Package 'ggpmisc'

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Type Package

Title Miscellaneous Extensions to 'ggplot2'

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Description Extensions to 'ggplot2' respecting the grammar of graphics paradigm. Statistics: locate and tag peaks and valleys; label plot with the equation of a fitted polynomial or other types of models including major axis, quantile and robust and resistant regression. Labels for P-value, R^2 or adjusted R^2 or information criteria for fitted models; parametric and non-parametric correlation; label with ANOVA table for fitted models; label with summary table for fitted models; annotations for multiple comparisons with adjusted P-values. Model fit classes for which suitable methods are provided by package 'broom' and 'broom.mixed' are supported as well as user-defined wrappers on model fit functions. Scales and stats to build volcano and quadrant plots based on outcomes, fold changes, p-values and false discovery rates.

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LazyLoad TRUE

ByteCompile TRUE

Depends R (>= 4.0.0), ggpp (>= 0.5.8)

Imports grid, stats, ggplot2 (>= 3.5.0), scales (>= 1.3.0), rlang (>= 1.1.3), generics (>= 0.1.3), MASS (>= 7.3-60.0.1), confintr (>= 1.0.2), polynom (>= 1.4-1), quantreg (>= 5.97), lmodel2 (>= 1.7-3), nlme (>= 3.1-160), splus2R (>= 1.3-5), multcomp (>= 1.4-25), multcompView (>= 0.1-10), tibble (>= 3.2.1), plyr (>= 1.8.9), dplyr (>= 1.1.4), lubridate (>= 1.9.3), caTools (>= 1.18.3)

Suggests knitr (>= 1.45), rmarkdown (>= 2.25), ggrepel (>= 0.9.5), broom (>= 1.0.3), broom.mixed (>= 0.2.9.5), gginnards (>= 0.1.0-1), ggtext (>= 0.1.2), robustbase (>= 0.99-4-1), testthat, vdiffr

URL https://docs.r4photobiology.info/ggpmisc/,
https://github.com/aphalo/ggpmisc

BugReports https://github.com/aphalo/ggpmisc/issues

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VignetteBuilder knitr

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Contents

`ggpmisc-package` *ggpmisc: Miscellaneous Extensions to 'ggplot2'*

Description

Extensions to 'ggplot2' respecting the grammar of graphics paradigm. Statistics: locate and tag peaks and valleys; label plot with the equation of a fitted polynomial or other types of models including major axis, quantile and robust and resistant regression. Labels for P-value, R^2 or adjusted R^2 or information criteria for fitted models; parametric and non-parametric correlation; label with ANOVA table for fitted models; label with summary table for fitted models; annotations for multiple comparisons with adjusted P-values. Model fit classes for which suitable methods are provided by package 'broom' and 'broom.mixed' are supported as well as user-defined wrappers on model fit functions. Scales and stats to build volcano and quadrant plots based on outcomes, fold changes, p-values and false discovery rates.

Details

The new facilities for cleanly defining new stats and geoms added to 'ggplot2' in version 2.0.0 and the support for nested data frames and lists and new syntax for mapping computed values to aesthetics added to 'ggplot2' in version 3.0.0 are used in this package's code, as well as some features added in more recent updates including 3.5.0. This means that current 'ggpmisc' versions require recent versions of ggplot2.

Extensions provided:

- Function for conversion of time series data into tibbles that can be plotted with ggplot.
- `ggplot()` method for time series data.
- Stats for locating and tagging "peaks" and "valleys" (local or global maxima and minima).
- Stat for generating labels from model fit objects, including formatted equations. By default labels are R's plotmath expressions but LaTeX, markdown and plain text formatted labels are optionaly assembled.

- Stats for extracting information from a any model fit supported by package 'broom' and using it to generate various annotations and data labels.
- Stat for computing and generating labels for the results from multiple comparisons, including adjusted *P*-values.

The stats for peaks and valleys are coded so as to work correctly both with numeric and POSIXct variables mapped to the x aesthetic. Special handling was needed as text labels are generated from the data.

Note

The signatures of `stat_peaks()` and `stat_valleys()` from 'ggpmisc' are identical to those of `stat_peaks` and `stat_valleys` from package 'ggspectra' but the variables returned are a subset as special handling of values related to light spectra is missing. Furthermore the `stat_peaks()` and `stat_valleys()` from package 'ggpmisc' work correctly when date or datetime values are mapped to the *x* statistic, while those from package 'ggspectra' do not generate correct labels in this case.

Author(s)

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References

Package suite 'r4photobiology' web site at https://www.r4photobiology.info/
Package 'ggplot2' documentation at https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/
Package 'ggplot2' source code at https://github.com/tidyverse/ggplot2

See Also

Useful links:

- https://docs.r4photobiology.info/ggpmisc/
- https://github.com/aphalo/ggpmisc
- Report bugs at https://github.com/aphalo/ggpmisc/issues

Examples

```
library(tibble)

ggplot(lynx, as.numeric = FALSE) + geom_line() +
stat_peaks(colour = "red") +
  stat_peaks(geom = "text", colour = "red", angle = 66,
             hjust = -0.1, x.label.fmt = "%Y") +
  ylim(NA, 8000)

formula <- y ~ poly(x, 2, raw = TRUE)
```

```
ggplot(cars, aes(speed, dist)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(use_label("eq", "R2", "P"),
               formula = formula,
               parse = TRUE) +
  labs(x = expression("Speed, "*x~("mph")),
       y = expression("Stopping distance, "*y~("ft")))

formula <- y ~ x
ggplot(PlantGrowth, aes(group, weight)) +
  stat_summary(fun.data = "mean_se") +
  stat_fit_tb(method = "lm",
              method.args = list(formula = formula),
              tb.type = "fit.anova",
              tb.vars = c(Term = "term", "df", "M.S." = "meansq",
                          "italic(F)" = "statistic",
                          "italic(p)" = "p.value"),
              tb.params = c("Group" = 1, "Error" = 2),
              table.theme = ttheme_gtbw(parse = TRUE)) +
  labs(x = "Group", y = "Dry weight of plants") +
  theme_classic()
```

`check_poly_formula` *Validate model formula as a polynomial*

Description

Analyse a model formula to determine if it describes a polynomial with terms in order of increasing powers, and fulfils the expectations of the algorithm used to generate the equation-label.

Usage

```
check_poly_formula(
  formula,
  x.name = "x",
  warning.text = "'formula' not an increasing polynomial: 'eq.label' is NA!"
)
```

Arguments

`formula`	A model formula in `x.name`.
`x.name`	character The name of the explanatory variable in the formula.
`warning.text`	character string.

Details

This validation check could fail to validate some valid formulas as it is difficult to test, or even list all possible variations of valid formulas. Consequently, this function triggers a warning in case of failure, not an error. Furthermore, the statistics only fail to build the correct equation label, but in most cases other output is still usable with models that are not strictly polynomials.

Model formulas with and without an intercept term are accepted as valid, as `+0`, `-1` and `+1` are accepted. If a single power term is included, it is taken as a transformation and any power is accepted. If two or more terms are powers, they are expected in increasing order with no missing intermediate terms. If `poly()` is used in the model formula, a single term is expected.

This function checks that all power terms defined using `^` are protected with "as is" `I()`, as otherwise they are not powers but instead part of the formula specification. It also checks that an argument is passed to parameter `raw` of function `poly()` if present.

If the warning text is `NULL` or `character(0)` no warning is issued. The caller always receives a length-1 logical as return value.

Value

A logical, TRUE if the formula describes an increasing polynomial, and FALSE otherwise. As a side-effect a warning is triggered when validation fails.

Examples

```
check_poly_formula(y ~ 1)
check_poly_formula(y ~ x)
check_poly_formula(y ~ x^3)
check_poly_formula(y ~ x + 0)
check_poly_formula(y ~ x - 1)
check_poly_formula(y ~ x + 1)
check_poly_formula(y ~ x + I(x^2))
check_poly_formula(y ~ 1 + x + I(x^2))
check_poly_formula(y ~ I(x^2) + x)
check_poly_formula(y ~ x + I(x^2) + I(x^3))
check_poly_formula(y ~ I(x) + I(x^2) + I(x^3))
check_poly_formula(y ~ I(x^2) + I(x^3))
check_poly_formula(y ~ I(x^2) + I(x^4))
check_poly_formula(y ~ x + I(x^3) + I(x^2))

check_poly_formula(y ~ poly(x, 2, raw = TRUE)) # use for label
check_poly_formula(y ~ poly(x, 2)) # orthogonal polynomial
```

`coef.lmodel2` *Extract Model Coefficients*

Description

`coef` is a generic function which extracts model coefficients from objects returned by modeling functions. `coefficients` is an alias for it.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lmodel2'
coef(object, method = "MA", ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	a fitted model object.
`method`	character One of the methods available in `object`.
`...`	ignored by this method.

Details

Function `lmodel2()` from package 'lmodel2' returns a fitted model object of class `"lmodel2"` which differs from that returned by `lm()`. Here we implement a `coef()` method for objects of this class. It differs from de generic method and that for lm objects in having an additional formal parameter `method` that must be used to select estimates based on which of the methods supported by `lmodel2()` are to be extracted. The returned object is identical in its structure to that returned by `coef.lm()`.

Value

A named numeric vector of length two.

See Also

`lmodel2`

`coefs2poly_eq` *Format a polynomial as an equation*

Description

Uses a vector of coefficients from a model fit of a polynomial to build the fitted model equation with embedded coefficient estimates.

Usage

```
coefs2poly_eq(
  coefs,
  coef.digits = 3L,
  coef.keep.zeros = TRUE,
  decreasing = getOption("ggpmisc.decreasing.poly.eq", FALSE),
  eq.x.rhs = "x",
  lhs = "y~`=`~",
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = "."
)
```

Arguments

coefs	numeric Terms always sorted by increasing powers.
coef.digits	integer
coef.keep.zeros	logical This flag refers to trailing zeros.
decreasing	logical It specifies the order of the terms in the returned character string; in increasing (default) or decreasing powers.
eq.x.rhs	character
lhs	character
output.type	character One of "expression", "latex", "tex", "text", "tikz", "markdown".
decimal.mark	character

Value

A character string.

Note

Terms with zero-valued coefficients are dropped from the polynomial.

Examples

```
coefs2poly_eq(c(1, 2, 0, 4, 5, 2e-5))
coefs2poly_eq(c(1, 2, 0, 4, 5, 2e-5), output.type = "latex")
coefs2poly_eq(0:2)
coefs2poly_eq(0:2, decreasing = TRUE)
coefs2poly_eq(c(1, 2, 0, 4, 5), coef.keep.zeros = TRUE)
coefs2poly_eq(c(1, 2, 0, 4, 5), coef.keep.zeros = FALSE)
```

---

confint.lmodel2 *Confidence Intervals for Model Parameters*

Description

Computes confidence intervals for one or more parameters in a fitted model. This a method for objects inheriting from class "lmodel2".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lmodel2'
confint(object, parm, level = 0.95, method = "MA", ...)
```

Arguments

object	a fitted model object.
parm	a specification of which parameters are to be given confidence intervals, either a vector of numbers or a vector of names. If missing, all parameters are considered.
level	the confidence level required. Currently only 0.95 accepted.
method	character One of the methods available in object.
...	ignored by this method.

Details

Function lmodel2() from package 'lmodel2' returns a fitted model object of class "lmodel2" which differs from that returned by lm(). Here we implement a confint() method for objects of this class. It differs from the generic method and that for lm objects in having an additional formal parameter method that must be used to select estimates based on which of the methods supported by lmodel2() are to be extracted. The returned object is identical in its structure to that returned by confint.lm().

Value

A data frame with two rows and three columns.

See Also

lmodel2

---

find_peaks *Find local or global maxima (peaks) or minima (valleys)*

Description

These functions find peaks (maxima) and valleys (minima) in a numeric vector, using a user selectable span and global and local size thresholds, returning a logical vector.

Usage

```
find_peaks(
  x,
  global.threshold = NULL,
  local.threshold = NULL,
  local.reference = "median",
  threshold.range = NULL,
  span = 3,
  strict = FALSE,
  na.rm = FALSE
)
```

```
find_valleys(
  x,
  global.threshold = NULL,
  local.threshold = NULL,
  local.reference = "median",
  threshold.range = NULL,
  span = 3,
  strict = FALSE,
  na.rm = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector.
global.threshold	numeric A value belonging to class "AsIs" is interpreted as an absolute minimum height or depth expressed in data units. A bare numeric value (normally between 0.0 and 1.0), is interpreted as relative to threshold.range. In both cases it sets a *global* height (depth) threshold below which peaks (valleys) are ignored. A bare negative numeric value indicates the *global* height (depth) threshold below which peaks (valleys) are be ignored. If global.threshold = NULL, no threshold is applied and all peaks returned.
local.threshold	numeric A value belonging to class "AsIs" is interpreted as an absolute minimum height (depth) expressed in data units relative to a within-window computed reference value. A bare numeric value (normally between 0.0 and 1.0), is interpreted as expressed in units relative to threshold.range. In both cases local.threshold sets a *local* height (depth) threshold below which peaks (valleys) are ignored. If local.threshold = NULL or if span spans the whole of x, no threshold is applied.
local.reference	character One of "median" or "farthest". The reference used to assess the height of the peak, either the minimum/maximum value within the window or the median of all values in the window.
threshold.range	numeric vector If of length 2 or a longer vector range(threshold.range) is used to scale both thresholds. With NULL, the default, range(x) is used, and with a vector of length one range(threshold.range, x) is used, i.e., the range is expanded.
span	odd positive integer A peak is defined as an element in a sequence which is greater than all other elements within a moving window of width span centred at that element. The default value is 5, meaning that a peak is taller than its four nearest neighbours. span = NULL extends the span to the whole length of x.
strict	logical flag: if TRUE, an element must be strictly greater than all other values in its window to be considered a peak. Default: FALSE (since version 0.13.1).
na.rm	logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before searching for peaks.

Details

Function `find_peaks` is a wrapper built onto function `peaks` from **splus2R**, adds support for peak height thresholds and handles `span = NULL` and non-finite (including NA) values differently than `splus2R::peaks`. Instead of giving an error when `na.rm = FALSE` and `x` contains `NA` values, `NA` values are replaced with the smallest finite value in `x`. `span = NULL` is treated as a special case and selects `max(x)`. Passing 'strict = TRUE' ensures that multiple global and within window maxima are ignored, and can result in no peaks being returned.

Two tests make it possible to ignore irrelevant peaks. One test (`global.threshold`) is based on the absolute height of the peaks and can be used in all cases to ignore globally low peaks. A second test (`local.threshold`) is available when the window defined by 'span' does not include all observations and can be used to ignore peaks that are not locally prominent. In this second approach the height of each peak is compared to a summary computed from other values within the window of width equal to `span` where it was found. In this second case, the reference value used within each window containing a peak is given by `local.reference`. Parameter `threshold.range` determines how the bare `numeric` values passed as argument to `global.threshold` and `local.threshold` are scaled. The default, `NULL` uses the range of `x`. Thresholds for ignoring too small peaks are applied after peaks are searched for, and threshold values can in some cases result in no peaks being found. If either threshold is not available (`NA`) the returned value is a `NA` vector of the same length as `x`.

Value

A vector of logical values of the same length as `x`. Values that are TRUE correspond to local peaks in vector `x` and can be used to extract the rows corresponding to peaks from a data frame.

Note

The default for parameter `strict` is `FALSE` in functions `find_peaks()` and `find_valleys()`, while it is `strict = TRUE` in `peaks`.

See Also

`peaks`.

Other peaks and valleys functions: `find_spikes()`

Examples

```
# lynx is a time.series object
lynx_num.df <-
  try_tibble(lynx,
             col.names = c("year", "lynx"),
             as.numeric = TRUE) # years -> as numeric

which(find_peaks(lynx_num.df$lynx, span = 5))
which(find_valleys(lynx_num.df$lynx, span = 5))
lynx_num.df[find_peaks(lynx_num.df$lynx, span = 5), ]
lynx_num.df[find_peaks(lynx_num.df$lynx, span = 51), ]
lynx_num.df[find_peaks(lynx_num.df$lynx, span = NULL), ]
lynx_num.df[find_peaks(lynx_num.df$lynx,
                       span = 15,
```

```
                        global.threshold = 2/3), ]
lynx_num.df[find_peaks(lynx_num.df$lynx,
                        span = 15,
                        global.threshold = I(4000)), ]
lynx_num.df[find_peaks(lynx_num.df$lynx,
                        span = 15,
                        local.threshold = 0.5), ]
```

`find_spikes` *Find spikes*

Description

This function finds spikes in a numeric vector using the algorithm of Whitaker and Hayes (2018). Spikes are values in spectra that are unusually high or low compared to neighbours. They are usually individual values or very short runs of similar "unusual" values. Spikes caused by cosmic radiation are a frequent problem in Raman spectra. Another source of spikes are "hot pixels" in CCD and diode arrays. Other kinds of accidental "outlayers" are be also detected.

