::stat_density_ridges()</code> if the default stat is not changed.
scale	A scaling factor to scale the height of the ridgelines relative to the spacing between them. A value of 1 indicates that the maximum point of any ridgeline touches the baseline right above, assuming even spacing between baselines.
min_height	A height cutoff on the drawn ridgelines. All values that fall below this cutoff will be removed. The main purpose of this cutoff is to remove long tails right at the baseline level, but other uses are possible. The cutoff is applied before any height scaling is applied via the <code>scale</code> aesthetic. Default is 0, so negative values are removed.
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
point_shape, point_colour, point_size, point_fill, point_alpha, point_stroke	As in <code>ggridges::geom_ridgeline()</code> .
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom, stat	Use to override the default connection between <code>geom_density()</code> and <code>stat_density()</code> .
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.
rel_min_height	Lines with heights below this cutoff will be removed. The cutoff is measured relative to the overall maximum, so <code>rel_min_height = 0.01</code> would remove everything. Default is 0, so nothing is removed.
panel_scaling	If TRUE, the default, relative scaling is calculated separately for each panel. If FALSE, relative scaling is calculated globally.
gradient_lwd	A parameter to needed to remove rendering artifacts inside the rendered gradients. Should ideally be 0, but often needs to be around 0.5 or higher.

Details

Note that the `ggridges::stat_density_ridges()` makes joint density estimation across all datasets. This may not generate the desired result when using faceted plots. As an alternative, you can set `stat = "density"` to use `ggplot2::stat_density()`. In this case, it is required to add the aesthetic mapping `height = stat(density)` (see examples).

See Also

[gggridges::geom_density_ridges\(\)](#)
[gggridges::geom_ridgeline\(\)](#)
[gggridges::geom_density_ridges_gradient\(\)](#)

Examples

```
data.frame(
  x = rep(1:5, 3), y = c(rep(0, 5), rep(1, 5), rep(3, 5)),
  height = c(0, 1, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 4, 0, 5, 4, 4, 1)
) %>%
  gf_ridgeline(y ~ x, height = ~ height, group = ~y, fill = "lightblue", alpha = 0.7)
diamonds %>%
  gf_density_ridges(cut ~ price,
    scale = 2, fill = ~ cut, alpha = 0.6, show.legend = FALSE) %>%
  gf_theme(theme_ridges()) %>%
  gf_refine(
    scale_y_discrete(expand = c(0.01, 0)),
    scale_x_continuous(expand = c(0.01, 0))
  )
diamonds %>%
  gf_density_ridges(clarity ~ price | cut,
    scale = 2, fill = ~ clarity, alpha = 0.6, show.legend = FALSE) %>%
  gf_theme(theme_ridges()) %>%
  gf_refine(
    scale_y_discrete(expand = c(0.01, 0)),
```

```

    scale_x_continuous(expand = c(0.01, 0))
  )
diamonds %>%
  gf_density_ridges(clarity ~ price | cut, height = ~stat(density), stat = "density",
    scale = 2, fill = ~ clarity, alpha = 0.6, show.legend = FALSE) %>%
  gf_theme(theme_ridges()) %>%
  gf_refine(
    scale_y_discrete(expand = c(0.01, 0)),
    scale_x_continuous(expand = c(0.01, 0))
  )
diamonds %>%
  gf_density_ridges2(cut ~ price, scale = 2, fill = ~ cut, alpha = 0.6, show.legend = FALSE) %>%
  gf_theme(theme_ridges()) %>%
  gf_refine(
    scale_y_discrete(expand = c(0.01, 0)),
    scale_x_continuous(expand = c(0.01, 0))
  )
diamonds %>%
  gf_density_ridges(cut ~ price,
    scale = 2, fill = ~ cut, alpha = 0.6, show.legend = FALSE) %>%
  gf_theme(theme_ridges()) %>%
  gf_refine(
    scale_y_discrete(expand = c(0.01, 0)),
    scale_x_continuous(expand = c(0.01, 0))
  )
diamonds %>%
  gf_density_ridges(clarity ~ price | cut,
    scale = 2, fill = ~ clarity, alpha = 0.6, show.legend = FALSE) %>%
  gf_theme(theme_ridges()) %>%
  gf_refine(
    scale_y_discrete(expand = c(0.01, 0)),
    scale_x_continuous(expand = c(0.01, 0))
  )
diamonds %>%
  gf_density_ridges(clarity ~ price | cut, height = ~stat(density), stat = "density",
    scale = 2, fill = ~ clarity, alpha = 0.6, show.legend = FALSE) %>%
  gf_theme(theme_ridges()) %>%
  gf_refine(
    scale_y_discrete(expand = c(0.01, 0)),
    scale_x_continuous(expand = c(0.01, 0))
  )
)
mosaicData::Weather %>%
  gf_density_ridges_gradient(month ~ high_temp | city ~ ., fill = ~stat(x),
    group = ~ month, show.legend = FALSE, rel_min_height = 0.02) %>%
  gf_refine(scale_fill_viridis_c(option = "B"), theme_bw())

```

Description

gf_rugx() and gf_rugy() are versions that only add a rug to x- or y- axis. By default, these functions do not inherit from the formula in the original layer (because doing so would often result in rugs on both axes), so the formula is required.