Usage

```
find_spikes(
  x,
  x.is.delta = FALSE,
  z.threshold = 9,
  max.spike.width = 8,
  na.rm = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`x`	numeric vector containing spectral data.
`x.is.delta`	logical Flag indicating if x contains already differences.
`z.threshold`	numeric Modified Z values larger than `z.threshold` are considered to be spikes.
`max.spike.width`	integer Wider regions with high Z values are not detected as spikes.
`na.rm`	logical indicating whether `NA` values should be stripped before searching for spikes.

Details

Spikes are detected based on a modified Z score calculated from the differenced spectrum. The Z threshold used should be adjusted to the characteristics of the input and desired sensitivity. The lower the threshold the more stringent the test becomes, resulting in most cases in more spikes being detected. A modified version of the algorithm is used if a value different from `NULL` is passed as argument to `max.spike.width`. In such a case, an additional step filters out broader spikes (or falsely detected steep slopes) from the returned values.

Value

A logical vector of the same length as x. Values that are TRUE correspond to local spikes in the data.

References

Whitaker, D. A.; Hayes, K. (2018) A simple algorithm for despiking Raman spectra. Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 179, 82-84.

See Also

Other peaks and valleys functions: `find_peaks()`

`keep_tidy` *Tidy, glance or augment an object keeping a trace of its origin*

Description

Methods implemented in package 'broom' to tidy, glance and augment the output from model fits return a consistently organized tibble with generic column names. Although this simplifies later steps in the data analysis and reporting, it drops key information needed for interpretation. `keep_tidy()` makes it possible to retain fields from the model fit object passed as argument to parameter x in the attribute `"fm"`. The class of x is always stored, and by default also fields `"call"`, `"terms"`, `"formula"`, `"fixed"` and `"random"` if available.

Usage

```
keep_tidy(x, ..., to.keep = c("call", "terms", "formula", "fixed", "random"))

keep_glance(x, ..., to.keep = c("call", "terms", "formula", "fixed", "random"))

keep_augment(
  x,
  ...,
  to.keep = c("call", "terms", "formula", "fixed", "random")
)
```

Arguments

x	An object for which `tidy()`, `glance` and/or `augment` method is available.
...	Other named arguments passed along to `tidy()`, `glance` or `augment`.
to.keep	character vector of field names in x to copy to attribute `"fm"` of the tibble returned by `tidy()`, `glance` or `augment`.

Details

Functions keep_tidy(), keep_glance or keep_augment are simple wrappers of the generic methods which make it possible to add to the returned values an attribute named "fm" preserving user selected fields and class of the model fit object. Fields names in to.keep missing in x are silently ignored.

Examples

```
# these examples can only be run if package 'broom' is available

if (requireNamespace("broom", quietly = TRUE)) {

  library(broom)

  mod <- lm(mpg ~ wt + qsec, data = mtcars)

  attr(keep_tidy(mod), "fm")[["class"]]
  attr(keep_glance(mod), "fm")[["class"]]
  attr(keep_augment(mod), "fm")[["class"]]

  attr(keep_tidy(summary(mod)), "fm")[["class"]]

  library(MASS)
  rmod <- rlm(mpg ~ wt + qsec, data = mtcars)
  attr(keep_tidy(rmod), "fm")[["class"]]

}
```

Moved *Moved to package 'gginnards'*

Description

Some stats, geoms and the plot layer manipulation functions have been moved from package 'ggpmisc' to a separate new package called 'gginnards'.

Details

To continue using any of these functions and methods, simply run at the R prompt or add to your script library(gginnards), after installing package 'gginnards'.

See Also

gginnards-package, geom_null, stat_debug_group, stat_debug_panel, geom_debug and delete_layers.

`outcome2factor` *Convert numeric ternary outcomes into a factor*

Description

Convert numeric ternary outcomes into a factor

Usage

```
outcome2factor(x, n.levels = 3L)

threshold2factor(x, n.levels = 3L, threshold = 0)
```

Arguments

`x`	a numeric vector of -1, 0, and +1 values, indicating down-regulation, uncertain response or up-regulation, or a numeric vector that can be converted into such values using a pair of thresholds.
`n.levels`	numeric Number of levels to create, either 3 or 2.
`threshold`	numeric vector Range enclosing the values to be considered uncertain.

Details

These functions convert the numerically encoded values into a factor with the three levels `"down"`, `"uncertain"` and `"up"`, or into a factor with two levels `de` and `uncertain` as expected by default by scales `scale_colour_outcome`, `scale_fill_outcome` and `scale_shape_outcome`. When `n.levels = 2` both -1 and +1 are merged to the same level of the factor with label `"de"`.

Note

These are convenience functions that only save some typing. The same result can be achieved by a direct call to `factor` and comparisons. These functions aim at making it easier to draw volcano and quadrant plots.

See Also

Other Functions for quadrant and volcano plots: `FC_format()`, `scale_colour_outcome()`, `scale_shape_outcome()`, `scale_y_Pvalue()`, `xy_outcomes2factor()`

Other scales for omics data: `scale_colour_logFC()`, `scale_shape_outcome()`, `scale_x_logFC()`, `xy_outcomes2factor()`

Examples

```
outcome2factor(c(-1, 1, 0, 1))
outcome2factor(c(-1, 1, 0, 1), n.levels = 2L)

threshold2factor(c(-0.1, -2, 0, +5))
threshold2factor(c(-0.1, -2, 0, +5), n.levels = 2L)
threshold2factor(c(-0.1, -2, 0, +5), threshold = c(-1, 1))
```

---

plain_label *Format numbers as character labels*

Description

These functions format numeric values as character labels including the symbol for statistical parameter estimates suitable for adding to plots. The labels can be formatted as strings to be parsed as plotmath expressions, or encoded using LaTeX or Markdown.

Usage

```
plain_label(
  value,
  value.name,
  digits = 3,
  fixed = FALSE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)

italic_label(
  value,
  value.name,
  digits = 3,
  fixed = FALSE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)

bold_label(
  value,
  value.name,
  digits = 3,
  fixed = FALSE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)
```

```
p_value_label(
  value,
  small.p = getOption("ggpmisc.small.p", default = FALSE),
  subscript = "",
  superscript = "",
  digits = 4,
  fixed = NULL,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)

f_value_label(
  value,
  df1 = NULL,
  df2 = NULL,
  digits = 4,
  fixed = FALSE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)

t_value_label(
  value,
  df = NULL,
  digits = 4,
  fixed = FALSE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)

z_value_label(
  value,
  digits = 4,
  fixed = FALSE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)

S_value_label(
  value,
  digits = 4,
  fixed = FALSE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)

mean_value_label(
  value,
```

```
  digits = 4,
  fixed = FALSE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)

var_value_label(
  value,
  digits = 4,
  fixed = FALSE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)

sd_value_label(
  value,
  digits = 4,
  fixed = FALSE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)

se_value_label(
  value,
  digits = 4,
  fixed = FALSE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)

r_label(
  value,
  method = "pearson",
  small.r = getOption("ggpmisc.small.r", default = FALSE),
  digits = 3,
  fixed = TRUE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)

rr_label(
  value,
  small.r = getOption("ggpmisc.small.r", default = FALSE),
  digits = 3,
  fixed = TRUE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)
```

```
adj_rr_label(
  value,
  small.r = getOption("ggpmisc.small.r", default = FALSE),
  digits = 3,
  fixed = TRUE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)

rr_ci_label(
  value,
  conf.level,
  range.brackets = c("[", "]"),
  range.sep = NULL,
  digits = 2,
  fixed = TRUE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)

r_ci_label(
  value,
  conf.level,
  small.r = getOption("ggpmisc.small.r", default = FALSE),
  range.brackets = c("[", "]"),
  range.sep = NULL,
  digits = 2,
  fixed = TRUE,
  output.type = "expression",
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)
```

Arguments

value	numeric The value of the estimate.
value.name	character The symbol used to represent the value, or its name.
digits	integer Number of digits to which numeric values are formatetd.
fixed	logical Interpret digits as indicating a number of digits after the decimal mark or as the number of significant digits.
output.type	character One of "expression", "latex", "tex", "text", "tikz", "markdown".
decimal.mark	character Defaults to the value of R option "OutDec".
small.p, small.r	logical If TRUE use lower case (p and r, r^2) instead of upper case (P and R, R^2),
subscript, superscript	character Text for a subscript and superscript to *P* symbol.
df, df1, df2	numeric The degrees of freedom of the estimate.

`method` character The method used to estimate correlation, which selects the symbol used for the value.

`conf.level` numeric critical *P*-value expressed as fraction in [0..1].

`range.brackets`, `range.sep`
character Strings used to format a range.

Value

A character string with formatting, encoded to be parsed as an R plotmath expression, as plain text, as markdown or to be used with $LaTeX$ within **math mode**.

See Also

sprintf_dm

Examples

```
plain_label(value = 123, value.name = "n", output.type = "expression")
plain_label(value = 123, value.name = "n", output.type = "markdown")
plain_label(value = 123, value.name = "n", output.type = "latex")
italic_label(value = 123, value.name = "n", output.type = "expression")
italic_label(value = 123, value.name = "n", output.type = "markdown")
italic_label(value = 123, value.name = "n", output.type = "latex")
bold_label(value = 123, value.name = "n", output.type = "expression")
bold_label(value = 123, value.name = "n", output.type = "markdown")
bold_label(value = 123, value.name = "n", output.type = "latex")

p_value_label(value = 0.345, digits = 2, output.type = "expression")
p_value_label(value = 0.345, digits = Inf, output.type = "expression")
p_value_label(value = 0.345, digits = 6, output.type = "expression")
p_value_label(value = 0.345, output.type = "markdown")
p_value_label(value = 0.345, output.type = "latex")
p_value_label(value = 0.345, subscript = "Holm")
p_value_label(value = 1e-25, digits = Inf, output.type = "expression")

f_value_label(value = 123.4567, digits = 2, output.type = "expression")
f_value_label(value = 123.4567, digits = Inf, output.type = "expression")
f_value_label(value = 123.4567, digits = 6, output.type = "expression")
f_value_label(value = 123.4567, output.type = "markdown")
f_value_label(value = 123.4567, output.type = "latex")
f_value_label(value = 123.4567, df1 = 3, df2 = 123,
              digits = 2, output.type = "expression")
f_value_label(value = 123.4567, df1 = 3, df2 = 123,
              digits = 2, output.type = "latex")

t_value_label(value = 123.4567, digits = 2, output.type = "expression")
t_value_label(value = 123.4567, digits = Inf, output.type = "expression")
t_value_label(value = 123.4567, digits = 6, output.type = "expression")
t_value_label(value = 123.4567, output.type = "markdown")
t_value_label(value = 123.4567, output.type = "latex")
t_value_label(value = 123.4567, df = 12,
              digits = 2, output.type = "expression")
```

```
t_value_label(value = 123.4567, df = 123,
              digits = 2, output.type = "latex")

r_label(value = 0.95, digits = 2, output.type = "expression")
r_label(value = -0.95, digits = 2, output.type = "expression")
r_label(value = 0.0001, digits = 2, output.type = "expression")
r_label(value = -0.0001, digits = 2, output.type = "expression")
r_label(value = 0.1234567890, digits = Inf, output.type = "expression")
r_label(value = 0.95, digits = 2, method = "pearson")
r_label(value = 0.95, digits = 2, method = "kendall")
r_label(value = 0.95, digits = 2, method = "spearman")

rr_label(value = 0.95, digits = 2, output.type = "expression")
rr_label(value = 0.0001, digits = 2, output.type = "expression")
rr_label(value = 1e-17, digits = Inf, output.type = "expression")

adj_rr_label(value = 0.95, digits = 2, output.type = "expression")
adj_rr_label(value = 0.0001, digits = 2, output.type = "expression")

rr_ci_label(value = c(0.3, 0.4), conf.level = 0.95)
rr_ci_label(value = c(0.3, 0.4), conf.level = 0.95, output.type = "text")
rr_ci_label(value = c(0.3, 0.4), conf.level = 0.95, range.sep = ",")

r_ci_label(value = c(-0.3, 0.4), conf.level = 0.95)
r_ci_label(value = c(-0.3, 0.4), conf.level = 0.95, output.type = "text")
r_ci_label(value = c(-0.3, 0.4), conf.level = 0.95, range.sep = ",")
r_ci_label(value = c(-1.0, 0.4), conf.level = 0.95, range.sep = ",")
```

`poly2character` *Convert a polynomial into character string*

Description

Differs from `polynom::as.character.polynomial()` in that trailing zeros are preserved.

Usage

```
poly2character(
  x,
  decreasing = getOption("ggpmisc.decreasing.poly.eq", FALSE),
  digits = 3,
  keep.zeros = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `polynomial` object.
`decreasing`	logical It specifies the order of the terms; in increasing (default) or decreasing powers.

digits	integer Giving the number of significant digits to use for printing.
keep.zeros	logical It indicates if zeros are to be retained in the formatted coefficients.

Value

A character string.

Note

This is an edit of the code in package 'polynom' so that trailing zeros are retained during the conversion. It is not defined using a different name so as not to interfere with the original.

Examples

```
poly2character(1:3)
poly2character(1:3, decreasing = TRUE)
```

---

predict.lmodel2 *Model Predictions*

Description

predict is a generic function for predictions from the results of various model fitting functions. predict.lmodel2 is the method for model fit objects of class "lmodel2".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lmodel2'
predict(
  object,
  method = "MA",
  newdata = NULL,
  interval = c("none", "confidence"),
  level = 0.95,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	a fitted model object.
method	character One of the methods available in object.
newdata	An optional data frame in which to look for variables with which to predict. If omitted, the fitted values are used.
interval	Type of interval calculation.
level	the confidence level required. Currently only 0.95 accepted.
...	ignored by this method.

Details

Function lmodel2() from package 'lmodel2' returns a fitted model object of class "lmodel2" which differs from that returned by lm(). Here we implement a predict() method for objects of this class. It differs from the generic method and that for lm objects in having an additional formal parameter method that must be used to select which of the methods supported by lmodel2() are to be used in the prediction. The returned object is similar in its structure to that returned by predict.lm() but lacking names or rownames.

Value

If interval = "none" a numeric vector is returned, while if interval = "confidence" a data frame with columns fit, lwr and upr is returned.

See Also

lmodel2

---

scale_colour_logFC *Colour and fill scales for log fold change data*

Description

Continuous scales for colour and fill aesthetics with defaults suitable for values expressed as log2 fold change in data and fold-change in tick labels. Supports tick labels and data expressed in any combination of fold-change, log2 fold-change and log10 fold-change. Supports addition of units to legend title passed as argument to the name formal parameter.

Usage

```
scale_colour_logFC(
  name = "Abundance of y%unit",
  breaks = NULL,
  labels = NULL,
  limits = symmetric_limits,
  oob = scales::squish,
  expand = expansion(mult = 0.05, add = 0),
  log.base.labels = FALSE,
  log.base.data = 2L,
  midpoint = NULL,
  low.colour = "dodgerblue2",
  mid.colour = "grey50",
  high.colour = "red",
  na.colour = "black",
  aesthetics = "colour",
  ...
)
```

```
scale_color_logFC(
  name = "Abundance of y%unit",
  breaks = NULL,
  labels = NULL,
  limits = symmetric_limits,
  oob = scales::squish,
  expand = expansion(mult = 0.05, add = 0),
  log.base.labels = FALSE,
  log.base.data = 2L,
  midpoint = NULL,
  low.colour = "dodgerblue2",
  mid.colour = "grey50",
  high.colour = "red",
  na.colour = "black",
  aesthetics = "colour",
  ...
)

scale_fill_logFC(
  name = "Abundance of y%unit",
  breaks = NULL,
  labels = NULL,
  limits = symmetric_limits,
  oob = scales::squish,
  expand = expansion(mult = 0.05, add = 0),
  log.base.labels = FALSE,
  log.base.data = 2L,
  midpoint = 1,
  low.colour = "dodgerblue2",
  mid.colour = "grey50",
  high.colour = "red",
  na.colour = "black",
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

name	The name of the scale without units, used for the legend title.
breaks	The positions of ticks or a function to generate them. Default varies depending on argument passed to `log.base.labels`. if supplied as a numeric vector they should be given using the data as passed to parameter `data`.
labels	The tick labels or a function to generate them from the tick positions. The default is function that uses the arguments passed to `log.base.data` and `log.base.labels` to generate suitable labels.
limits	limits One of: NULL to use the default scale range from ggplot2. A numeric vector of length two providing limits of the scale, using NA to refer to the existing minimum or maximum. A function that accepts the existing (automatic)

limits and returns new limits. The default is function `symmetric_limits()` which keep 1 at the middle of the axis..

`oob` Function that handles limits outside of the scale limits (out of bounds). The default squishes out-of-bounds values to the boundary.

`expand` Vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data, to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. The default is to expand the scale by 15% on each end for log-fold-data, so as to leave space for counts annotations.

`log.base.labels`, `log.base.data`
integer or logical Base of logarithms used to express fold-change values in tick labels and in `data`. Use `FALSE` for no logarithm transformation.

`midpoint` numeric Value at the middle of the colour gradient, defaults to FC = 1, assuming data is expressed as logarithm.

`low.colour`, `mid.colour`, `high.colour`, `na.colour`
character Colour definitions to use for the gradient extremes and middle.

`aesthetics` Character string or vector of character strings listing the name(s) of the aesthetic(s) that this scale works with. This can be useful, for example, to apply colour settings to the colour and fill aesthetics at the same time, via aesthetics = c("colour", "fill").

`...` other named arguments passed to `scale_y_continuous`.

Details

These scales only alter default arguments of `scale_colour_gradient2()` and `scale_fill_gradient2()`. Please, see documentation for `scale_continuous` for details. The name argument supports the use of `"%unit"` at the end of the string to automatically add a units string, otherwise user-supplied values for names, breaks, and labels work as usual. Tick labels in the legend are built based on the transformation already applied to the data (log2 by default) and a possibly different log transformation (default is fold-change with no transformation). The default for handling out of bounds values is to "squish" them to the extreme of the scale, which is different from the default used in 'ggplot2'.

See Also

Other scales for omics data: `outcome2factor()`, `scale_shape_outcome()`, `scale_x_logFC()`, `xy_outcomes2factor()`

Examples

```
set.seed(12346)
my.df <- data.frame(x = rnorm(50, sd = 4), y = rnorm(50, sd = 4))
# we assume that both x and y values are expressed as log2 fold change

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y, colour = y)) +
  geom_point(shape = "circle", size = 2.5) +
  scale_x_logFC() +
  scale_y_logFC() +
  scale_colour_logFC()
```

```
ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y, fill = y)) +
  geom_point(shape = "circle filled", colour = "black", size = 2.5) +
  scale_x_logFC() +
  scale_y_logFC() +
  scale_fill_logFC()

my.labels <-
  scales::trans_format(function(x) {log10(2^x)}, scales::math_format())
ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y, colour = y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC(labels = my.labels) +
  scale_y_logFC(labels = my.labels) +
  scale_colour_logFC(labels = my.labels)

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y, colour = y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC(log.base.labels = 2) +
  scale_y_logFC(log.base.labels = 2) +
  scale_colour_logFC(log.base.labels = 2)

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y, colour = y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC(log.base.labels = 10) +
  scale_y_logFC(log.base.labels = 10) +
  scale_colour_logFC(log.base.labels = 10)

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y, colour = y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC(log.base.labels = 10) +
  scale_y_logFC(log.base.labels = 10) +
  scale_colour_logFC(log.base.labels = 10,
                     labels = FC_format(log.base.labels = 10,
                                        log.base.data = 2L,
                                        fmt = "% .*g"))

# override default arguments.
ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y, colour = y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC() +
  scale_y_logFC() +
  scale_colour_logFC(name = "Change",
                     labels = function(x) {paste(2^x, "fold")})
```

`scale_colour_outcome` *Colour and fill scales for ternary outcomes*

Description

Manual scales for colour and fill aesthetics with defaults suitable for the three way outcome from some statistical tests.

Usage

```
scale_colour_outcome(
  ...,
  name = "Outcome",
  ns.colour = "grey80",
  up.colour = "red",
  down.colour = "dodgerblue2",
  de.colour = "goldenrod",
  na.colour = "black",
  values = "outcome:updown",
  drop = TRUE,
  aesthetics = "colour"
)

scale_color_outcome(
  ...,
  name = "Outcome",
  ns.colour = "grey80",
  up.colour = "red",
  down.colour = "dodgerblue2",
  de.colour = "goldenrod",
  na.colour = "black",
  values = "outcome:updown",
  drop = TRUE,
  aesthetics = "colour"
)

scale_fill_outcome(
  ...,
  name = "Outcome",
  ns.colour = "grey80",
  up.colour = "red",
  down.colour = "dodgerblue2",
  de.colour = "goldenrod",
  na.colour = "black",
  values = "outcome:both",
  drop = TRUE,
  aesthetics = "fill"
)
```

Arguments

`...`	other named arguments passed to `scale_colour_manual`.
`name`	The name of the scale, used for the axis-label.
`ns.colour`, `down.colour`, `up.colour`, `de.colour`	The colour definitions to use for each of the three possible outcomes.
`na.colour`	colour definition used for NA.

values	a set of aesthetic values to map data values to. The values will be matched in order (usually alphabetical) with the limits of the scale, or with breaks if provided. If this is a named vector, then the values will be matched based on the names instead. Data values that don't match will be given na.value. In addition the special values "outcome:updown", "outcome:de" and "outcome:both" set predefined values, with "outcome:both" as default.
drop	logical Should unused factor levels be omitted from the scale? The default, TRUE, uses the levels that appear in the data; FALSE uses all the levels in the factor.
aesthetics	Character string or vector of character strings listing the name(s) of the aesthetic(s) that this scale works with. This can be useful, for example, to apply colour settings to the colour and fill aesthetics at the same time, via aesthetics = c("colour", "fill").

Details

These scales only alter the breaks, values, and na.value default arguments of scale_colour_manual() and scale_fill_manual(). Please, see documentation for scale_manual for details.

Note

In 'ggplot2' (3.3.4, 3.3.5, 3.3.6) scale_colour_manual() and scale_fill_manual() do not obey drop, most likely due to a bug as this worked in version 3.3.3 and earlier. This results in spureous levels in the plot legend when using versions 3.3.4, 3.3.5, 3.3.6 of 'ggplot2'.

See Also

Other Functions for quadrant and volcano plots: FC_format(), outcome2factor(), scale_shape_outcome(), scale_y_Pvalue(), xy_outcomes2factor()

Examples

```
set.seed(12346)
outcome <- sample(c(-1, 0, +1), 50, replace = TRUE)
my.df <- data.frame(x = rnorm(50),
                    y = rnorm(50),
                    outcome2 = outcome2factor(outcome, n.levels = 2),
                    outcome3 = outcome2factor(outcome))

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y, colour = outcome3)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_colour_outcome() +
  theme_bw()

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y, colour = outcome2)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_colour_outcome() +
  theme_bw()

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y, fill = outcome3)) +
```

```
  geom_point(shape = 21) +
  scale_fill_outcome() +
  theme_bw()
```

`scale_shape_outcome` *Shape scale for ternary outcomes*

Description

Manual scales for colour and fill aesthetics with defaults suitable for the three way outcome from some statistical tests.

Usage

```
scale_shape_outcome(
  ...,
  name = "Outcome",
  ns.shape = "circle filled",
  up.shape = "triangle filled",
  down.shape = "triangle down filled",
  de.shape = "square filled",
  na.shape = "cross"
)
```

Arguments

`...`	other named arguments passed to `scale_manual`.
`name`	The name of the scale, used for the axis-label.
`ns.shape, down.shape, up.shape, de.shape`	The shapes to use for each of the three possible outcomes.
`na.shape`	Shape used for NA.

Details

These scales only alter the `values`, and `na.value` default arguments of `scale_shape_manual()`. Please, see documentation for `scale_manual` for details.

See Also

Other Functions for quadrant and volcano plots: `FC_format()`, `outcome2factor()`, `scale_colour_outcome()`, `scale_y_Pvalue()`, `xy_outcomes2factor()`

Other scales for omics data: `outcome2factor()`, `scale_colour_logFC()`, `scale_x_logFC()`, `xy_outcomes2factor()`

Examples

```
set.seed(12346)
outcome <- sample(c(-1, 0, +1), 50, replace = TRUE)
my.df <- data.frame(x = rnorm(50),
                    y = rnorm(50),
                    outcome2 = outcome2factor(outcome, n.levels = 2),
                    outcome3 = outcome2factor(outcome))

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y, shape = outcome3)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_shape_outcome() +
  theme_bw()

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y, shape = outcome3)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_shape_outcome(guide = FALSE) +
  theme_bw()

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y, shape = outcome2)) +
  geom_point(size = 2) +
  scale_shape_outcome() +
  theme_bw()

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y, shape = outcome3, fill = outcome2)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_shape_outcome() +
  scale_fill_outcome() +
  theme_bw()

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y, shape = outcome3, fill = outcome2)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_shape_outcome(name = "direction") +
  scale_fill_outcome(name = "significance") +
  theme_bw()
```

---

scale_x_logFC *Position scales for log fold change data*

Description

Continuous scales for x and y aesthetics with defaults suitable for values expressed as log2 fold change in `data` and fold-change in tick labels. Supports tick labels and data expressed in any combination of fold-change, log2 fold-change and log10 fold-change. Supports addition of units to axis labels passed as argument to the `name` formal parameter.

Usage

```
scale_x_logFC(
```

```
  name = "Abundance of x%unit",
  breaks = NULL,
  labels = NULL,
  limits = symmetric_limits,
  oob = scales::squish,
  expand = expansion(mult = 0.05, add = 0),
  log.base.labels = FALSE,
  log.base.data = 2L,
  ...
)

scale_y_logFC(
  name = "Abundance of y%unit",
  breaks = NULL,
  labels = NULL,
  limits = symmetric_limits,
  oob = scales::squish,
  expand = expansion(mult = 0.05, add = 0),
  log.base.labels = FALSE,
  log.base.data = 2L,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`name`	The name of the scale without units, used for the axis-label.
`breaks`	The positions of ticks or a function to generate them. Default varies depending on argument passed to `log.base.labels`. if supplied as a numeric vector they should be given using the data as passed to parameter `data`.
`labels`	The tick labels or a function to generate them from the tick positions. The default is function that uses the arguments passed to `log.base.data` and `log.base.labels` to generate suitable labels.
`limits`	limits One of: NULL to use the default scale range from ggplot2. A numeric vector of length two providing limits of the scale, using NA to refer to the existing minimum or maximum. A function that accepts the existing (automatic) limits and returns new limits. The default is function `symmetric_limits()` which keep 1 at the middle of the axis..
`oob`	Function that handles limits outside of the scale limits (out of bounds). The default squishes out-of-bounds values to the boundary.
`expand`	Vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data, to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. The default is to expand the scale by 15% on each end for log-fold-data, so as to leave space for counts annotations.
`log.base.labels, log.base.data`	integer or logical Base of logarithms used to express fold-change values in tick labels and in `data`. Use `FALSE` for no logarithm transformation.
`...`	other named arguments passed to `scale_y_continuous`.

Details

These scales only alter default arguments of `scale_x_continuous()` and `scale_y_continuous()`. Please, see documentation for `scale_continuous` for details. The name argument supports the use of `"%unit"` at the end of the string to automatically add a units string, otherwise user-supplied values for names, breaks, and labels work as usual. Tick labels are built based on the transformation already applied to the data (log2 by default) and a possibly different log transformation (default is fold-change with no transformation). The default for handling out of bounds values is to "squish" them to the extreme of the scale, which is different from the default used in 'ggplot2'.

See Also

Other scales for omics data: `outcome2factor()`, `scale_colour_logFC()`, `scale_shape_outcome()`, `xy_outcomes2factor()`

Examples

```
set.seed(12346)
my.df <- data.frame(x = rnorm(50, sd = 4), y = rnorm(50, sd = 4))
# we assume that both x and y values are expressed as log2 fold change

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC() +
  scale_y_logFC()

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC(labels = scales::trans_format(function(x) {log10(2^x)},
                         scales::math_format())) +
  scale_y_logFC(labels = scales::trans_format(function(x) {log10(2^x)},
                         scales::math_format()))

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC(log.base.labels = 2) +
  scale_y_logFC(log.base.labels = 2)

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC("A concentration%unit", log.base.labels = 10) +
  scale_y_logFC("B concentration%unit", log.base.labels = 10)

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC("A concentration%unit", breaks = NULL) +
  scale_y_logFC("B concentration%unit", breaks = NULL)

# taking into account that data are expressed as log2 FC.
ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC("A concentration%unit", breaks = log2(c(1/100, 1, 100))) +
```

```
  scale_y_logFC("B concentration%unit", breaks = log2(c(1/100, 1, 100)))

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC(labels = scales::trans_format(function(x) {log10(2^x)},
                         scales::math_format())) +
  scale_y_logFC(labels = scales::trans_format(function(x) {log10(2^x)},
                         scales::math_format()))

# override "special" default arguments.
ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC("A concentration",
                breaks = waiver(),
                labels = waiver()) +
  scale_y_logFC("B concentration",
                breaks = waiver(),
                labels = waiver())

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC() +
  scale_y_logFC() +
  geom_quadrant_lines() +
  stat_quadrant_counts(size = 3.5)
```

`scale_y_Pvalue` *Convenience scale for P-values*

Description

Scales for y aesthetic mapped to P-values as used in volcano plots with transcriptomics and metabolomics data.

Usage

```
scale_y_Pvalue(
  ...,
  name = expression(italic(P) - plain(value)),
  transform = NULL,
  breaks = NULL,
  labels = NULL,
  limits = c(1, 1e-20),
  oob = NULL,
  expand = NULL
)

scale_y_FDR(
```

```
  ...,
  name = "False discovery rate",
  transform = NULL,
  breaks = NULL,
  labels = NULL,
  limits = c(1, 1e-10),
  oob = NULL,
  expand = NULL
)

scale_x_Pvalue(
  ...,
  name = expression(italic(P) - plain(value)),
  transform = NULL,
  breaks = NULL,
  labels = NULL,
  limits = c(1, 1e-20),
  oob = NULL,
  expand = NULL
)

scale_x_FDR(
  ...,
  name = "False discovery rate",
  transform = NULL,
  breaks = NULL,
  labels = NULL,
  limits = c(1, 1e-10),
  oob = NULL,
  expand = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`...`	other named arguments passed to `scale_y_continuous`.
`name`	The name of the scale without units, used for the axis-label.
`transform`	Either the name of a transformation object, or the object itself. Use NULL for the default.
`breaks`	The positions of ticks or a function to generate them. Default varies depending on argument passed to `log.base.labels`.
`labels`	The tick labels or a function to generate them from the tick positions. The default is function that uses the arguments passed to `log.base.data` and `log.base.labels` to generate suitable labels.
`limits`	Use one of: `NULL` to use the default scale range, a numeric vector of length two providing limits of the scale; NA to refer to the existing minimum or maximum; a function that accepts the existing (automatic) limits and returns new limits.
`oob`	Function that handles limits outside of the scale limits (out of bounds). The default squishes out-of-bounds values to the boundary.

expand — Vector of range expansion constants used to add some padding around the data, to ensure that they are placed some distance away from the axes. The default is to expand the scale by 15% on each end for log-fold-data, so as to leave space for counts annotations.

Details

These scales only alter default arguments of `scale_x_continuous()` and `scale_y_continuous()`. Please, see documentation for `scale_continuous` for details.

See Also

Other Functions for quadrant and volcano plots: `FC_format()`, `outcome2factor()`, `scale_colour_outcome()`, `scale_shape_outcome()`, `xy_outcomes2factor()`

Examples

```
set.seed(12346)
my.df <- data.frame(x = rnorm(50, sd = 4),
                    y = 10^-runif(50, min = 0, max = 20))

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC() +
  scale_y_Pvalue()

ggplot(my.df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_logFC() +
  scale_y_FDR(limits = c(NA, 1e-20))
```

---

sprintf_dm *Format numeric values as strings*

Description

Using `sprintf` flexibly format numbers as character strings encoded for parsing into R expressions or using LaTeX or markdown notation.

Usage

```
sprintf_dm(fmt, ..., decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = "."))

value2char(
  value,
  digits = Inf,
  format = "g",
  output.type = "expression",
```

```
  decimal.mark = getOption("OutDec", default = ".")
)
```

Arguments

fmt	character as in sprintf().
...	as in sprintf().
decimal.mark	character If NULL or NA no substitution is attempted and the value returned by sprintf() is returned as is.
value	numeric The value of the estimate.
digits	integer Number of digits to which numeric values are formatted.
format	character One of "e", "f" or "g" for exponential, fixed, or significant digits formatting.
output.type	character One of "expression", "latex", "tex", "text", "tikz", "markdown".

Details

These functions are used to format the character strings returned, which can be used as labels in plots. Encoding used for the formatting is selected by the argument passed to output.type, thus, supporting different R graphic devices.

See Also

sprintf

Examples

```
sprintf_dm("%2.3f", 2.34)
sprintf_dm("%2.3f", 2.34, decimal.mark = ",")


value2char(2.34)
value2char(2.34, digits = 3, format = "g")
value2char(2.34, digits = 3, format = "f")
value2char(2.34, output.type = "text")
value2char(2.34, output.type = "text", format = "f")
value2char(2.34, output.type = "text", format = "g")
```

---

stat_correlation *Annotate plot with correlation test*

Description

stat_correlation() applies stats::cor.test() respecting grouping with method = "pearson" default but alternatively using "kendall" or "spearman" methods. It generates labels for correlation coefficients and p-value, coefficient of determination (R^2) for method "pearson" and number of observations.

Usage

```
stat_correlation(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "text_npc",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  method = "pearson",
  n.min = 2L,
  alternative = "two.sided",
  exact = NULL,
  r.conf.level = ifelse(method == "pearson", 0.95, NA),
  continuity = FALSE,
  small.r = getOption("ggpmisc.small.r", default = FALSE),
  small.p = getOption("ggpmisc.small.p", default = FALSE),
  coef.keep.zeros = TRUE,
  r.digits = 2,
  t.digits = 3,
  p.digits = 3,
  CI.brackets = c("[", "]"),
  label.x = "left",
  label.y = "top",
  hstep = 0,
  vstep = NULL,
  output.type = NULL,
  boot.R = ifelse(method == "pearson", 0, 999),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  parse = NULL,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with aes. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
data	A layer specific dataset, only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.
method	character One of "pearson", "kendall" or "spearman".
n.min	integer Minimum number of distinct values in the variables for fitting to the attempted.
alternative	character One of "two.sided", "less" or "greater".

exact	logical Whether an exact p-value should be computed. Used for Kendall's tau and Spearman's rho.
r.conf.level	numeric Confidence level for the returned confidence interval. If set to NA computation of CI is skipped.
continuity	logical If TRUE , a continuity correction is used for Kendall's tau and Spearman's rho when not computed exactly.
small.r, small.p	logical Flags to switch use of lower case r and p for coefficient of correlation (only for method = "pearson") and p-value.
coef.keep.zeros	logical Keep or drop trailing zeros when formatting the correlation coefficients and t-value, z-value or S-value (see note below).
r.digits, t.digits, p.digits	integer Number of digits after the decimal point to use for R, r.squared, tau or rho and P-value in labels. If Inf, use exponential notation with three decimal places.
CI.brackets	character vector of length 2. The opening and closing brackets used for the CI label.
label.x, label.y	numeric with range 0..1 "normalized parent coordinates" (npc units) or character if using geom_text_npc() or geom_label_npc(). If using geom_text() or geom_label() numeric in native data units. If too short they will be recycled.
hstep, vstep	numeric in npc units, the horizontal and vertical displacement step-size used between labels for different groups.
output.type	character One of "expression", "LaTeX", "text", "markdown" or "numeric".
boot.R	interger The number of bootstrap resamples. Set to zero for no bootstrap estimates for the CI.
na.rm	a logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
parse	logical Passed to the geom. If TRUE, the labels will be parsed into expressions and displayed as described in ?plotmath. Default is TRUE if output.type = "expression" and FALSE otherwise.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.