Usage

```
gf_rug(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  sides = "bl",  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "rug",  
  stat = "identity",  
  position = "identity",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

```
gf_rugx(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  sides = "b",  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  group,  
  linetype,  
  size,  
  height = 0,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,
```

```

caption,
geom = "rug",
stat = "identity",
position = "identity",
show.legend = NA,
show.help = NULL,
inherit = TRUE,
environment = parent.frame()
)

```

```

gf_rugy(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  sides = "l",
  alpha,
  color,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  width = 0,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "rug",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$ (<code>gf_rug()</code>) or $\sim x$ (<code>gf_rugx()</code>) or $\sim y$ (<code>gf_rugy()</code>).
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created.

	A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
sides	A string that controls which sides of the plot the rugs appear on. It can be set to a string containing any of "trbl", for top, right, bottom, and left.
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the 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.
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.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.
height	amount of vertical jittering when position is jittered.
width	amount of horizontal jittering when position is jittered.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, B will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_rug\(\)](#)

Examples

```
data(penguins, package = "palmerpenguins")
gf_point(bill_length_mm ~ bill_depth_mm, data = penguins) %>%
  gf_rug(bill_length_mm ~ bill_depth_mm)

# There are several ways to control x- and y-rugs separately
gf_point(bill_length_mm ~ bill_depth_mm, data = penguins) %>%
  gf_rugx(~bill_depth_mm, data = penguins, color = "red") %>%
  gf_rugy(bill_length_mm ~ ., data = penguins, color = "green")

gf_point(bill_length_mm ~ bill_depth_mm, data = penguins) %>%
  gf_rug(. ~ bill_depth_mm, data = penguins, color = "red", inherit = FALSE) %>%
  gf_rug(bill_length_mm ~ ., data = penguins, color = "green", inherit = FALSE)

gf_point(bill_length_mm ~ bill_depth_mm, data = penguins) %>%
  gf_rug(. ~ bill_depth_mm, data = penguins, color = "red", sides = "b") %>%
  gf_rug(bill_length_mm ~ ., data = penguins, color = "green", sides = "l")

# jitter requires both an x and a y, but we can turn off one or the other with sides
gf_jitter(bill_length_mm ~ bill_depth_mm, data = penguins) %>%
  gf_rug(color = "green", sides = "b", position = "jitter")

# rugs work with some 1-varialbe plots as well.
gf_histogram(~eruptions, data = faithful) %>%
  gf_rug(~eruptions, data = faithful, color = "red") %>%
  gf_rug(~eruptions, data = faithful, color = "navy", sides = "t")

# we can take advantage of inheritance to shorten the code
gf_histogram(~eruptions, data = faithful) %>%
  gf_rug(color = "red") %>%
  gf_rug(color = "navy", sides = "t")

# Need to turn off inheritance when using gf_dhistogram:
gf_dhistogram(~eruptions, data = faithful) %>%
  gf_rug(~eruptions, data = faithful, color = "red", inherit = FALSE)

# using jitter with gf_histogram() requires manually setting the y value.
gf_dhistogram(~bill_depth_mm, data = penguins) %>%
  gf_rug(0 ~ bill_depth_mm, data = penguins, color = "green", sides = "b", position = "jitter")

# the choice of y value can affect how the plot looks.
gf_dhistogram(~bill_depth_mm, data = penguins) %>%
```

```
gf_rug(0.5 ~ bill_depth_mm, data = penguins, color = "green", sides = "b", position = "jitter")
```

gf_segment

Formula interface to geom_segment()

Description

geom_segment() draws a straight line between points (x, y) and (xend, yend). geom_curve() draws a curved line. See the underlying drawing function `grid::curveGrob()` for the parameters that control the curve.

Usage

```
gf_segment(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  arrow = NULL,
  lineend = "butt",
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "segment",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y + yend \sim x + xend$.

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 <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
arrow	specification for arrow heads, as created by <code>arrow()</code> .
lineend	Line end style (round, butt, square).
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the 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.
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.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_segment\(\)](#)

Examples

```
D <- data.frame(x1 = 2.62, x2 = 3.57, y1 = 21.0, y2 = 15.0)
gf_point(mpg ~ wt, data = mtcars) %>%
  gf_curve(y1 + y2 ~ x1 + x2, data = D, color = "navy") %>%
  gf_segment(y1 + y2 ~ x1 + x2, data = D, color = "red")
```

gf_sf

Mapping with shape files

Description

Mapping with shape files

Usage

```
gf_sf(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  geometry,
```

```

  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  stat = "sf",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> , or (d) arguments for the geom, stat, or position function.
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
geometry	A column of class <code>sfc</code> containing simple features data. (Another option is that data may contain a column named <code>geometry</code> .) <code>geometry</code> is never inherited.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
stat	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. <code>NA</code> , the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If <code>TRUE</code> , display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

`ggplot2::geom_line()`, `gf_point()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
if (require(maps) && require(maptools) &&
    require(sf) && require(rgeos))
  US <- sf::st_as_sf(maps::map("state", plot = FALSE, fill = TRUE))
  gf_sf(fill = ~ factor(nchar(ID)), data = US) %>%
    gf_refine(coord_sf())

# We can specify shape data and external data separately using geometry
MI <- sf::st_as_sf(maps::map("county", "michigan", plot = FALSE, fill = TRUE))
MIgeom <- MI$geom
gf_sf(
  fill = ~ log10(population), data = MIpop %>% dplyr::arrange(county),
  geometry = ~MIgeom, color = "white"
) %>%
  gf_refine(coord_sf(), theme_bw())

# alternatively we can merge external data and shape data into one data frame.
MI %>%
  dplyr::mutate(county = gsub("michigan,", "", ID)) %>%
  dplyr::left_join(MIpop %>% dplyr::mutate(county = tolower(county))) %>%
  gf_sf(fill = ~ population / 1e3) %>%
  gf_refine(
    coord_sf(), theme_bw(),
    scale_fill_continuous(name = "population (thousands)", trans = "log10")
  )
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

gf_sina	<i>Formula interface to geom_sina()</i>
---------	---

Description

The sina plot is a data visualization chart suitable for plotting any single variable in a multiclass dataset. It is an enhanced jitter strip chart, where the width of the jitter is controlled by the density distribution of the data within each class.