Details

This statistic can be used to annotate a plot with the correlation coefficient and the outcome of its test of significance. It supports Pearson, Kendall and Spearman methods to compute correlation. This statistic generates labels as R expressions by default but LaTeX (use TikZ device), markdown (use package 'ggtext') and plain text are also supported, as well as numeric values for user-generated text labels. The character labels include the symbol describing the quantity together with the numeric

value. For the confidence interval (CI) the default is to follow the APA recommendation of using square brackets.

The value of `parse` is set automatically based on `output-type`, but if you assemble labels that need parsing from `numeric` output, the default needs to be overridden. By default the value of `output.type` is guessed from the name of the geometry.

A ggplot statistic receives as `data` a data frame that is not the one passed as argument by the user, but instead a data frame with the variables mapped to aesthetics. `cor.test()` is always applied to the variables mapped to the `x` and `y` aesthetics, so the scales used for `x` and `y` should both be continuous scales rather than discrete.

Aesthetics

`stat_correaltion()` requires `x` and `y`. In addition, the aesthetics understood by the geom (`"text"` is the default) are understood and grouping respected.

Computed variables

If output.type is `"numeric"` the returned tibble contains the columns listed below with variations depending on the `method`. If the model fit function used does not return a value, the variable is set to `NA_real_`.

x,npcx x position

y,npcy y position

r, and cor, tau or rho numeric values for correlation coefficient estimates

t.value and its df, z.value or S.value numeric values for statistic estimates

p.value, n numeric values.

r.conf.level numeric value, as fraction of one.

r.confint.low Confidence interval limit for `r`.

r.confint.high Confidence interval limit for `r`.

grp.label Set according to mapping in `aes`.

method.label Set according `method` used.

method, test character values

If output.type different from `"numeric"` the returned tibble contains in addition to the columns listed above those listed below. If the numeric value is missing the label is set to `character(0L)`.

r.label, and cor.label, tau.label or rho.label Correlation coefficient as a character string.

t.value.label, z.value.label or S.value.label t-value and degrees of freedom, z-value or S-value as a character string.

p.value.label P-value for test against zero, as a character string.

r.confint.label, and cor.conint.label, tau.confint.label or rho.confint.label Confidence interval for `r` (only with `method = "pearson"`).

n.label Number of observations used in the fit, as a character string.

grp.label Set according to mapping in `aes`, as a character string.

To explore the computed values returned for a given input we suggest the use of `geom_debug` as shown in the last examples below.

Note

Currently `coef.keep.zeros` is ignored, with trailing zeros always retained in the labels but not protected from being dropped by R when character strings are parsed into expressions.

See Also

`cor.test` for details on the computations.

Examples

```
# generate artificial data
set.seed(4321)
x <- (1:100) / 10
y <- x + rnorm(length(x))
my.data <- data.frame(x = x,
                      y = y,
                      y.desc = - y,
                      group = c("A", "B"))

# by default only R is displayed
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_correlation()

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_correlation(small.r = TRUE)

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y.desc)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_correlation(label.x = "right")

# non-default methods
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_correlation(method = "kendall")

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_correlation(method = "spearman")

# use_label() can map a user selected label
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_correlation(use_label("R2"))

# use_label() can assemble and map a combined label
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_correlation(use_label("R", "P", "n", "method"))

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
```

```
  geom_point() +
  stat_correlation(use_label("R", "R.CI"))

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_correlation(use_label("R", "R.CI"),
                   r.conf.level = 0.95)

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_correlation(use_label("R", "R.CI"),
                   method = "kendall",
                   r.conf.level = 0.95)

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_correlation(use_label("R", "R.CI"),
                   method = "spearman",
                   r.conf.level = 0.95)

# manually assemble and map a specific label using paste() and aes()
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_correlation(aes(label = paste(after_stat(r.label),
                                     after_stat(p.value.label),
                                     after_stat(n.label),
                                     sep = "*\", \"*")))

# manually format and map a specific label using sprintf() and aes()
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_correlation(aes(label = sprintf("%s*\" with \"*%s*\" for \"*%s",
                                       after_stat(r.label),
                                       after_stat(p.value.label),
                                       after_stat(t.value.label))))

# Inspecting the returned data using geom_debug()
# This provides a quick way of finding out the names of the variables that
# are available for mapping to aesthetics with after_stat().

gginnards.installed <- requireNamespace("gginnards", quietly = TRUE)

if (gginnards.installed)
  library(gginnards)

# the whole of computed data
if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_correlation(geom = "debug")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
```

```
    geom_point() +
    stat_correlation(geom = "debug", method = "pearson")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_correlation(geom = "debug", method = "kendall")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_correlation(geom = "debug", method = "spearman")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_correlation(geom = "debug", output.type = "numeric")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_correlation(geom = "debug", output.type = "markdown")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_correlation(geom = "debug", output.type = "LaTeX")
```

`stat_fit_augment` *Augment data with fitted values and statistics*

Description

`stat_fit_augment` fits a model and returns a "tidy" version of the model's data with prediction added, using 'augmnent()` methods from packages 'broom', 'broom.mixed', or other sources. The prediction can be added to the plot as a curve.

Usage

```
stat_fit_augment(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "smooth",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  method = "lm",
  method.args = list(formula = y ~ x),
  n.min = 2L,
```

```
  augment.args = list(),
  level = 0.95,
  y.out = ".fitted",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with aes. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
data	A layer specific dataset - only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.
method	character or function.
method.args, augment.args	list of arguments to pass to method and to to broom::augment.
n.min	integer Minimum number of distinct values in the explanatory variable (on the rhs of formula) for fitting to the attempted.
level	numeric Level of confidence interval to use (0.95 by default)
y.out	character (or numeric) index to column to return as y.
na.rm	logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.

Details

stat_fit_augment together with stat_fit_glance and stat_fit_tidy, based on package 'broom' can be used with a broad range of model fitting functions as supported at any given time by 'broom'. In contrast to stat_poly_eq which can generate text or expression labels automatically, for these functions the mapping of aesthetic label needs to be explicitly supplied in the call, and labels built on the fly.

A ggplot statistic receives as data a data frame that is not the one passed as argument by the user, but instead a data frame with the variables mapped to aesthetics. In other words, it respects the grammar of graphics and consequently within arguments passed through method.args names of aesthetics like x and y should be used instead of the original variable names, while data is automatically passed the data frame. This helps ensure that the model is fitted to the same data as plotted in other layers.

Warning!

Not all 'glance()' methods are defined in package 'broom'. 'glance()' specializations for mixed models fits of classes 'lme', 'nlme', 'lme4', and many others are defined in package 'broom.mixed'.

Handling of grouping

`stat_fit_augment` applies the function given by `method` separately to each group of observations; in ggplot2 factors mapped to aesthetics generate a separate group for each level. Because of this, `stat_fit_augment` is not useful for annotating plots with results from `t.test()` or ANOVA or ANCOVA. In such cases use instead `stat_fit_tb()` which applies the model fitting per panel.

Computed variables

The output of `augment()` is returned as is, except for `y` which is set based on `y.out` and `y.observed` which preserves the `y` returned by the `generics::augment` methods. This renaming is needed so that the geom works as expected.

To explore the values returned by this statistic, which vary depending on the model fitting function and model formula we suggest the use of `geom_debug`. An example is shown below.

Note

The statistic `stat_fit_augment` can be used only with `methods` that accept formulas under any formal parameter name and a `data` argument. Use `ggplot2::stat_smooth()` instead of `stat_fit_augment` in production code if the additional features are not needed.

Although arguments passed to parameter `augment.args` will be passed to [generics::augment()] whether they are silently ignored or obeyed depends on each specialization of [augment()], so do carefully read the documentation for the version of [augment()] corresponding to the 'method' used to fit the model. Be aware that 'se_fit = FALSE' is the default in these methods even when supported.

See Also

`broom` and `broom.mixed` for details on how the tidying of the result of model fits is done.

Other ggplot statistics for model fits: `stat_fit_deviations()`, `stat_fit_glance()`, `stat_fit_residuals()`, `stat_fit_tb()`, `stat_fit_tidy()`

Examples

```
# Package 'broom' needs to be installed to run these examples.
# We check availability before running them to avoid errors.

broom.installed <- requireNamespace("broom", quietly = TRUE)
gginnards.installed <- requireNamespace("gginnards", quietly = TRUE)

if (broom.installed) {
  library(broom)
  library(quantreg)
}
```

```
# Inspecting the returned data using geom_debug()
  if (gginnards.installed) {
    library(gginnards)
}

# Regression by panel, inspecting data
if (broom.installed & gginnards.installed) {
    ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
      geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl))) +
      stat_fit_augment(method = "lm",
                       method.args = list(formula = y ~ x),
                       geom = "debug",
                       summary.fun = colnames)
}

# Regression by panel example
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
    geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl))) +
    stat_fit_augment(method = "lm",
                     method.args = list(formula = y ~ x))

if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
    geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl))) +
    stat_fit_augment(method = "lm",
                     augment.args = list(se_fit = TRUE),
                     method.args = list(formula = y ~ x + I(x^2)))

# Residuals from regression by panel example
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
    geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dotted") +
    stat_fit_augment(geom = "point",
                     method = "lm",
                     method.args = list(formula = y ~ x),
                     y.out = ".resid")

# Regression by group example
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg, colour = factor(cyl))) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_augment(method = "lm",
                     augment.args = list(se_fit = TRUE),
                     method.args = list(formula = y ~ x))

# Residuals from regression by group example
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg, colour = factor(cyl))) +
    geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dotted") +
    stat_fit_augment(geom = "point",
                     method.args = list(formula = y ~ x),
                     y.out = ".resid")
```

```
# Weighted regression example
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg, weight = cyl)) +
    geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl))) +
    stat_fit_augment(method = "lm",
                     method.args = list(formula = y ~ x,
                                        weights = quote(weight)))

# Residuals from weighted regression example
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg, weight = cyl)) +
    geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dotted") +
    stat_fit_augment(geom = "point",
                     method.args = list(formula = y ~ x,
                                        weights = quote(weight)),
                     y.out = ".resid")

# Quantile regression
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_augment(method = "rq")
```

---

stat_fit_deviations *Residuals from model fit as segments*

Description

stat_fit_deviations fits a linear model and returns fitted values and residuals ready to be plotted as segments.

Usage

```
stat_fit_deviations(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "segment",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  method = "lm",
  method.args = list(),
  n.min = 2L,
  formula = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  orientation = NA,
  show.legend = FALSE,
```

```
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)

stat_fit_fitted(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "point",
  method = "lm",
  method.args = list(),
  n.min = 2L,
  formula = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  orientation = NA,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with aes. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
data	A layer specific dataset - only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.
method	function or character If character, "lm", "rlm", "lqs", "rq" and the name of a function to be matched, possibly followed by the fit function's method argument separated by a colon (e.g. "rq:br"). Functions implementing methods must accept arguments to parameters formula, data, weights and method. A fitted() method must exist for the returned model fit object class.
method.args	named list with additional arguments.
n.min	integer Minimum number of distinct values in the explanatory variable (on the rhs of formula) for fitting to the attempted.
formula	a "formula" object. Using aesthetic names instead of original variable names.
na.rm	a logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
orientation	character Either "x" or "y" controlling the default for formula.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and should not inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.

Details

This stat can be used to automatically highlight residuals as segments in a plot of a fitted model equation. This stat only returns the fitted values and observations, the prediction and its confidence need to be separately added to the plot when desired. Thus, to make sure that the same model formula is used in all plot layers, it is best to save the formula as an object and supply this object as argument to the different statistics.

A ggplot statistic receives as data a data frame that is not the one passed as argument by the user, but instead a data frame with the variables mapped to aesthetics and NA values removed. In other words, it respects the grammar of graphics and consequently within the model `formula` names of aesthetics like x and y should be used instead of the original variable names. This helps ensure that the model is fitted to the same data as plotted in other layers.

Computed variables

Data frame with same `nrow` as `data` as subset for each group containing five numeric variables.

x x coordinates of observations

x.fitted x coordinates of fitted values

y y coordinates of observations

y.fitted y coordinates of fitted values,

weights the weights passed as input to `lm()`, `rlm()`, or `lmrob()`, using aesthetic weight. More generally the value returned by `weights()` ,

robustness.weights the "weights" of the applied minimization criterion relative to those of OLS in `rlm()`, or `lmrob()`

To explore the values returned by this statistic we suggest the use of `geom_debug`. An example is shown below, where one can also see in addition to the computed values the default mapping of the fitted values to aesthetics `xend` and `yend`.

Note

In the case of `method = "rq"` quantiles are fixed at `tau = 0.5` unless `method.args` has length > 0. Parameter `orientation` is redundant as it only affects the default for `formula` but is included for consistency with `ggplot2`.

See Also

Other ggplot statistics for model fits: `stat_fit_augment()`, `stat_fit_glance()`, `stat_fit_residuals()`, `stat_fit_tb()`, `stat_fit_tidy()`

Examples

```
# generate artificial data
library(MASS)

set.seed(4321)
x <- 1:100
y <- (x + x^2 + x^3) + rnorm(length(x), mean = 0, sd = mean(x^3) / 4)
```

```
my.data <- data.frame(x, y)

# plot residuals from linear model
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", formula = y ~ x) +
  stat_fit_deviations(method = "lm", formula = y ~ x, colour = "red") +
  geom_point()

# plot residuals from linear model with y as explanatory variable
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", formula = y ~ x, orientation = "y") +
  stat_fit_deviations(method = "lm", formula = x ~ y, colour = "red") +
  geom_point()

# as above using orientation
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", orientation = "y") +
  stat_fit_deviations(orientation = "y", colour = "red") +
  geom_point()

# both regressions and their deviations
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  stat_fit_deviations(colour = "blue") +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", orientation = "y", colour = "red") +
  stat_fit_deviations(orientation = "y", colour = "red") +
  geom_point()

# give a name to a formula
my.formula <- y ~ poly(x, 3, raw = TRUE)

# plot linear regression
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", formula = my.formula) +
  stat_fit_deviations(formula = my.formula, colour = "red") +
  geom_point()

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", formula = my.formula) +
  stat_fit_deviations(formula = my.formula, method = stats::lm, colour = "red") +
  geom_point()

# plot robust regression
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  stat_smooth(method = "rlm", formula = my.formula) +
  stat_fit_deviations(formula = my.formula, method = "rlm", colour = "red") +
  geom_point()

# plot robust regression with weights indicated by colour
my.data.outlier <- my.data
my.data.outlier[6, "y"] <- my.data.outlier[6, "y"] * 10
ggplot(my.data.outlier, aes(x, y)) +
  stat_smooth(method = MASS::rlm, formula = my.formula) +
```

```
  stat_fit_deviations(formula = my.formula, method = "rlm",
                      mapping = aes(colour = after_stat(weights)),
                      show.legend = TRUE) +
  scale_color_gradient(low = "red", high = "blue", limits = c(0, 1),
                       guide = "colourbar") +
  geom_point()

# plot quantile regression (= median regression)
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  stat_quantile(formula = my.formula, quantiles = 0.5) +
  stat_fit_deviations(formula = my.formula, method = "rq", colour = "red") +
  geom_point()

# plot quantile regression (= "quartile" regression)
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  stat_quantile(formula = my.formula, quantiles = 0.75) +
  stat_fit_deviations(formula = my.formula, colour = "red",
                      method = "rq", method.args = list(tau = 0.75)) +
  geom_point()

# inspecting the returned data with geom_debug()
gginnards.installed <- requireNamespace("gginnards", quietly = TRUE)

if (gginnards.installed)
  library(gginnards)

# plot, using geom_debug() to explore the after_stat data
if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_smooth(method = "lm", formula = my.formula) +
    stat_fit_deviations(formula = my.formula, geom = "debug") +
    geom_point()

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data.outlier, aes(x, y)) +
    stat_smooth(method = MASS::rlm, formula = my.formula) +
    stat_fit_deviations(formula = my.formula, method = "rlm", geom = "debug") +
    geom_point()
```

`stat_fit_glance` *One row summary data frame for a fitted model*

Description

`stat_fit_glance` fits a model and returns a "tidy" version of the model's fit, using 'glance()` methods from packages 'broom', 'broom.mixed', or other sources.