Usage

```
gf_sina(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  alpha,  
  color,  
  size,  
  fill,  
  group,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "point",  
  stat = "sina",  
  position = "identity",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame()  
)
```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
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 <code>ggplot()</code> .

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)`).

... 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`.

<code>alpha</code>	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
<code>color</code>	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
<code>size</code>	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
<code>fill</code>	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
<code>group</code>	Used for grouping.
<code>xlab</code>	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
<code>ylab</code>	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
<code>title, subtitle, caption</code>	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
<code>geom</code>	The geometric object to use display the data
<code>stat</code>	The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.
<code>position</code>	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
<code>show.legend</code>	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.
<code>show.help</code>	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
<code>inherit</code>	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
<code>environment</code>	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, B will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggforce::geom_sina\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_sina(age ~ substance, data = mosaicData::HELPrct)
```

gf_smooth

Formula interface to geom_smooth()

Description

LOESS and linear model smoothers in `gformula`.

Usage

```
gf_smooth(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  method = "auto",  
  formula = y ~ x,  
  se = FALSE,  
  method.args,  
  n = 80,  
  span = 0.75,  
  fullrange = FALSE,  
  level = 0.95,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "smooth",  
  stat = "smooth",  
  position = "identity",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,
```

```

environment = parent.frame()
)

gf_lm(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha = 0.3,
  lm.args = list(),
  interval = "none",
  level = 0.95,
  fullrange = TRUE,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "lm",
  stat = "lm",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
method	Smoothing method (function) to use, accepts either NULL or a character vector, e.g. "lm", "glm", "gam", "loess" or a function, e.g. <code>MASS::rlm</code> or <code>mgcv::gam</code> , <code>stats::lm</code> , or <code>stats::loess</code> . "auto" is also accepted for backwards compatibility. It is equivalent to NULL. For <code>method = NULL</code> the smoothing method is chosen based on the size of the largest group (across all panels). <code>stats::loess()</code> is used for less than 1,000 observations; otherwise <code>mgcv::gam()</code> is used with <code>formula = y ~ s(x, bs = "cs")</code> with <code>method = "REML"</code> . Somewhat anecdotally, loess gives a better appearance, but is $O(N^2)$ in memory, so does not work for larger datasets.

If you have fewer than 1,000 observations but want to use the same `gam()` model that `method = NULL` would use, then set `method = "gam"`, `formula = y ~ s(x, bs = "cs")`.

<code>formula</code>	Formula to use in smoothing function, eg. <code>y ~ x</code> , <code>y ~ poly(x, 2)</code> , <code>y ~ log(x)</code> . <code>NULL</code> by default, in which case <code>method = NULL</code> implies <code>formula = y ~ x</code> when there are fewer than 1,000 observations and <code>formula = y ~ s(x, bs = "cs")</code> otherwise.
<code>se</code>	Display confidence interval around smooth? (TRUE by default, see <code>level</code> to control.)
<code>method.args</code>	List of additional arguments passed on to the modelling function defined by <code>method</code> .
<code>n</code>	Number of points at which to evaluate smoother.
<code>span</code>	Controls the amount of smoothing for the default loess smoother. Smaller numbers produce wigglier lines, larger numbers produce smoother lines. Only used with loess, i.e. when <code>method = "loess"</code> , or when <code>method = NULL</code> (the default) and there are fewer than 1,000 observations.
<code>fullrange</code>	Should the fit span the full range of the plot, or just the data?
<code>level</code>	Level of confidence interval to use (0.95 by default).
<code>xlab</code>	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
<code>ylab</code>	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
<code>title, subtitle, caption</code>	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
<code>geom</code>	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
<code>stat</code>	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
<code>position</code>	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
<code>show.legend</code>	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. <code>NA</code> , the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
<code>show.help</code>	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
<code>inherit</code>	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
<code>environment</code>	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.
<code>alpha</code>	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
<code>lm.args</code>	A list of arguments to <code>stats::lm()</code> .
<code>interval</code>	One of "none", "confidence" or "prediction".

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_smooth\(\)](#), [gf_spline\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_smooth()
gf_lm()
gf_smooth(births ~ date, color = ~wday, data = mosaicData::Births78)
gf_smooth(births ~ date,
  color = ~wday, data = mosaicData::Births78,
  fullrange = TRUE
)
gf_smooth(births ~ date,
  color = ~wday, data = mosaicData::Births78,
  show.legend = FALSE, se = FALSE
)
gf_smooth(births ~ date,
  color = ~wday, data = mosaicData::Births78,
  show.legend = FALSE, se = TRUE
)
gf_lm(length ~ width,
  data = mosaicData::KidsFeet,
  color = ~biggerfoot, alpha = 0.2
) %>%
  gf_point()
gf_lm(length ~ width,
  data = mosaicData::KidsFeet,
  color = ~biggerfoot, fullrange = FALSE, alpha = 0.2
)
gf_point()
gf_lm(length ~ width,
  color = ~sex, data = mosaicData::KidsFeet,
  formula = y ~ poly(x, 2), linetype = "dashed"
) %>%
  gf_point()
```