Usage

```
stat_fit_glance(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "text_npc",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  method = "lm",
  method.args = list(formula = y ~ x),
  n.min = 2L,
  glance.args = list(),
  label.x = "left",
  label.y = "top",
  hstep = 0,
  vstep = 0.075,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with aes. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
data	A layer specific data set - only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.
method	character or function.
method.args, glance.args	list of arguments to pass to method and to [generics::glance()], respectively.
n.min	integer Minimum number of distinct values in the explanatory variable (on the rhs of formula) for fitting to the attempted.
label.x, label.y	numeric with range 0..1 "normalized parent coordinates" (npc units) or character if using geom_text_npc() or geom_label_npc(). If using geom_text() or geom_label() numeric in native data units. If too short they will be recycled.
hstep, vstep	numeric in npc units, the horizontal and vertical step used between labels for different groups.
na.rm	a logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.

inherit.aes — If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.

Details

stat_fit_glance together with stat_fit_tidy and stat_fit_augment, based on package 'broom' can be used with a broad range of model fitting functions as supported at any given time by package 'broom'. In contrast to stat_poly_eq which can generate text or expression labels automatically, for these functions the mapping of aesthetic label needs to be explicitly supplied in the call, and labels built on the fly.

A ggplot statistic receives as data a data frame that is not the one passed as argument by the user, but instead a data frame with the variables mapped to aesthetics. In other words, it respects the grammar of graphics and consequently within arguments passed through method.args names of aesthetics like x and y should be used instead of the original variable names, while data is automatically passed the data frame. This helps ensure that the model is fitted to the same data as plotted in other layers.

Value

The output of the glance() methods is returned almost as is in the data object, as a data frame. The names of the columns in the returned data are consistent with those returned by method glance() from package 'broom', that will frequently differ from the name of values returned by the print methods corresponding to the fit or test function used. To explore the values returned by this statistic including the name of variables/columns, which vary depending on the model fitting function and model formula we suggest the use of geom_debug. An example is shown below.

Warning!

Not all 'glance()' methods are defined in package 'broom'. 'glance()' specializations for mixed models fits of classes 'lme', 'nlme', 'lme4', and many others are defined in package 'broom.mixed'.

Handling of grouping

stat_fit_glance applies the function given by method separately to each group of observations, and factors mapped to aesthetics, including x and y, create a separate group for each factor level. Because of this, stat_fit_glance is not useful for annotating plots with results from t.test(), ANOVA or ANCOVA. In such cases use the stat_fit_tb() statistic which applies the model fitting per panel.

Model formula required

The current implementation works only with methods that accept a formula as argument and which have a data parameter through which a data frame can be passed. For example, lm() should be used with the formula interface, as the evaluation of x and y needs to be delayed until the internal data object of the ggplot is available. With some methods like stats::cor.test() the data embedded in the "ggplot" object cannot be automatically passed as argument for the data parameter of the test or model fit function. Please, for annotations based on stats::cor.test() use stat_correlation().

Note

Although arguments passed to parameter `glance.args` will be passed to [generics::glance()] whether they are silently ignored or obeyed depends on each specialization of [glance()], so do carefully read the documentation for the version of [glance()] corresponding to the 'method' used to fit the model.

See Also

broom and broom.mixed for details on how the tidying of the result of model fits is done.

Other ggplot statistics for model fits: stat_fit_augment(), stat_fit_deviations(), stat_fit_residuals(), stat_fit_tb(), stat_fit_tidy()

Examples

```
# package 'broom' needs to be installed to run these examples

broom.installed <- requireNamespace("broom", quietly = TRUE)
gginnards.installed <- requireNamespace("gginnards", quietly = TRUE)

if (broom.installed) {
  library(broom)
  library(quantreg)
}

if (gginnards.installed) {
    library(gginnards)
}

# Inspecting the returned data using geom_debug()
  if (broom.installed && gginnards.installed) {
    ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
      stat_smooth(method = "lm") +
      geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl))) +
      stat_fit_glance(method = "lm",
                      method.args = list(formula = y ~ x),
                      geom = "debug")
}

if (broom.installed)
# Regression by panel example
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
    stat_smooth(method = "lm", formula = y ~ x) +
    geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl))) +
    stat_fit_glance(method = "lm",
                    label.y = "bottom",
                    method.args = list(formula = y ~ x),
                mapping = aes(label = sprintf('italic(r)^2~"="~%.3f~~italic(P)~"="~%.2g',
                                    after_stat(r.squared), after_stat(p.value))),
                    parse = TRUE)

# Regression by group example
if (broom.installed)
```

```
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg, colour = factor(cyl))) +
    stat_smooth(method = "lm") +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_glance(method = "lm",
                    label.y = "bottom",
                    method.args = list(formula = y ~ x),
                    mapping = aes(label = sprintf('r^2~"="~%.3f~~italic(P)~"="~%.2g',
                                  after_stat(r.squared), after_stat(p.value))),
                    parse = TRUE)

# Weighted regression example
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg, weight = cyl)) +
    stat_smooth(method = "lm") +
    geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl))) +
    stat_fit_glance(method = "lm",
                    label.y = "bottom",
                    method.args = list(formula = y ~ x, weights = quote(weight)),
                    mapping = aes(label = sprintf('r^2~"="~%.3f~~italic(P)~"="~%.2g',
                                  after_stat(r.squared), after_stat(p.value))),
                    parse = TRUE)

# correlation test
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_glance(method = "cor.test",
                    label.y = "bottom",
                    method.args = list(formula = ~ x + y),
                 mapping = aes(label = sprintf('r[Pearson]~"="~%.3f~~italic(P)~"="~%.2g',
                                  after_stat(estimate), after_stat(p.value))),
                    parse = TRUE)

if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_glance(method = "cor.test",
                    label.y = "bottom",
                method.args = list(formula = ~ x + y, method = "spearman", exact = FALSE),
                mapping = aes(label = sprintf('r[Spearman]~"="~%.3f~~italic(P)~"="~%.2g',
                                  after_stat(estimate), after_stat(p.value))),
                    parse = TRUE)

# Quantile regression by group example
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
    stat_smooth(method = "lm") +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_glance(method = "rq",
                    label.y = "bottom",
                    method.args = list(formula = y ~ x),
                    mapping = aes(label = sprintf('AIC = %.3g, BIC = %.3g',
                                  after_stat(AIC), after_stat(BIC))))
```

stat_fit_residuals *Residuals from a model fit*

Description

stat_fit_residuals fits a linear model and returns residuals ready to be plotted as points.

Usage

```
stat_fit_residuals(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "point",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  method = "lm",
  method.args = list(),
  n.min = 2L,
  formula = NULL,
  resid.type = NULL,
  weighted = FALSE,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  orientation = NA,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with aes. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
data	A layer specific dataset - only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.
method	function or character If character, "lm", "rlm", "rq" and the name of a function to be matched, possibly followed by the fit function's method argument separated by a colon (e.g. "rq:br"). Functions implementing methods must accept arguments to parameters formula, data, weights and method. A residuals() method must exist for the returned model fit object class.
method.args	named list with additional arguments.

n.min	integer Minimum number of distinct values in the explanatory variable (on the rhs of formula) for fitting to the attempted.
formula	a "formula" object. Using aesthetic names instead of original variable names.
resid.type	character passed to residuals() as argument for type (defaults to "working" except if weighted = TRUE when it is forced to "deviance").
weighted	logical If true weighted residuals will be returned.
na.rm	a logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
orientation	character Either "x" or "y" controlling the default for formula.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and should not inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.

Details

This stat can be used to automatically plot residuals as points in a plot. At the moment it supports only linear models fitted with function lm() or rlm(). It applies to the fitted model object methods residuals or weighted.residuals depending on the argument passed to parameter weighted.

A ggplot statistic receives as data a data frame that is not the one passed as argument by the user, but instead a data frame with the variables mapped to aesthetics. In other words, it respects the grammar of graphics and consequently within the model formula names of aesthetics like x and y should be used instead of the original variable names, while data is automatically passed the data frame. This helps ensure that the model is fitted to the same data as plotted in other layers.

Computed variables

Data frame with same value of nrow as data as subset for each group containing six numeric variables.

x x coordinates of observations or x residuals from fitted values,

y y coordinates of observations or y residuals from fitted values,

x.resid residuals from fitted values,

y.resid residuals from fitted values,

weights the weights passed as input to lm(), rlm(), or lmrob(), using aesthetic weight. More generally the value returned by weights() ,

robustness.weights the "weights" of the applied minimization criterion relative to those of OLS in rlm(), or lmrob()

.

For orientation = "x", the default, stat(y.resid) is copied to variable y, while for orientation = "y" stat(x.resid) is copied to variable x.

Note

How weights are applied to residuals depends on the method used to fit the model. For ordinary least squares (OLS), weights are applied to the squares of the residuals, so the weighted residuals are obtained by multiplying the "deviance" residuals by the square root of the weights. When residuals are penalized differently to fit a model, the weighted residuals need to be computed accordingly. Two types of weights are possible: prior ones supplied in the call, and "robustness weights" implicitly or explicitly used by robust regression methods. Not all the supported methods return prior weights and `gls()` does not return weights of any type. When not available weights are set to NA unless when known to be equal to 1.

See Also

Other ggplot statistics for model fits: `stat_fit_augment()`, `stat_fit_deviations()`, `stat_fit_glance()`, `stat_fit_tb()`, `stat_fit_tidy()`

Examples

```
# generate artificial data
set.seed(4321)
x <- 1:100
y <- (x + x^2 + x^3) + rnorm(length(x), mean = 0, sd = mean(x^3) / 4)
my.data <- data.frame(x, y)

# plot residuals from linear model
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dashed") +
  stat_fit_residuals(formula = y ~ x)

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dashed") +
  stat_fit_residuals(formula = y ~ x, weighted = TRUE)

# plot residuals from linear model with y as explanatory variable
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 0, linetype = "dashed") +
  stat_fit_residuals(formula = x ~ y) +
  coord_flip()

# give a name to a formula
my.formula <- y ~ poly(x, 3, raw = TRUE)

# plot residuals from linear model
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dashed") +
  stat_fit_residuals(formula = my.formula) +
  coord_flip()

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dashed") +
  stat_fit_residuals(formula = my.formula, resid.type = "response")
```

```
# plot residuals from robust regression
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dashed") +
  stat_fit_residuals(formula = my.formula, method = "rlm")

# plot residuals with weights indicated by colour
my.data.outlier <- my.data
my.data.outlier[6, "y"] <- my.data.outlier[6, "y"] * 10
ggplot(my.data.outlier, aes(x, y)) +
  stat_fit_residuals(formula = my.formula, method = "rlm",
                     mapping = aes(colour = after_stat(weights)),
                     show.legend = TRUE) +
  scale_color_gradient(low = "red", high = "blue", limits = c(0, 1),
                       guide = "colourbar")

# plot weighted residuals with weights indicated by colour
ggplot(my.data.outlier) +
  stat_fit_residuals(formula = my.formula, method = "rlm",
                     mapping = aes(x = x,
                                   y = stage(start = y, after_stat = y * weights),
                                   colour = after_stat(weights)),
                     show.legend = TRUE) +
  scale_color_gradient(low = "red", high = "blue", limits = c(0, 1),
                       guide = "colourbar")

# plot residuals from quantile regression (median)
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dashed") +
  stat_fit_residuals(formula = my.formula, method = "rq")

# plot residuals from quantile regression (upper quartile)
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dashed") +
  stat_fit_residuals(formula = my.formula, method = "rq",
  method.args = list(tau = 0.75))

# inspecting the returned data
gginnards.installed <- requireNamespace("gginnards", quietly = TRUE)

if (gginnards.installed)
  library(gginnards)

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
   stat_fit_residuals(formula = my.formula, resid.type = "working",
                      geom = "debug")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    stat_fit_residuals(formula = my.formula, method = "rlm",
                       geom = "debug")
```

stat_fit_tb *Model-fit summary or ANOVA*

Description

stat_fit_tb fits a model and returns a "tidy" version of the model's summary or ANOVA table, using 'tidy() methods from packages 'broom', 'broom.mixed', or other 'broom' extensions. The annotation is added to the plots in tabular form.

Usage

```
stat_fit_tb(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "table_npc",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  method = "lm",
  method.args = list(formula = y ~ x),
  n.min = 2L,
  tidy.args = list(),
  tb.type = "fit.summary",
  tb.vars = NULL,
  tb.params = NULL,
  digits = 3,
  p.digits = digits,
  label.x = "center",
  label.y = "top",
  table.theme = NULL,
  table.rownames = FALSE,
  table.colnames = TRUE,
  table.hjust = 1,
  parse = FALSE,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with aes. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
data	A layer specific dataset, only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer

...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.
method	character.
method.args, tidy.args	lists of arguments to pass to method and to tidy().
n.min	integer Minimum number of distinct values in the explanatory variable (on the rhs of formula) for fitting to the attempted.
tb.type	character One of "fit.summary", "fit.anova" or "fit.coefs".
tb.vars, tb.params	character or numeric vectors, optionally named, used to select and/or rename the columns or the parameters in the table returned.
digits	integer indicating the number of significant digits to be used for all numeric values in the table.
p.digits	integer indicating the number of decimal places to round p-values to, with those rounded to zero displayed as the next larger possible value preceded by "<". If p.digits is outside the range 1..22 no rounding takes place.
label.x, label.y	numeric Coordinates in data units or with range 0..1, expressed in "normalized parent coordinates" or as character strings depending on the geometry used. If too short they will be recycled. They set the x and y coordinates at the after_stat stage.
table.theme	NULL, list or function A 'gridExtra' ttheme definition, or a constructor for a ttheme or NULL for default.
table.rownames, table.colnames	logical flag to enable or disabling printing of row names and column names.
table.hjust	numeric Horizontal justification for the core and column headings of the table.
parse	If TRUE, the labels will be parsed into expressions and displayed as described in ?plotmath.
na.rm	a logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.

Details

stat_fit_tb() Applies a model fitting function per panel, using the grouping factors from aesthetic mappings in the fitted model. This is suitable, for example for analysis of variance used to test for differences among groups.

The argument to method can be any fit method for which a suitable tidy() method is available, including non-linear regression. Fit methods retain their default arguments unless overridden.

A ggplot statistic receives as data a data frame that is not the one passed as argument by the user, but instead a data frame with the variables mapped to aesthetics. In other words, it respects the

grammar of graphics and consequently within arguments passed through `method.args` names of aesthetics like x and y should be used instead of the original variable names. The plot's default `data` is used by default, which helps ensure that the model is fitted to the same data as plotted in other layers.

Value

A tibble with columns named `fm.tb` (a tibble returned by `tidy()` with possibly renamed and subset columns and rows, within a list), `fm.tb.type` (copy of argument passed to `tb.type`), `fm.class` (the class of the fitted model object), `fm.method` (the fit function's name), `fm.call` (the call if available), `x` and `y`.

To explore the values returned by this statistic, which vary depending on the model fitting function and model formula we suggest the use of `geom_debug`.

Computed variables

The output of `tidy()` is returned as a single "cell" in a tibble (i.e., a tibble nested within a tibble). The returned `data` object contains a single tibble, containing the result from a single model fit to all data in a panel. If grouping is present, it is ignored in the sense of returning a single table, but the grouping aesthetic can be a term in the fitted model.

See Also

`broom`, `broom.mixed`, and `tidy` for details on how the tidying of the result of model fits is done. See `geom_table` for details on how inset tables respond to mapped aesthetics and table themes. For details on predefined table themes see `ttheme_gtdefault`.

Other ggplot statistics for model fits: `stat_fit_augment()`, `stat_fit_deviations()`, `stat_fit_glance()`, `stat_fit_residuals()`, `stat_fit_tidy()`

Examples

```
# Package 'broom' needs to be installed to run these examples.
# We check availability before running them to avoid errors.
broom.installed <- requireNamespace("broom", quietly = TRUE)

if (broom.installed)
  library(broom)

# data for examples
  x <- c(44.4, 45.9, 41.9, 53.3, 44.7, 44.1, 50.7, 45.2, 60.1)
  covariate <- sqrt(x) + rnorm(9)
  group <- factor(c(rep("A", 4), rep("B", 5)))
  my.df <- data.frame(x, group, covariate)

gginnards.installed  <- requireNamespace("gginnards", quietly = TRUE)

if (gginnards.installed)
  library(gginnards)

## covariate is a numeric or continuous variable
```

```
# Linear regression fit summary, all defaults
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(covariate, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb() +
    expand_limits(y = 70)

# we can use geom_debug() and str() to inspect the returned value
# and discover the variables that can be mapped to aesthetics with
# after_stat()
if (broom.installed && gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(covariate, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(geom = "debug", summary.fun = str) +
    expand_limits(y = 70)

# Linear regression fit summary, with default formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(covariate, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(tb.type = "fit.summary") +
    expand_limits(y = 70)

# Linear regression fit summary, with manual table formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(covariate, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(digits = 2,
                p.digits = 4,
                tb.params = c("intercept" = 1, "covariate" = 2),
                tb.vars = c(Term = 1, Estimate = 2,
                            "italic(s)" = 3, "italic(t)" = 4,
                            "italic(P)" = 5),
                parse = TRUE) +
    expand_limits(y = 70)

# Linear regression ANOVA table, with default formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(covariate, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(tb.type = "fit.anova") +
    expand_limits(y = 70)

# Linear regression ANOVA table, with manual table formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(covariate, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(tb.type = "fit.anova",
                tb.params = c("Covariate" = 1, 2),
                tb.vars = c(Effect = 1, d.f. = 2,
                            "M.S." = 4, "italic(F)" = 5,
                            "italic(P)" = 6),
                parse = TRUE) +
```

```
    expand_limits(y = 67)

# Linear regression fit coeficients, with default formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(covariate, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(tb.type = "fit.coefs") +
    expand_limits(y = 67)

# Linear regression fit coeficients, with manual table formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(covariate, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(tb.type = "fit.coefs",
                tb.params = c(a = 1, b = 2),
                tb.vars = c(Term = 1, Estimate = 2)) +
    expand_limits(y = 67)

## x is also a numeric or continuous variable
# Polynomial regression, with default formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(covariate, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(method.args = list(formula = y ~ poly(x, 2))) +
    expand_limits(y = 70)

# Polynomial regression, with manual table formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(covariate, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(method.args = list(formula = y ~ poly(x, 2)),
                tb.params = c("x^0" = 1, "x^1" = 2, "x^2" = 3),
                tb.vars = c("Term" = 1, "Estimate" = 2, "S.E." = 3,
                            "italic(t)" = 4, "italic(P)" = 5),
                parse = TRUE) +
    expand_limits(y = 70)

## group is a factor or discrete variable
# ANOVA summary, with default formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(group, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb() +
    expand_limits(y = 70)

# ANOVA table, with default formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(group, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(tb.type = "fit.anova") +
    expand_limits(y = 70)

# ANOVA table, with manual table formatting
```

```
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(group, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(tb.type = "fit.anova",
                tb.vars = c(Effect = "term", "df", "italic(F)" = "statistic",
                            "italic(P)" = "p.value"),
                tb.params = c(Group = 1, Error = 2),
                parse = TRUE)

# ANOVA table, with manual table formatting
# using column names with partial matching
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(group, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(tb.type = "fit.anova",
                tb.vars = c(Effect = "term", "df", "italic(F)" = "stat",
                            "italic(P)" = "p"),
                tb.params = c(Group = "x", Error = "Resid"),
                parse = TRUE)

# ANOVA summary, with default formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(group, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb() +
    expand_limits(y = 70)

## covariate is a numeric variable and group is a factor
# ANCOVA (covariate not plotted) ANOVA table, with default formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(group, x, z = covariate)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(tb.type = "fit.anova",
                method.args = list(formula = y ~ x + z))

# ANCOVA (covariate not plotted) ANOVA table, with manual table formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(group, x, z = covariate)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(tb.type = "fit.anova",
                method.args = list(formula = y ~ x + z),
                tb.vars = c(Effect = 1, d.f. = 2,
                            "M.S." = 4, "italic(F)" = 5,
                            "italic(P)" = 6),
                tb.params = c(Group = 1,
                              Covariate = 2,
                              Error = 3),
                parse = TRUE)

## group is a factor or discrete variable
# t-test, minimal output, with manual table formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(group, x)) +
```

```
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(method = "t.test",
              tb.vars = c("italic(t)" = "statistic",
                          "italic(P)" = "p.value"),
              parse = TRUE)

# t-test, more detailed output, with manual table formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(group, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(method = "t.test",
              tb.vars = c("\"Delta \"*italic(x)" = "estimate",
                          "CI low" = "conf.low", "CI high" = "conf.high",
                          "italic(t)" = "statistic",
                          "italic(P)" = "p.value"),
              parse = TRUE) +
    expand_limits(y = 67)

# t-test (equal variances assumed), minimal output, with manual
# table formatting
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(group, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(method = "t.test",
                method.args = list(formula = y ~ x, var.equal = TRUE),
                tb.vars = c("italic(t)" = "statistic",
                            "italic(P)" = "p.value"),
                parse = TRUE)

## covariate is a numeric or continuous variable
# Linear regression using a table theme and non-default position
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(my.df, aes(covariate, x)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tb(table.theme = ttheme_gtlight,
                npcx = "left", npcy = "bottom") +
    expand_limits(y = 35)
```

`stat_fit_tidy` *One row data frame with fitted parameter estimates*

Description

`stat_fit_tidy` fits a model and returns a "tidy" version of the model's summary, using 'tidy() methods from packages 'broom', 'broom.mixed', or other sources. To add the summary in tabular form use `stat_fit_tb` instead of this statistic. When using `stat_fit_tidy()` you will most likely want to change the default mapping for label.

Usage

```
stat_fit_tidy(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "text_npc",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  method = "lm",
  method.args = list(formula = y ~ x),
  n.min = 2L,
  tidy.args = list(),
  label.x = "left",
  label.y = "top",
  hstep = 0,
  vstep = NULL,
  sanitize.names = FALSE,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with aes. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
data	A layer specific dataset - only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.
method	character or function.
method.args, tidy.args	list of arguments to pass to method, and to [generics::tidy], respectively.
n.min	integer Minimum number of distinct values in the explanatory variable (on the rhs of formula) for fitting to the attempted.
label.x, label.y	numeric with range 0..1 or character. Coordinates to be used for positioning the output, expressed in "normalized parent coordinates" or character string. If too short they will be recycled.
hstep, vstep	numeric in npc units, the horizontal and vertical step used between labels for different groups.
sanitize.names	logical If true sanitize column names in the returned data with R's make.names() function.
na.rm	a logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

show.legend — logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.

inherit.aes — If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.

Details

stat_fit_tidy together with stat_fit_glance and stat_fit_augment, based on package 'broom' can be used with a broad range of model fitting functions as supported at any given time by 'broom'. In contrast to stat_poly_eq which can generate text or expression labels automatically, for these functions the mapping of aesthetic label needs to be explicitly supplied in the call, and labels built on the fly.

A ggplot statistic receives as data a data frame that is not the one passed as argument by the user, but instead a data frame with the variables mapped to aesthetics. In other words, it respects the grammar of graphics and consequently within arguments passed through method.args names of aesthetics like x and y should be used instead of the original variable names, while data is automatically passed the data frame. This helps ensure that the model is fitted to the same data as plotted in other layers.

Value

The output of tidy() is returned after reshaping it into a single row. Grouping is respected, and the model fitted separately to each group of data. The returned data object has one row for each group within a panel. To use the intercept, note that output of tidy() is renamed from (Intercept) to Intercept. Otherwise, the names of the columns in the returned data are based on those returned by the tidy() method for the model fit class returned by the fit function. These will frequently differ from the name of values returned by the print methods corresponding to the fit or test function used. To explore the values returned by this statistic including the name of variables/columns, which vary depending on the model fitting function and model formula, we suggest the use of geom_debug. An example is shown below. Names of columns as returned by default are not always syntactically valid R names making it necessary to use back ticks to access them. Syntactically valid names are guaranteed if sanitize.names = TRUE is added to the call.

To explore the values returned by this statistic, which vary depending on the model fitting function and model formula we suggest the use of geom_debug. An example is shown below.

Warning!

Not all 'glance()' methods are defined in package 'broom'. 'glance()' specializations for mixed models fits of classes 'lme', 'nlme', 'lme4', and many others are defined in package 'broom.mixed'.

Handling of grouping

stat_fit_tidy applies the function given by method separately to each group of observations; in ggplot2 factors mapped to aesthetics generate a separate group for each level. Because of this, stat_fit_tidy is not useful for annotating plots with results from t.test() or ANOVA or ANCOVA. In such cases use instead stat_fit_tb() which applies the model fitting per panel.

Note

The statistic stat_fit_tidy can be used only with methods that accept formulas under any formal parameter name and a data argument. Use ggplot2::stat_smooth() instead of stat_fit_augment in production code if the additional features are not needed.

Although arguments passed to parameter tidy.args will be passed to [generics::tidy()] whether they are silently ignored or obeyed depends on each specialization of [tidy()], so do carefully read the documentation for the version of [tidy()] corresponding to the 'method' used to fit the model. You will also need to manually install the package, such as 'broom', where the tidier you intend to use are defined.

See Also

broom and broom.mixed for details on how the tidying of the result of model fits is done.

Other ggplot statistics for model fits: stat_fit_augment(), stat_fit_deviations(), stat_fit_glance(), stat_fit_residuals(), stat_fit_tb()

Examples

```
# Package 'broom' needs to be installed to run these examples.
# We check availability before running them to avoid errors.

broom.installed <- requireNamespace("broom", quietly = TRUE)
gginnards.installed <- requireNamespace("gginnards", quietly = TRUE)

if (broom.installed) {
  library(broom)
  library(quantreg)
}

# Inspecting the returned data using geom_debug()
  if (gginnards.installed) {
    library(gginnards)
}

# Regression by panel, inspecting data
if (broom.installed && gginnards.installed) {

# Regression by panel, default column names
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
    stat_smooth(method = "lm", formula = y ~ x + I(x^2)) +
    geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl))) +
    stat_fit_tidy(method = "lm",
                  method.args = list(formula = y ~ x + I(x^2)),
                  geom = "debug")

# Regression by panel, sanitized column names
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
    stat_smooth(method = "lm", formula = y ~ x + I(x^2)) +
    geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl))) +
    stat_fit_tidy(method = "lm",
```

```
                  method.args = list(formula = y ~ x + I(x^2)),
                  geom = "debug", sanitize.names = TRUE)
}

# Regression by panel example
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
    stat_smooth(method = "lm", formula = y ~ x) +
    geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl))) +
    stat_fit_tidy(method = "lm",
                  label.x = "right",
                  method.args = list(formula = y ~ x),
                  mapping = aes(label = sprintf("Slope = %.3g\np-value = %.3g",
                                                after_stat(x_estimate),
                                                after_stat(x_p.value))))

# Regression by group example
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg, colour = factor(cyl))) +
    stat_smooth(method = "lm", formula = y ~ x) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tidy(method = "lm",
                  label.x = "right",
                  method.args = list(formula = y ~ x),
                  mapping = aes(label = sprintf("Slope = %.3g, p-value = %.3g",
                                                after_stat(x_estimate),
                                                after_stat(x_p.value))))

# Weighted regression example
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg, weight = cyl)) +
    stat_smooth(method = "lm", formula = y ~ x) +
    geom_point(aes(colour = factor(cyl))) +
    stat_fit_tidy(method = "lm",
                  label.x = "right",
                  method.args = list(formula = y ~ x, weights = quote(weight)),
                  mapping = aes(label = sprintf("Slope = %.3g\np-value = %.3g",
                                                after_stat(x_estimate),
                                                after_stat(x_p.value))))

# Quantile regression
if (broom.installed)
  ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
    stat_smooth(method = "lm", formula = y ~ x) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_fit_tidy(method = "rq",
                  label.y = "bottom",
                  method.args = list(formula = y ~ x),
                  tidy.args = list(se.type = "nid"),
                  mapping = aes(label = sprintf("Slope = %.3g\np-value = %.3g",
                                                after_stat(x_estimate),
                                                after_stat(x_p.value))))
```

stat_ma_eq *Equation, p-value, R^2 of major axis regression*

Description

stat_ma_eq fits model II regressions. From the fitted model it generates several labels including the equation, p-value, coefficient of determination (R^2), and number of observations.

Usage

```
stat_ma_eq(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "text_npc",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  formula = NULL,
  method = "lmodel2:MA",
  method.args = list(),
  n.min = 2L,
  range.y = NULL,
  range.x = NULL,
  nperm = 99,
  eq.with.lhs = TRUE,
  eq.x.rhs = NULL,
  small.r = getOption("ggpmisc.small.r", default = FALSE),
  small.p = getOption("ggpmisc.small.p", default = FALSE),
  coef.digits = 3,
  coef.keep.zeros = TRUE,
  decreasing = getOption("ggpmisc.decreasing.poly.eq", FALSE),
  rr.digits = 2,
  theta.digits = 2,
  p.digits = max(1, ceiling(log10(nperm))),
  label.x = "left",
  label.y = "top",
  hstep = 0,
  vstep = NULL,
  output.type = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  orientation = NA,
  parse = NULL,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with aes. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
data	A layer specific dataset, only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.
formula	a formula object. Using aesthetic names x and y instead of original variable names. Either y ~ x or x ~ y.
method	function or character If character, "MA", "SMA" , "RMA" or "OLS", alternatively "lmodel2" or the name of a model fit function are accepted, possibly followed by the fit function's method argument separated by a colon (e.g. "lmodel2:MA"). If a function different to lmodel2(), it must accept arguments named formula, data, range.y, range.x and nperm and return a model fit object of class lmodel2.
method.args	named list with additional arguments.
n.min	integer Minimum number of distinct values in the explanatory variable (on the rhs of formula) for fitting to the attempted.
range.y, range.x	character Pass "relative" or "interval" if method "RMA" is to be computed.
nperm	integer Number of permutation used to estimate significance.
eq.with.lhs	If character the string is pasted to the front of the equation label before parsing or a logical (see note).
eq.x.rhs	character this string will be used as replacement for "x" in the model equation when generating the label before parsing it.
small.r, small.p	logical Flags to switch use of lower case r and p for coefficient of determination and p-value.
coef.digits	integer Number of significant digits to use for the fitted coefficients.
coef.keep.zeros	logical Keep or drop trailing zeros when formatting the fitted coefficients and F-value.
decreasing	logical It specifies the order of the terms in the returned character string; in increasing (default) or decreasing powers.
rr.digits, theta.digits, p.digits	integer Number of digits after the decimal point to use for R^2, theta and P-value in labels. If Inf, use exponential notation with three decimal places.
label.x, label.y	numeric with range 0..1 "normalized parent coordinates" (npc units) or character if using geom_text_npc() or geom_label_npc(). If using geom_text() or geom_label() numeric in native data units. If too short they will be recycled.

hstep, vstep	numeric in npc units, the horizontal and vertical step used between labels for different groups.
output.type	character One of "expression", "LaTeX", "text", "markdown" or "numeric".
na.rm	a logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
orientation	character Either "x" or "y" controlling the default for formula.
parse	logical Passed to the geom. If TRUE, the labels will be parsed into expressions and displayed as described in ?plotmath. Default is TRUE if output.type = "expression" and FALSE otherwise.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.

Details

This stat can be used to automatically annotate a plot with R^2, P-value, n and/or the fitted model equation. It supports linear major axis (MA), standard major axis (SMA) and ranged major axis (RMA) regression by means of function lmodel2. Formulas describing a straight line and including an intercept are the only ones currently supported. Please see the documentation, including the vignette of package 'lmodel2' for details. The parameters in stat_ma_eq() follow the same naming as in function lmodel2().

It is important to keep in mind that although the fitted line does not depend on whether the x or y appears on the rhs of the model formula, the numeric estimates for the parameters do depend on this.

A ggplot statistic receives as data a data frame that is not the one passed as argument by the user, but instead a data frame with the variables mapped to aesthetics. stat_ma_eq() mimics how stat_smooth() works, except that Model II regressions can be fitted. Similarly to stat_smooth() the model is fitted separately to data from each group, so the variables mapped to x and y should both be continuous rather than discrete as well as the corresponding scales.

The minimum number of observations with distinct values can be set through parameter n.min. The default n.min = 2L is the smallest possible value. However, model fits with very few observations are of little interest and using a larger number for n.min than the default is usually wise.

Value

A data frame, with a single row and columns as described under **Computed variables**. In cases when the number of observations is less than n.min a data frame with no rows or columns is returned rendered as an empty/invisible plot layer.

User-defined methods

User-defined functions can be passed as argument to method. The requirements are 1) that the signature is similar to that of function lmodel2() and 2) that the value returned by the function is an object as returned by lmodel2() or an atomic NA value. Thus, user-defined methods can implement conditional skipping of labelling.

Aesthetics

`stat_ma_eq` understands `x` and `y`, to be referenced in the `formula` while the `weight` aesthetic is ignored. Both `x` and `y` must be mapped to `numeric` variables. In addition, the aesthetics understood by the geom (`"text"` is the default) are understood and grouping respected.

Transformation of `x` *or* `y` *within the model formula is not supported by* `stat_ma_eq()`. *In this case, transformations should not be applied in the model formula, but instead in the mapping of the variables within* `aes` *or in the scales.*

Computed variables

If `output.type` is different from `"numeric"` the returned tibble contains columns listed below. If the fitted model does not contain a given value, the label is set to `character(0L)`.

x,npcx x position

y,npcy y position

eq.label equation for the fitted polynomial as a character string to be parsed

rr.label R^2 of the fitted model as a character string to be parsed

p.value.label P-value if available, depends on `method`.

theta.label Angle in degrees between the two OLS lines for lines estimated from `y ~ x` and `x ~ y` linear model (`lm`) fits.

n.label Number of observations used in the fit.

grp.label Set according to mapping in `aes`.

method.label Set according `method` used.

r.squared, theta, p.value, n numeric values, from the model fit object

If output.type is `"numeric"` the returned tibble contains columns listed below. If the model fit function used does not return a value, the variable is set to `NA_real_`.

x,npcx x position

y,npcy y position

coef.ls list containing the "coefficients" matrix from the summary of the fit object

r.squared, theta, p.value, n numeric values, from the model fit object

grp.label Set according to mapping in `aes`.

b_0.constant TRUE is polynomial is forced through the origin

b_i One or two columns with the coefficient estimates

To explore the computed values returned for a given input we suggest the use of `geom_debug` as shown in the last examples below.

Note

For backward compatibility a logical is accepted as argument for `eq.with.lhs`. If `TRUE`, the default is used, either `"x"` or `"y"`, depending on the argument passed to `formula`. However, `"x"` or `"y"` can be substituted by providing a suitable replacement character string through `eq.x.rhs`. Parameter `orientation` is redundant as it only affects the default for `formula` but is included for consistency with `ggplot2::stat_smooth()`.

Methods in `lmodel2` are all computed always except for RMA that requires a numeric argument to at least one of `range.y` or `range.x`. The results for specific methods are extracted a posteriori from the model fit object. When a function is passed as argument to `method`, the method can be passed in a list to `method.args` as member `method`. More easily, the name of the function can be passed as a character string together with the `lmodel2`-supported method.

R option `OutDec` is obeyed based on its value at the time the plot is rendered, i.e., displayed or printed. Set `options(OutDec = ",")` for languages like Spanish or French.

See Also

The major axis regression model is fitted with function `lmodel2`, please consult its documentation. Statistic `stat_ma_eq()` can return different ready formatted labels depending on the argument passed to `output.type`. If ordinary least squares polynomial regression is desired, then `stat_poly_eq`. If quantile-fitted polynomial regression is desired, `stat_quant_eq` should be used. For other types of models such as non-linear models, statistics `stat_fit_glance` and `stat_fit_tidy` should be used and the code for construction of character strings from numeric values and their mapping to aesthetic `label` explicitly supplied in the call.

Other ggplot statistics for major axis regression: `stat_ma_line()`

Examples