```

gf_lm(length ~ width,
  color = ~sex, data = mosaicData::KidsFeet,
  formula = log(y) ~ x, backtrans = exp
) %>%
  gf_point()

gf_lm(hwy ~ displ,
  data = mpg,
  formula = log(y) ~ poly(x, 3), backtrans = exp,
  interval = "prediction", fill = "skyblue"
) %>%
  gf_lm(
    formula = log(y) ~ poly(x, 3), backtrans = exp,
    interval = "confidence", color = "red"
  ) %>%
  gf_point()

clotting <- data.frame(
  u = c(5,10,15,20,30,40,60,80,100),
  lot1 = c(118,58,42,35,27,25,21,19,18),
  lot2 = c(69,35,26,21,18,16,13,12,12))
gf_point(lot1 ~ u, data = clotting) %>%
  gf_smooth(formula = y ~ log(x), method = "glm",
    method.args = list(family = Gamma))
gf_point(lot2 ~ u, data = clotting) %>%
  gf_smooth(formula = y ~ log(x), color = "red", method = "glm",
    method.args = list(family = Gamma))

```

gf_spline

Formula interface to geom_spline()

Description

Fitting splines in ggformula.

Usage

```

gf_spline(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  weight,

```

```

df,
spar,
tol,
xlab,
ylab,
title,
subtitle,
caption,
geom = "line",
stat = "spline",
position = "identity",
show.legend = NA,
show.help = NULL,
inherit = TRUE,
environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
weight	An optional vector of weights. See smooth.spline() .
df	desired equivalent degrees of freedom. See smooth.spline() for details.
spar	A smoothing parameter, typically in (0,1]. See smooth.spline() for details.
tol	A tolerance for sameness or uniqueness of the x values. The values are binned into bins of size <code>tol</code> and values which fall into the same bin are regarded as the same. Must be strictly positive (and finite). When NULL, $IQR(x) * 10e-6$ is used.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .

geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
stat	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

`geom_spline()`, `gf_smooth()`, `gf_lm()`

Examples

```
gf_spline(births ~ date, color = ~wday, data = mosaicData::Births78)
gf_spline(births ~ date, color = ~wday, data = mosaicData::Births78, df = 20)
gf_spline(births ~ date, color = ~wday, data = mosaicData::Births78, df = 4)
```

gf_spoke

*Formula interface to geom_spoke()***Description**

This is a polar parameterisation of `geom_segment`. It is useful when you have variables that describe direction and distance.

Usage

```
gf_spoke(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  angle,
  radius,
  alpha,
  color,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "spoke",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
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 <code>ggplot()</code> .

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)`).

... Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with `attribute = value`, (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with `attribute = ~ expression`, or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with `attribute = value`.

angle	The angle at which segment leaves the point (x,y).
radius	The length of the segment.
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the 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.
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.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, B will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_spoke\(\)](#)

Examples

```
SomeData <- expand.grid(x = 1:10, y = 1:10)
SomeData$angle <- runif(100, 0, 2 * pi)
SomeData$speed <- runif(100, 0, sqrt(0.1 * SomeData$x))

gf_point(y ~ x, data = SomeData) %>%
  gf_spoke(y ~ x, angle = ~angle, radius = 0.5)

gf_point(y ~ x, data = SomeData) %>%
  gf_spoke(y ~ x, angle = ~angle, radius = ~speed)
```

gf_step

Formula interface to geom_step()

Description

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

Usage

```
gf_step(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  direction = "hv",
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
```

```

  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "step",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
direction	direction of stairs: 'vh' for vertical then horizontal, 'hv' for horizontal then vertical, or 'mid' for step half-way between adjacent x-values.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the 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.
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.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_step\(\)](#)

Examples

```
gf_step(births ~ date, data = mosaicData::Births78, color = ~wday)

# Roll your own Kaplan-Meier plot

if (require(survival) && require(broom)) {
  # fit a survival model
  surv_fit <- survfit(coxph(Surv(time, status) ~ age + sex, lung))
  surv_fit
  # use broom::tidy() to create a tidy data frame for plotting
  surv_df <- tidy(surv_fit)
  head(surv_df)
  # now create a plot
  surv_df %>%
    gf_step(estimate ~ time) %>%
```

```
    gf_ribbon(conf.low + conf.high ~ time, alpha = 0.2)
  }
```

gf_text

Formula interface to geom_text() and geom_label()

Description

Text geoms are useful for labeling plots. They can be used by themselves as scatterplots or in combination with other geoms, for example, for labeling points or for annotating the height of bars. `geom_text()` adds only text to the plot. `geom_label()` draws a rectangle behind the text, making it easier to read.