```
# generate artificial data
set.seed(98723)
my.data <- data.frame(x = rnorm(100) + (0:99) / 10 - 5,
                      y = rnorm(100) + (0:99) / 10 - 5,
                      group = c("A", "B"))

# using defaults (major axis regression)
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line() +
  stat_ma_eq()

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line() +
  stat_ma_eq(mapping = use_label("eq"))

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line() +
  stat_ma_eq(mapping = use_label("eq"), decreasing = TRUE)
```

```
# use_label() can assemble and map a combined label
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line(method = "MA") +
  stat_ma_eq(mapping = use_label("eq", "R2", "P"))

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line(method = "MA") +
  stat_ma_eq(mapping = use_label("R2", "P", "theta", "method"))

# using ranged major axis regression
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line(method = "RMA",
               range.y = "interval",
               range.x = "interval") +
  stat_ma_eq(mapping = use_label("eq", "R2", "P"),
             method = "RMA",
             range.y = "interval",
             range.x = "interval")

# No permutation-based test
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line(method = "MA") +
  stat_ma_eq(mapping = use_label("eq", "R2"),
             method = "MA",
             nperm = 0)

# explicit formula "x explained by y"
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line(formula = x ~ y) +
  stat_ma_eq(formula = x ~ y,
             mapping = use_label("eq", "R2", "P"))

# modifying both variables within aes()
ggplot(my.data, aes(log(x + 10), log(y + 10))) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line() +
  stat_poly_eq(mapping = use_label("eq"),
               eq.x.rhs = "~~log(x+10)",
               eq.with.lhs = "log(y+10)~~`=`~~")

# grouping
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y, color = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line() +
  stat_ma_eq()

# labelling equations
ggplot(my.data,
```

```
      aes(x, y,  shape = group, linetype = group, grp.label = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line(color = "black") +
  stat_ma_eq(mapping = use_label("grp", "eq", "R2")) +
  theme_classic()

# Inspecting the returned data using geom_debug()
# This provides a quick way of finding out the names of the variables that
# are available for mapping to aesthetics with after_stat().

gginnards.installed <- requireNamespace("gginnards", quietly = TRUE)

if (gginnards.installed)
  library(gginnards)

# default is output.type = "expression"
if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_ma_eq(geom = "debug")

## Not run:
if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_ma_eq(mapping = aes(label = after_stat(eq.label)),
               geom = "debug",
               output.type = "markdown")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_ma_eq(geom = "debug", output.type = "text")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_ma_eq(geom = "debug", output.type = "numeric")

## End(Not run)
```

`stat_ma_line` *Predicted line from major axis linear fit*

Description

Predicted values and a confidence band are computed and, by default, plotted. `stat_ma_line()` behaves similarly to `stat_smooth` except for fitting the model with `lmodel2::lmodel2()` with `"MA"` as default for `method`.

Usage

```
stat_ma_line(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "smooth",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  method = "lmodel2:MA",
  method.args = list(),
  n.min = 2L,
  formula = NULL,
  range.y = NULL,
  range.x = NULL,
  se = TRUE,
  fm.values = FALSE,
  n = 80,
  nperm = 99,
  fullrange = FALSE,
  level = 0.95,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  orientation = NA,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with aes. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
data	A layer specific dataset, only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.
method	function or character If character, "MA", "SMA" , "RMA" or "OLS", alternatively "lmodel2" or the name of a model fit function are accepted, possibly followed by the fit function's method argument separated by a colon (e.g. "lmodel2:MA"). If a function different to lmodel2(), it must accept arguments named formula, data, range.y, range.x and nperm and return a model fit object of class lmodel2.
method.args	named list with additional arguments.
n.min	integer Minimum number of distinct values in the explanatory variable (on the rhs of formula) for fitting to the attempted.
formula	a formula object. Using aesthetic names x and y instead of original variable names.

range.y, range.x
: character Pass "relative" or "interval" if method "RMA" is to be computed.

se
: logical Return confidence interval around smooth? ('TRUE' by default, see 'level' to control.)

fm.values
: logical Add R2, p-value and n as columns to returned data? ('FALSE' by default.)

n
: Number of points at which to evaluate smoother.

nperm
: integer Number of permutation used to estimate significance.

fullrange
: Should the fit span the full range of the plot, or just the data?

level
: Level of confidence interval to use (only 0.95 currently).

na.rm
: a logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

orientation
: character Either "x" or "y" controlling the default for formula.

show.legend
: logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.

inherit.aes
: If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.

Details

This statistic fits major axis ("MA") and other model II regressions with function lmodel2. Model II regression is called for when both x and y are subject to random variation and the intention is not to predict y from x by means of the model but rather to study the relationship between two independent variables. A frequent case in biology are allometric relationships among body parts.

As the fitted line is the same whether x or y is on the rhs of the model equation, orientation even if accepted does not have an effect on the fitted line. In contrast, geom_smooth treats each axis differently and can thus have two orientations. The orientation is easy to deduce from the argument passed to formula. Thus, stat_ma_line() will by default guess which orientation the layer should have. If no argument is passed to formula, the orientation can be specified directly passing an argument to the orientation parameter, which can be either "x" or "y". The value gives the axis that is on the rhs of the model equation, "x" being the default orientation. Package 'ggpmisc' does not define new geometries matching the new statistics as they are not needed and conceptually transformations of data are expressed as statistics.

The minimum number of observations with distinct values can be set through parameter n.min. The default n.min = 2L is the smallest possible value. However, model fits with very few observations are of little interest and using a larger number for n.min than the default is wise.

Value

The value returned by the statistic is a data frame, that will have n rows of predicted values and their confidence limits. Optionally it will also include additional values related to the model fit.

Computed variables

'stat_ma_line()' provides the following variables, some of which depend on the orientation:

y *or* x predicted value

ymin *or* xmin lower pointwise confidence interval around the mean

ymax *or* xmax upper pointwise confidence interval around the mean

se standard error

If `fm.values = TRUE` is passed then columns based on the summary of the model fit are added, with the same value in each row within a group. This is wasteful and disabled by default, but provides a simple and robust approach to achieve effects like colouring or hiding of the model fit line based on P-values, r-squared or the number of observations.

Aesthetics

`stat_ma_line` understands `x` and `y`, to be referenced in the `formula`. Both must be mapped to `numeric` variables. In addition, the aesthetics understood by the geom (`"geom_smooth"` is the default) are understood and grouping respected.

See Also

Other ggplot statistics for major axis regression: `stat_ma_eq()`

Examples

```
# generate artificial data
set.seed(98723)
my.data <- data.frame(x = rnorm(100) + (0:99) / 10 - 5,
                      y = rnorm(100) + (0:99) / 10 - 5,
                      group = c("A", "B"))

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line()

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line(method = "MA")

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line(method = "SMA")

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line(method = "RMA",
               range.y = "interval", range.x = "interval")

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line(method = "OLS")
```

```
# plot line to the ends of range of data (the default)
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line(fullrange = FALSE) +
  expand_limits(x = c(-10, 10), y = c(-10, 10))

# plot line to the limits of the scales
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line(fullrange = TRUE) +
  expand_limits(x = c(-10, 10), y = c(-10, 10))

# plot line to the limits of the scales
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line(orientation = "y", fullrange = TRUE) +
  expand_limits(x = c(-10, 10), y = c(-10, 10))

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line(formula = x ~ y)

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

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y, colour = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line()

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_ma_line() +
  facet_wrap(~group)

# Inspecting the returned data using geom_debug()
gginnards.installed <- requireNamespace("gginnards", quietly = TRUE)

if (gginnards.installed)
  library(gginnards)

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    stat_ma_line(geom = "debug")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    stat_ma_line(geom = "debug", fm.values = TRUE)
```

`stat_multcomp` *Labels for pairwise multiple comparisons*

Description

stat_multcomp fits a linear model by default with stats::lm() but alternatively using other model fit functions. The model is passed to function glht() from package 'multcomp' to fit Tukey, Dunnet or other **pairwise** contrasts and generates labels based on adjusted *P*-values.

Usage

```
stat_multcomp(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  formula = NULL,
  method = "lm",
  method.args = list(),
  contrasts = "Tukey",
  p.adjust.method = NULL,
  small.p = getOption("ggpmisc.small.p", default = FALSE),
  adj.method.tag = 4,
  p.digits = 3,
  label.type = "bars",
  fm.cutoff.p.value = 1,
  mc.cutoff.p.value = 1,
  mc.critical.p.value = 0.05,
  label.y = NULL,
  vstep = NULL,
  output.type = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  orientation = "x",
  parse = NULL,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with aes. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
data	A layer specific dataset, only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
geom	The geometric object to use to display the data.
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer.
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.
formula	a formula object. Using aesthetic names x and y instead of original variable names.

`method` function or character If character, "lm" (or its equivalent "aov"), "rlm" or the name of a model fit function are accepted, possibly followed by the fit function's `method` argument separated by a colon (e.g. `"rlm:M"`). If a function different to `lm()`, it must accept as a minimum a model formula through its first parameter, and have formal parameters named `data`, `weights`, and `method`, and return a model fit object accepted by function `glht()`.

`method.args` named list with additional arguments.

`contrasts` character vector of length one or a numeric matrix. If character, one of "Tukey" or "Dunnet". If a matrix, one column per level of the factor mapped to `x` and one row per **pairwise** contrast.

`p.adjust.method` character As the argument for parameter `type` of function `adjusted()` passed as argument to parameter `test` of `summary.glht`. Accepted values are "single-step", "Shaffer", "Westfall", "free", "holm", "hochberg", "hommel", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr", "none".

`small.p` logical If true, use of lower case *p* instead of capital *P* as the symbol for *P*-value in labels.

`adj.method.tag` numeric, character or function If `numeric`, the length in characters of the abbreviation of the method used to adjust *p*-values. A value of zero, adds no label and a negative value uses as starting point for the abbreviation the word "adjusted". If `character` its value is used as subscript. If a `function`, the value used is the value returned by the function when passed `p.adjust.method` as its only argument.

`p.digits` integer Number of digits after the decimal point to use for R^2 and *P*-value in labels.

`label.type` character One of "bars", "letters" or "LETTERS", selects how the results of the multiple comparisons are displayed. Only "bars" can be used together with `contrasts = "Dunnet"`.

`fm.cutoff.p.value` numeric [0..1] The *P*-value for the main effect of factor `x` in the ANOVA test for the fitted model above which no pairwise comparisons are computed or labels generated. Be aware that recent literature tends to recommend to consider which testing approach is relevant to the problem at hand instead of requiring the significance of the main effect before applying multiple comparisons' tests. The default value is 1, imposing no restrictions.

`mc.cutoff.p.value` numeric [0..1] The *P*-value for the individual contrasts above which no labelled bars are generated. Default is 1, labelling all pairwise contrasts tested.

`mc.critical.p.value` numeric The critical *P*-value used for tests when encoded as letters.

`label.y` numeric vector Values in native data units or if `character`, one of "top" or "bottom". Recycled if too short and truncated if too long.

`vstep` numeric in npc units, the vertical displacement step-size used between labels for different contrasts when `label.type = "bars"`.

`output.type` character One of "expression", "LaTeX", "text", "markdown" or "numeric".

na.rm	a logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
orientation	character Either "x" or "y" controlling the default for formula. **Support for** orientation **is not yet implemented but is planned.**
parse	logical Passed to the geom. If TRUE, the labels will be parsed into expressions and displayed as described in ?plotmath. Default is TRUE if output.type = "expression" and FALSE otherwise.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them.

Details

This statistic can be used to automatically annotate a plot with *P*-values for **pairwise** multiple comparison tests, based on Tukey contrasts (all pairwise), Dunnet contrasts (other levels against the first one) or a subset of all possible pairwise contrasts. See Meier (2022, Chapter 3) for an accessible explanation of multiple comparisons and contrasts with package 'multcomp', of which stat_multcomp() is mostly a wrapper.

The explanatory variable mapped to the *x* aesthetic must be a factor as this creates the required grouping. Currently, contrasts that involve more than two levels of a factor, such as the average of two treatment levels against a control level are not supported, mainly because they require a new geometry that I need to design, implement and add to package 'ggpp'.

Two ways of displaying the outcomes are implemented, and are selected by '"bars"', '"letters"' or '"LETTERS"' as argument to parameter 'label.type'. '"letters"' and '"LETTERS"' can be used only with Tukey contrasts, as otherwise the encoding is ambiguous. As too many bars clutter a plot, the maximum number of factor levels supported for '"bars"' together with Tukey contrasts is five, while together with Dunnet contrasts or contrasts defined by a numeric matrix, no limit is imposed.

stat_multcomp() by default generates character labels ready to be parsed as R expressions but LaTeX (use TikZ device), markdown (use package 'ggtext') and plain text are also supported, as well as numeric values for user-generated text labels. The value of parse is set automatically based on output.type, but if you assemble labels that need parsing from numeric output, the default needs to be overridden. This statistic only generates annotation labels and segments connecting the compared factor levels, or letter labels that discriminate significantly different groups.

Value

A data frame with one row per comparison for label.type = "bars", or a data frame with one row per factor x level for label.type = "letters" and for label.type = "LETTERS". Variables (= columns) as described under **Computed variables**.

Aesthetics

stat_multcomp() understands x and y, to be referenced in the formula and weight passed as argument to parameter weights. A factor must be mapped to x and numeric variables to y, and, if used, to weight. In addition, the aesthetics understood by the geom ("label_pairwise" is the default for label.type = "bars", "text" is the default for label.type = "letters" and for label.type = "LETTERS") are understood and grouping respected.

Computed variables

If `output.type = "numeric"` and `label.type = "bars"` the returned tibble contains columns listed below. In all cases if the model fit function used does not return a value, the label is set to `character(0L)` and the numeric value to `NA`.

x,x.left.tip,x.right.tip x position, numeric.

y y position, numeric.

coefficients Delta estimate from pairwise contrasts, numeric.

contrasts Contrasts as two levels' ordinal "numbers" separated by a dash, character.

tstat *t*-statistic estimates for the pairwise contrasts, numeric.

p.value *P*-value for the pairwise contrasts.

fm.method Set according `method` used.

fm.class Most derived class of the fitted model object.

fm.formula Formula extracted from the fitted model object if available, or the formula argument.

fm.formula.chr Formula extracted from the fitted model object if available, or the formula argument, formatted as character.

mc.adjusted The method used to adjust the *P*-values.

mc.contrast The type of contrast used for multiple comparisons.

n The total number of observations or rows in data.

default.label text label, always included, but possibly NA.

If output.type is not `"numeric"` the returned data frame includes in addition the following labels:

stars.label *P*-value for the pairwise contrasts encoded as "starts", character.

p.value.label *P*-value for the pairwise contrasts, character.

delta.label The coefficient or estimate for the difference between compared pairs of levels.

t.value.label *t*-statistic estimates for the pairwise contrasts, character.

If `label.type = "letters"` or `label.type = "LETTERS"` the returned tibble contains columns listed below.

x,x.left.tip,x.right.tip x position, numeric.

y y position, numeric.

critical.p.value *P*-value used in pairwise tests, numeric.

fm.method Set according `method` used.

fm.class Most derived class of the fitted model object.

fm.formula Formula extracted from the fitted model object if available, or the formula argument.

fm.formula.chr Formula extracted from the fitted model object if available, or the formula argument, formatted as character.

mc.adjusted The method used to adjust the *P*-values.

mc.contrast The type of contrast used for multiple comparisons.

n The total number of observations or rows in data.

default.label text label, always included, but possibly NA.

If output.type is not `"numeric"` the returned data frame includes in addition the following labels:

letters.label Letters that distinguish levels based on significance from multiple comparisons test.

Alternatives

`stat_signif()` in package 'ggsignif' is an earlier and independent implementation of pairwise tests.

Note

R option `OutDec` is obeyed based on its value at the time the plot is rendered, i.e., displayed or printed. Set `options(OutDec = ",")` for languages like Spanish or French.

References

Meier, Lukas (2022) *ANOVA and Mixed Models: A Short Introduction Using R*. Chapter 3 Contrasts and Multiple Testing. The R Series. Boca Raton: Chapman and Hall/CRC. ISBN: 9780367704209, doi:10.1201/9781003146216.

See Also

This statistic uses the implementation of Tests of General Linear Hypotheses in function `glht`. See `summary.glht` and `p.adjust` for the supported and tests and the references therein for the theory behind them.

Examples