Usage

```
gf_text(  
  object = NULL,  
  gformula = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ...,  
  label,  
  alpha,  
  angle,  
  color,  
  family,  
  fontface,  
  group,  
  hjust,  
  lineheight,  
  size,  
  vjust,  
  parse = FALSE,  
  nudge_x = 0,  
  nudge_y = 0,  
  check_overlap = FALSE,  
  xlab,  
  ylab,  
  title,  
  subtitle,  
  caption,  
  geom = "text",  
  stat = "identity",  
  position = "nudge",  
  show.legend = NA,  
  show.help = NULL,  
  inherit = TRUE,  
  environment = parent.frame())
```

```

)

gf_label(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  label,
  alpha,
  angle,
  color,
  family,
  fontface,
  group,
  hjust,
  vjust,
  lineheight,
  size,
  parse,
  nudge_x = 0,
  nudge_y = 0,
  label.padding = unit(0.25, "lines"),
  label.r = unit(0.15, "lines"),
  label.size = 0.25,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "nudge",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be

	created.
	A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) <code>ggplot2</code> aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
label	The text to be displayed.
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
angle	An angle for rotating the text.
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
family	A font family.
fontface	One of "plain", "bold", "italic", or "bold italic".
group	Used for grouping.
hjust, vjust	Numbers between 0 and 1 indicating how to justify text relative the the specified location.
lineheight	Line height.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
parse	If TRUE, the labels will be parsed into expressions and displayed as described in <code>?plotmath</code> .
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 <code>position</code> .
check_overlap	If TRUE, text that overlaps previous text in the same layer will not be plotted. <code>check_overlap</code> happens at draw time and in the order of the data. Therefore data should be arranged by the label column before calling <code>geom_text()</code> . Note that this argument is not supported by <code>geom_label()</code> .
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the 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. Cannot be jointly specified with <code>nudge_x</code> or <code>nudge_y</code> .
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.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.

<code>inherit</code>	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
<code>environment</code>	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.
<code>label.padding</code>	Amount of padding around label. Defaults to 0.25 lines.
<code>label.r</code>	Radius of rounded corners. Defaults to 0.15 lines.
<code>label.size</code>	Size of label border, in mm.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

See Also

[ggplot2::geom_text\(\)](#)

Examples

```
data(penguins, package = "palmerpenguins")
gf_text(bill_length_mm ~ bill_depth_mm,
  data = penguins,
  label = ~species, color = ~species, size = 2, angle = 30
)
penguins %>%
gf_point(bill_length_mm ~ bill_depth_mm, color = ~species, alpha = 0.5) %>%
  gf_text(bill_length_mm ~ bill_depth_mm,
    label = ~species, color = ~species,
    size = 2, angle = 0, hjust = 0, nudge_x = 0.1, nudge_y = 0.1
  )
if (require(dplyr)) {
  data(penguins, package = "palmerpenguins")
  penguins_means <-
    penguins %>%
    group_by(species) %>%
    summarise(bill_length_mm = mean(bill_length_mm), bill_depth_mm = mean(bill_depth_mm))
  gf_point(bill_length_mm ~ bill_depth_mm, data = penguins, color = ~species) %>%
```

```
gf_label(bill_length_mm ~ bill_depth_mm,  
  data = penguins_means,  
  label = ~species, color = ~species, size = 2, alpha = 0.7  
  )  
}
```

gf_theme

Themes for ggformula

Description

Themes for ggformula

Usage

```
gf_theme(object, theme, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a gg object
theme	a ggplot2 theme function like theme_minimal() .
...	If theme is missing, then these additional arguments are theme elements of the sort handled by ggplot2::theme() .

Value

a modified gg object

gf_tile

Formula interface to geom_tile()

Description

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

Usage

```
gf_tile(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "tile",
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	A data frame with the variables to be plotted.
...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also gf_labs() .

ylab	Label for y-axis. See also gf_labs() .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also gf_labs() .
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
stat	A character string naming the stat used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether this layer should be included in the legends. NA, the default, includes layer in the legends if any of the attributes of the layer are mapped.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using [facet_wrap\(\)](#) or [facet_grid\(\)](#). This provides an alternative to [gf_facet_wrap\(\)](#) and [gf_facet_grid\(\)](#) that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using [facet_wrap\(\)](#) or [facet_grid\(\)](#). This provides an alternative to [gf_facet_wrap\(\)](#) and [gf_facet_grid\(\)](#) that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

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See Also

[ggplot2::geom_tile\(\)](#)

Examples

```
D <- expand.grid(x = 0:5, y = 0:5)
D$z <- runif(nrow(D))
gf_tile(y ~ x, fill = ~z, data = D)
gf_tile(z ~ x + y, data = D)
```

gf_violin

Formula interface to geom_violin()

Description

A violin plot is a compact display of a continuous distribution. It is a blend of `geom_boxplot()` and `geom_density()`: a violin plot is a mirrored density plot displayed in the same way as a boxplot.

Usage

```
gf_violin(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  weight,
  draw_quantiles = NULL,
  trim = TRUE,
  scale = "area",
  bw,
  adjust = 1,
  kernel = "gaussian",
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "violin",
  stat = "ydensity",
  position = "dodge",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)
```

```

gf_violinh(
  object = NULL,
  gformula = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  alpha,
  color,
  fill,
  group,
  linetype,
  size,
  weight,
  draw_quantiles = NULL,
  trim = TRUE,
  scale = "area",
  bw,
  adjust = 1,
  kernel = "gaussian",
  xlab,
  ylab,
  title,
  subtitle,
  caption,
  geom = "violin",
  stat = "xdensity",
  position = "dodgev",
  show.legend = NA,
  show.help = NULL,
  inherit = TRUE,
  environment = parent.frame()
)

```

Arguments

object	When chaining, this holds an object produced in the earlier portions of the chain. Most users can safely ignore this argument. See details and examples.
gformula	A formula with shape $y \sim x$. Faceting can be achieved by including <code> </code> in the formula.
data	<p>The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code>.</p> <p>A <code>data.frame</code>, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created.</p> <p>A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code>, and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).</p>

...	Additional arguments. Typically these are (a) ggplot2 aesthetics to be set with <code>attribute = value</code> , (b) ggplot2 aesthetics to be mapped with <code>attribute = ~ expression</code> , or (c) attributes of the layer as a whole, which are set with <code>attribute = value</code> .
alpha	Opacity (0 = invisible, 1 = opaque).
color	A color or a formula used for mapping color.
fill	A color for filling, or a formula used for mapping fill.
group	Used for grouping.
linetype	A linetype (numeric or "dashed", "dotted", etc.) or a formula used for mapping linetype.
size	A numeric size or a formula used for mapping size.
weight	Useful for summarized data, <code>weight</code> provides a count of the number of values with the given combination of x and y values.
draw_quantiles	If not (NULL) (default), draw horizontal lines at the given quantiles of the density estimate.
trim	If TRUE (default), trim the tails of the violins to the range of the data. If FALSE, don't trim the tails.
scale	if "area" (default), all violins have the same area (before trimming the tails). If "count", areas are scaled proportionally to the number of observations. If "width", all violins have the same maximum width.
bw	The smoothing bandwidth to be used. If numeric, the standard deviation of the smoothing kernel. If character, a rule to choose the bandwidth, as listed in <code>stats::bw.nrd()</code> .
adjust	A multiplicate bandwidth adjustment. This makes it possible to adjust the bandwidth while still using the a bandwidth estimator. For example, <code>adjust = 1/2</code> means use half of the default bandwidth.
kernel	Kernel. See list of available kernels in <code>density()</code> .
xlab	Label for x-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
ylab	Label for y-axis. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
title, subtitle, caption	Title, sub-title, and caption for the plot. See also <code>gf_labs()</code> .
geom, stat	Use to override the default connection between <code>geom_violin()</code> and <code>stat_ydensity()</code> .
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
show.help	If TRUE, display some minimal help.
inherit	A logical indicating whether default attributes are inherited.
environment	An environment in which to look for variables not found in data.

Value

a gg object

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a, aesthetics) are specified using the formula in `gformula`. Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment of `gformula`. This will typically do the right thing when formulas are created on the fly, but might not be the right thing if formulas created in one environment are used to create plots in another.

References

Hintze, J. L., Nelson, R. D. (1998) Violin Plots: A Box Plot-Density Trace Synergism. *The American Statistician* 52, 181-184.

See Also

`ggplot2::geom_violin()`

Examples

```
gf_violin(age ~ substance, data = mosaicData::HELPrct)
gf_violin(age ~ substance, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex)
gf_violinh(substance ~ age, data = mosaicData::HELPrct)
gf_violinh(substance ~ age, data = mosaicData::HELPrct, fill = ~sex)
```

ggformula

Formula interface to ggplot2

Description

Formula interface to ggplot2

The ggformula system

The functions in **ggformula** provide a formula interface to **ggplot2** layer functions and a system for working with pipes to create multi-layer plots and to refine plots. For plots with just one layer, the formula interface is more compact than native **ggplot2** code and is consistent with modeling functions like `stats::lm()` that use a formula interface and with the numerical summary functions in the **mosaic** package.

Specifying plot attributes

Positional attributes (a.k.a aesthetics) are typically specified using a formula (see the `gformula` argument). Setting and mapping of additional attributes can be done through the use of additional arguments. Attributes can be set using arguments of the form `attribute = value` or mapped using arguments of the form `attribute = ~ expression`. A (sometimes partial) list of available attributes can be obtained by executing plotting functions with no arguments.

In formulas of the form `A | B`, `B` will be used to form facets using `facet_wrap()` or `facet_grid()`. This provides an alternative to `gf_facet_wrap()` and `gf_facet_grid()` that is terser and may feel more familiar to users of **lattice**.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the **ggplot2** code occurs in the environment specified by `environment`. This will typically do the right thing, but is exposed in case some non-standard behavior is desired. In earlier versions, the environment of the formula was used, but since some functions in the package do not require a formula, a separate argument is used now.

Examples

```
apropos("gf_")
gf_point()
```

layer_factory

Create a ggformula layer function

Description

Primarily intended for package developers, this function factory is used to create the layer functions in the `ggformula` package.

Usage

```
layer_factory(
  geom = "point",
  position = "identity",
  stat = "identity",
  pre = {
  },
  aes_form = y ~ x,
  extras = alist(),
  note = NULL,
  aesthetics = aes(),
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  check.aes = TRUE,
  data = NULL,
  layer_fun = quo(ggplot2::layer),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>geom</code>	The geom to use for the layer (may be specified as a string).
<code>position</code>	The position function to use for the layer (may be specified as a string).
<code>stat</code>	The stat function to use for the layer (may be specified as a string).
<code>pre</code>	code to run as a "pre-process".
<code>aes_form</code>	A single formula or a list of formulas specifying how attributes are inferred from the formula. Use NULL if the function may be used without a formula.
<code>extras</code>	An alist of additional arguments (potentially with defaults)
<code>note</code>	A note to add to the quick help.
<code>aesthetics</code>	Additional aesthetics (typically created using <code>ggplot2::aes()</code>) set rather than inferred from formula. <code>gf_dhistogram()</code> uses this to set the y aesthetic to <code>stat(density)</code> , for example.
<code>inherit.aes</code>	A logical indicating whether aesthetics should be inherited from prior layers or a vector of character names of aesthetics to inherit.
<code>check.aes</code>	A logical indicating whether a warning should be emitted when aesthetics provided don't match what is expected.
<code>data</code>	A data frame or NULL or NA.
<code>layer_fun</code>	The function used to create the layer or a quosure that evaluates to such a function.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments.

Value

A function.

MIpop	<i>Population of Michigan counties</i>
-------	--

Description

Population of Michigan counties

Usage

```
data(MIpop)
```

Format

A data frame with populations of Michigan counties.

rank Population rank.

county County name.

population Population (2010 census).

percs_by_group	<i>Compute groupwise proportions and percents</i>
----------------	---

Description

Transform a vector of counts and a vector of groups into a vector of proportions or percentages within groups.

Usage

```
percs_by_group(x, group)
```

```
props_by_group(x, group)
```

Arguments

x	A vector of counts
group	A vector to determine groups.

Examples

```
x <- c(20, 30, 30, 70)
g1 <- c("A", "A", "B", "B")
g2 <- c("A", "B", "A", "B")
props_by_group(x, g1)
percs_by_group(x, g1)
props_by_group(x, g2)
```

StatAsh	<i>ggproto classes for ggplot2</i>
---------	------------------------------------

Description

These are typically accessed through their associated geom_*, stat_* or gf_* functions.

These are typically accessed through their associated geom_*, stat_* or gf_* functions.

Usage

```
StatAsh
```

```
StatSpline
```

```
StatQqline
```

StatLm
GeomLm
StatAsh
StatFitdistr

See Also

[stat_ash\(\)](#)
[gf_ash\(\)](#)
[stat_spline\(\)](#)
[gf_spline\(\)](#)
[stat_qq\(\)](#)
[gf_qq\(\)](#)
[stat_lm\(\)](#)
[gf_lm\(\)](#)
[geom_lm\(\)](#)
[gf_lm\(\)](#)
[stat_ash\(\)](#)
[gf_ash\(\)](#)

stat_fitdistr *A stat for fitting distributions*

Description

This stat computes points for plotting a distribution function. Fitting is done using `MASS::fitdistr()` when analytic solutions are not available.

Usage

```
stat_fitdistr(  
  mapping = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  geom = "path",  
  position = "identity",  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  show.legend = NA,  
  inherit.aes = TRUE,  
  dist = "dnorm",  
  start = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Aesthetics created using <code>aes()</code> or <code>aes_string()</code> .
data	A data frame.
geom	A character string naming the geom used to make the layer.
position	Either a character string naming the position function used for the layer or a position object returned from a call to a position function.
na.rm	If TRUE, do not emit a warning about missing data.
show.legend	A 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.
dist	A character string indicating the distribution to fit. Examples include "dnorm", "dgamma", etc.
start	A list of starting values used by <code>MASS::fitdistr()</code> when numerically approximating the maximum likelihood estimate.
...	Additional arguments.

Value

A gg object

stat_lm

Linear Model Displays

Description

Adds linear model fits to plots. `geom_lm()` and `stat_lm()` are essentially equivalent. Use `geom_lm()` unless you want a non-standard geom.

Usage

```
stat_lm(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "lm",
  position = "identity",
  interval = c("none", "prediction", "confidence"),
  level = 0.95,
  formula = y ~ x,
  lm.args = list(),
  backtrans = identity,
  ...,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
```

```

)

geom_lm(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "lm",
  position = "identity",
  interval = c("none", "prediction", "confidence"),
  level = 0.95,
  formula = y ~ x,
  lm.args = list(),
  backtrans = identity,
  ...,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by <code>aes()</code> or <code>aes_()</code> . If specified and <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> (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 <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
geom, stat	Use to override the default connection between <code>geom_lm</code> and <code>stat_lm</code> .
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
interval	One of "none", "confidence" or "prediction".
level	The level used for confidence or prediction intervals
formula	a formula describing the model in terms of y (response) and x (predictor).
lm.args	A list of arguments supplied to <code>lm()</code> when performing the fit.
backtrans	a function that transforms the response back to the original scale when the formula includes a transformation on y.
...	Other arguments passed on to <code>layer()</code> . These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like <code>colour = "red"</code> or <code>size = 3</code> . They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.
na.rm	If <code>FALSE</code> , the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If <code>TRUE</code> , missing values are silently removed.

<code>show.legend</code>	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.
<code>inherit.aes</code>	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. <code>borders()</code> .

Details

Stat calculation is performed by the (currently undocumented) `predictdf`. Pointwise confidence or prediction bands are calculated using the `predict()` method.

See Also

`lm()` for details on linear model fitting.

Examples

```
ggplot(data = mosaicData::KidsFeet, aes(y = length, x = width, color = sex)) +
  geom_lm() +
  geom_point()
ggplot(data = mosaicData::KidsFeet, aes(y = length, x = width, color = sex)) +
  geom_lm(interval = "prediction", color = "skyblue") +
  geom_lm(interval = "confidence") +
  geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(~sex)
# non-standard display
ggplot(data = mosaicData::KidsFeet, aes(y = length, x = width, color = sex)) +
  stat_lm(aes(fill = sex),
    color = NA, interval = "confidence", geom = "ribbon",
    alpha = 0.2
  ) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(~sex)
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_lm(
    formula = log(y) ~ poly(x, 3), backtrans = exp,
    interval = "prediction", fill = "skyblue"
  ) +
  geom_lm(
    formula = log(y) ~ poly(x, 3), backtrans = exp, interval = "confidence",
    color = "red"
  ) +
  geom_point()
```

Description

This stat computes quantiles of the sample and theoretical distribution for the purpose of providing reference lines for QQ-plots.

Usage

```
stat_qqline(  
  mapping = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  geom = "line",  
  position = "identity",  
  ...,  
  distribution = stats::qnorm,  
  dparams = list(),  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  show.legend = NA,  
  inherit.aes = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

mapping	An aesthetic mapping produced with <code>aes()</code> or <code>aes_string()</code> .
data	A data frame.
geom	A geom.
position	A position object.
...	Additional arguments
distribution	A quantile function.
dparams	A list of arguments for distribution.
na.rm	A logical indicating whether a warning should be issued when missing values are removed before plotting.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether legends should be included for this layer. If NA, legends will be include for each aesthetic that is mapped.
inherit.aes	A logical indicating whether aesthetics should be inherited. When FALSE, the supplied mapping will be the only aesthetics used.

Examples

```
data(penguins, package = "palmerpenguins")  
ggplot(data = penguins, aes(sample = bill_length_mm)) +  
  geom_qq() +  
  stat_qqline(alpha = 0.7, color = "red", linetype = "dashed") +  
  facet_wrap(~species)
```

`stat_spline`*Geoms and stats for spline smoothing*

Description

Similar to [geom_smooth](#), this adds spline fits to plots.

Usage

```
stat_spline(  
  mapping = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  geom = "line",  
  position = "identity",  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  show.legend = NA,  
  inherit.aes = TRUE,  
  weight = NULL,  
  df = NULL,  
  spar = NULL,  
  cv = FALSE,  
  all.knots = FALSE,  
  nknots = stats::.nknots.smspl,  
  df.offset = 0,  
  penalty = 1,  
  control.spar = list(),  
  tol = NULL,  
  ...  
)  
  
geom_spline(  
  mapping = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  stat = "spline",  
  position = "identity",  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  show.legend = NA,  
  inherit.aes = TRUE,  
  weight = NULL,  
  df = NULL,  
  spar = NULL,  
  cv = FALSE,  
  all.knots = FALSE,  
  nknots = stats::.nknots.smspl,  
  df.offset = 0,  
  penalty = 1,  
  control.spar = list(),
```

```

    tol = NULL,
    ...
  )

```

Arguments

mapping	An aesthetic mapping produced with aes() or aes_string() .
data	A data frame.
geom	A geom.
position	A position object.
na.rm	A logical indicating whether a warning should be issued when missing values are removed before plotting.
show.legend	A logical indicating whether legends should be included for this layer. If NA, legends will be included for each aesthetic that is mapped.
inherit.aes	A logical indicating whether aesthetics should be inherited. When FALSE, the supplied mapping will be the only aesthetics used.
weight	An optional vector of weights. See smooth.spline() .
df	desired equivalent degrees of freedom. See smooth.spline() for details.
spar	A smoothing parameter, typically in (0,1]. See smooth.spline() for details.
cv	A logical. See smooth.spline() for details.
all.knots	A logical. See smooth.spline() for details.
nknots	An integer or function giving the number of knots to use when <code>all.knots = FALSE</code> . See smooth.spline() for details.
df.offset	A numerical value used to increase the degrees of freedom when using GVC. See smooth.spline() for details.
penalty	the coefficient of the penalty for degrees of freedom in the GVC criterion. See smooth.spline() for details.
control.spar	An optional list used to control root finding when the parameter <code>spar</code> is computed. See smooth.spline() for details.
tol	A tolerance for sameness or uniqueness of the <code>x</code> values. The values are binned into bins of size <code>tol</code> and values which fall into the same bin are regarded as the same. Must be strictly positive (and finite). When NULL, $IQR(x) * 10e-6$ is used.
...	Additional arguments
stat	A stat.

Examples

```

if (require(mosaicData)) {
  ggplot(Births) + geom_spline(aes(x = date, y = births, colour = wday))
  ggplot(Births) + geom_spline(aes(x = date, y = births, colour = wday), nknots = 10)
}

```

var_label

Set and extract labels from a labeled object

Description

Some packages like `expss` provide mechanisms for providing longer labels to R objects. These labels can be used when labeling plots and tables, for example, without requiring long or awkward variable names. This is an experimental feature and currently only supports `expss` or any other system that stores a label in the `label` attribute of a vector.

Usage

```
var_label(x, unlist = FALSE)

var_label(x) <- value

get_variable_labels(x, unlist = FALSE)

var_label(x, unlist = FALSE)

set_variable_labels(.data, ..., .labels = NA, .strict = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a vector or a <code>data.frame</code>
<code>unlist</code>	for data frames, return a named vector instead of a list
<code>value</code>	a character string or <code>NULL</code> to remove the label For data frames, it could also be a named list or a character vector of same length as the number of columns in <code>x</code> .
<code>.data</code>	a data frame
<code>...</code>	name-value pairs of variable labels (see examples)
<code>.labels</code>	variable labels to be applied to the <code>data.frame</code> , using the same syntax as <code>value</code> in <code>var_label(df) <- value</code> .
<code>.strict</code>	should an error be returned if some labels doesn't correspond to a column of <code>x</code> ?

Details

For data frames, if `value` is a named list, only elements whose name will match a column of the data frame will be taken into account. If `value` is a character vector, labels should in the same order as the columns of the `data.frame`.

Value

`set_variable_labels()` will return an updated copy of `.data`.

Note

These functions are imported from the {labelled} package.

Examples

```
KF <-  
  mosaicData::KidsFeet %>%  
  set_variable_labels(  
    length   = 'foot length (cm)',  
    width    = 'foot width (cm)',  
    birthmonth = 'birth month',  
    birthyear = 'birth year',  
    biggerfoot = 'bigger foot',  
    domhand   = 'dominant hand'  
  )  
KF %>%  
  gf_point(length ~ width, color = ~ domhand)  
get_variable_labels(KF)
```

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