```
p1 <- ggplot(mpg, aes(factor(cyl), hwy)) +
  geom_boxplot(width = 0.33)

## labeleld bars

p1 +
  stat_multcomp()

p1 +
  stat_multcomp(adj.method.tag = 0)

# test against a control, with first level being the control
# change order of factor levels in data to set the control group
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(contrasts = "Dunnet")

# arbitrary pairwise contrasts, in arbitrary order
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(contrasts = rbind(c(0, 0, -1, 1),
                                  c(0, -1, 1, 0),
                                  c(-1, 1, 0, 0)))

# different methods to adjust the contrasts
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(p.adjust.method = "bonferroni")

p1 +
  stat_multcomp(p.adjust.method = "holm")
```

```
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(p.adjust.method = "fdr")

# no correction, useful only for comparison
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(p.adjust.method = "none")

# sometimes we need to expand the plotting area
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(geom = "text_pairwise") +
  scale_y_continuous(expand = expansion(mult = c(0.05, 0.10)))

# position of contrasts' bars (based on scale limits)
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(label.y = "bottom")

p1 +
  stat_multcomp(label.y = 11)

# use different labels: difference and P-value from hypothesis tests
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(use_label("Delta", "P"),
                size = 2.75)

# control smallest P-value displayed and number of digits
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(p.digits = 4)

# label only significant differences
# but test and correct for all pairwise contrasts!
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(mc.cutoff.p.value = 0.01)

## letters as labels for test results

p1 +
  stat_multcomp(label.type = "letters")

# use capital letters
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(label.type = "LETTERS")

# location
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(label.type = "letters",
                label.y = "top")

p1 +
  stat_multcomp(label.type = "letters",
                label.y = 0)

# stricter critical p-value than default used for test
```

```
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(label.type = "letters",
                mc.critical.p.value = 0.01)

# Inspecting the returned data using geom_debug()
# This provides a quick way of finding out the names of the variables that
# are available for mapping to aesthetics with after_stat().

gginnards.installed <- requireNamespace("gginnards", quietly = TRUE)

if (gginnards.installed)
  library(gginnards)

if (gginnards.installed)
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(label.type = "bars",
                geom = "debug")

if (gginnards.installed)
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(label.type = "letters",
                geom = "debug")

if (gginnards.installed)
p1 +
  stat_multcomp(label.type = "bars",
                output.type = "numeric",
                geom = "debug")
```

`stat_peaks` *Local maxima (peaks) or minima (valleys)*

Description

`stat_peaks` finds at which x positions the global y maximun or local y maxima are located. `stat_valleys` finds at which x positions the global y minimum or local y minima located. They both support filtering of relevant peaks. **Axis flipping is supported.**

Usage

```
stat_peaks(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "point",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  span = 5,
  global.threshold = 0,
```

```
  local.threshold = 0,
  local.reference = "median",
  strict = FALSE,
  label.fmt = NULL,
  x.label.fmt = NULL,
  y.label.fmt = NULL,
  extract.peaks = NULL,
  orientation = "x",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)

stat_valleys(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "point",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  span = 5,
  global.threshold = 0.01,
  local.threshold = NULL,
  local.reference = "median",
  strict = FALSE,
  label.fmt = NULL,
  x.label.fmt = NULL,
  y.label.fmt = NULL,
  extract.valleys = NULL,
  orientation = "x",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with aes or aes_. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
data	A layer specific dataset - only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.
span	odd positive integer A peak is defined as an element in a sequence which is greater than all other elements within a moving window of width span centred at that element. The default value is 5, meaning that a peak is taller than its four nearest neighbours. span = NULL extends the span to the whole length of x.

`global.threshold`
: numeric A value belonging to class `"AsIs"` is interpreted as an absolute minimum height or depth expressed in data units. A bare `numeric` value (normally between 0.0 and 1.0), is interpreted as relative to the range of the data. In both cases it sets a *global* height (depth) threshold below which peaks (valleys) are ignored. A bare negative `numeric` value indicates the *global* height (depth) threshold below which peaks (valleys) are be ignored. If `global.threshold = NULL`, no threshold is applied and all peaks are returned.

`local.threshold`
: numeric A value belonging to class `"AsIs"` is interpreted as an absolute minimum height (depth) expressed in data units relative to the within-window computed minimum (maximum) value. A bare `numeric` value (normally between 0.0 and 1.0), is interpreted as expressed in units relative to the range of the data. In both cases `local.threshold` sets a *local* height (depth) threshold below which peaks (valleys) are ignored. If `local.threshold = NULL` or if `span` spans the whole of `x`, no threshold is applied.

`local.reference`
: character One of `"minimum"`/`maximum` or `"median"`. The reference used to assess the height of the peak, either the minimum value within the window or the median of all values in the window.

`strict`
: logical flag: if `TRUE`, an element must be strictly greater than all other values in its window to be considered a peak.

`label.fmt`, `x.label.fmt`, `y.label.fmt`
: character strings giving a format definition for construction of character strings labels with function `sprintf` from `x` and/or `y` values.

`extract.peaks`, `extract.valleys`
: If `TRUE` only the rows containing peaks or valleys are returned. If `FALSE` the whole of `data` is returned but with labels set to `NA` in rows not containing peaks or valleys. If `NULL`, the default, `TRUE`, is used unless the geom name passed as argument is `"text_repel"` or `"label_repel"`.

`orientation`
: character The orientation of the layer can be set to either `"x"`, the default, or `"y"`.

`na.rm`
: a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

`show.legend`
: logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? `NA`, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. `FALSE` never includes, and `TRUE` always includes.

`inherit.aes`
: If `FALSE`, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. `borders`.

Details

These stats use `geom_point` by default as it is the geom most likely to work well in almost any situation without need of tweaking. The default aesthetics set by these stats allow their direct use with `geom_text`, `geom_label`, `geom_line`, `geom_rug`, `geom_hline` and `geom_vline`. The formatting of the labels returned can be controlled by the user.

Two tests make it possible to ignore irrelevant peaks or valleys. One test controlled by (`global.threshold`) is based on the absolute height/depth of peaks/valleys and can be used in all cases to ignore globally low peaks and shallow valleys. A second test controlled by (`local.threshold`) is available when the window defined by 'span' does not include all observations and can be used to ignore peaks/valleys that are not locally prominent. In this second approach the height/depth of each peak/valley is compared to a summary computed from other values within the window where it was found. In this second case, the reference value used is the summary indicated by `local.reference`. The values `global.threshold` and `local.threshold` if bare numeric are relative to the range of *y*. Thresholds for ignoring too small peaks are applied after peaks are searched for, and threshold values can in some cases result in no peaks being displayed.

Date time scales are recognized and labels formatted accordingly.

Value

A data frame with one row for each peak (or valley) found in the data extracted from the input `data` or all rows in data. Added columns contain the labels.

Computed and copied variables in the returned data frame

x x-value at the peak (or valley) as numeric

y y-value at the peak (or valley) as numeric

x.label x-value at the peak (or valley) formatted as character

y.label y-value at the peak (or valley) formatted as character

Default aesthetics

Set by the statistic and available to geoms.

label stat(x.label)

xintercept stat(x)

yintercept stat(y)

Required aesthetics

Required by the statistic and need to be set with `aes()`.

x numeric, wavelength in nanometres

y numeric, a spectral quantity

Note

These stats work nicely together with geoms `geom_text_repel` and `geom_label_repel` from package `ggrepel` to solve the problem of overlapping labels by displacing them. To discard overlapping labels use `check_overlap = TRUE` as argument to `geom_text`.

By default the labels are character values ready to be added as is, but with a suitable `label.fmt` labels suitable for parsing by the geoms (e.g. into expressions containing Greek letters or super or subscripts) can be also easily obtained.

See Also

find_peaks, which is used internally.

find_peaks, for the functions used to located the peaks and valleys.

Examples

```
# lynx and Nile are time.series objects recognized by
# ggpp::ggplot.ts() and converted on-the-fly with a default mapping

# numeric, date times and dates are supported with data frames

# using defaults
ggplot(Nile) +
  geom_line() +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red") +
  stat_valleys(colour = "blue")

# using wider window
ggplot(Nile) +
  geom_line() +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red", span = 11) +
  stat_valleys(colour = "blue", span = 11)

# global threshold for peak height
ggplot(Nile) +
  geom_line() +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red",
             global.threshold = 0.5) # half of data range

ggplot(Nile) +
  geom_line() +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red",
             global.threshold = I(1100)) + # data unit
             expand_limits(y = c(0, 1500))

# local (within window) threshold for peak height
# narrow peaks at the tip and locally tall

ggplot(Nile) +
  geom_line() +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red",
             span = 9,
             local.threshold = 0.3,
             local.reference = "farthest")

# with narrower window
ggplot(Nile) +
  geom_line() +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red",
             span = 5,
             local.threshold = 0.25,
             local.reference = "farthest")
```

```
ggplot(lynx) +
  geom_line() +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red",
             local.threshold = 1/5,
             local.reference = "median")

ggplot(Nile) +
  geom_line() +
  stat_valleys(colour = "blue",
               global.threshold = I(700))

# orientation is supported
ggplot(lynx, aes(lynx, time)) +
  geom_line(orientation = "y") +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red", orientation = "y") +
  stat_valleys(colour = "blue", orientation = "y")

# default aesthetic mapping supports additional geoms
ggplot(lynx) +
  geom_line() +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red") +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red", geom = "rug")

ggplot(lynx) +
  geom_line() +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red") +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red", geom = "text", hjust = -0.1, angle = 33)

ggplot(lynx, aes(lynx, time)) +
  geom_line(orientation = "y") +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red", orientation = "y") +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red", orientation = "y",
             geom = "text", hjust = -0.1)

# Force conversion of time series time into POSIXct date time
ggplot(lynx, as.numeric = FALSE) +
  geom_line() +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red") +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red",
             geom = "text",
             hjust = -0.1,
             x.label.fmt = "%Y",
             angle = 33)

ggplot(Nile, as.numeric = FALSE) +
  geom_line() +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red") +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red",
             geom = "text_s",
             position = position_nudge_keep(x = 0, y = 60),
             hjust = -0.1,
             x.label.fmt = "%Y",
```

```
            angle = 90) +
  expand_limits(y = 2000)

ggplot(lynx, as.numeric = FALSE) +
  geom_line() +
  stat_peaks(colour = "red",
            geom = "text_s",
            position = position_nudge_to(y = 7600),
            arrow = arrow(length = grid::unit(1.5, "mm")),
            point.padding = 0.7,
            x.label.fmt = "%Y",
            angle = 90) +
  expand_limits(y = 9000)
```

---

stat_poly_eq *Equation, p-value, R^2, AIC and BIC of fitted polynomial*

Description

stat_poly_eq fits a polynomial, by default with stats::lm(), but alternatively using robust regression or generalized least squares. Using the fitted model it generates several labels including the fitted model equation, p-value, F-value, coefficient of determination (R^2), 'AIC', 'BIC', number of observations and method name, if available.

Usage

```
stat_poly_eq(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "text_npc",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  formula = NULL,
  method = "lm",
  method.args = list(),
  n.min = 2L,
  eq.with.lhs = TRUE,
  eq.x.rhs = NULL,
  small.r = getOption("ggpmisc.small.r", default = FALSE),
  small.p = getOption("ggpmisc.small.p", default = FALSE),
  CI.brackets = c("[", "]"),
  rsquared.conf.level = 0.95,
  coef.digits = 3,
  coef.keep.zeros = TRUE,
  decreasing = getOption("ggpmisc.decreasing.poly.eq", FALSE),
  rr.digits = 2,
  f.digits = 3,
```

```
  p.digits = 3,
  label.x = "left",
  label.y = "top",
  hstep = 0,
  vstep = NULL,
  output.type = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  orientation = NA,
  parse = NULL,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with aes. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
data	A layer specific dataset, only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.
formula	a formula object. Using aesthetic names x and y instead of original variable names.
method	function or character If character, "lm", "rlm", "lqs". "gls" or the name of a model fit function are accepted, possibly followed by the fit function's method argument separated by a colon (e.g. "rlm:M"). If a function is different to lm(), rlm(), lqs() or gls(), it must have formal parameters named formula, data, weights, and method, and return a model fit object of class "lm", class "lqs" or class "gls".
method.args	named list with additional arguments.
n.min	integer Minimum number of distinct values in the explanatory variable (on the rhs of formula) for fitting to the attempted.
eq.with.lhs	If character the string is pasted to the front of the equation label before parsing or a logical (see note).
eq.x.rhs	character this string will be used as replacement for "x" in the model equation when generating the label before parsing it.
small.r, small.p	logical Flags to switch use of lower case r and p for coefficient of determination and p-value.
CI.brackets	character vector of length 2. The opening and closing brackets used for the CI label.
rsquared.conf.level	numeric Confidence level for the returned confidence interval. Set to NA to skip CI computation.

`coef.digits`, `f.digits`
: integer Number of significant digits to use for the fitted coefficients and F-value.

`coef.keep.zeros`
: logical Keep or drop trailing zeros when formatting the fitted coefficients and F-value.

`decreasing`
: logical It specifies the order of the terms in the returned character string; in increasing (default) or decreasing powers.

`rr.digits`, `p.digits`
: integer Number of digits after the decimal point to use for R^2 and P-value in labels. If `Inf`, use exponential notation with three decimal places.

`label.x`, `label.y`
: `numeric` with range 0..1 "normalized parent coordinates" (npc units) or character if using `geom_text_npc()` or `geom_label_npc()`. If using `geom_text()` or `geom_label()` numeric in native data units. If too short they will be recycled.

`hstep`, `vstep`
: numeric in npc units, the horizontal and vertical step used between labels for different groups.

`output.type`
: character One of "expression", "LaTeX", "text", "markdown" or "numeric".

`na.rm`
: a logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

`orientation`
: character Either "x" or "y" controlling the default for `formula`.

`parse`
: logical Passed to the geom. If `TRUE`, the labels will be parsed into expressions and displayed as described in `?plotmath`. Default is `TRUE` if `output.type = "expression"` and `FALSE` otherwise.

`show.legend`
: logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? `NA`, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. `FALSE` never includes, and `TRUE` always includes.

`inherit.aes`
: If `FALSE`, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. `borders`.

Details

This statistic can be used to automatically annotate a plot with R^2, adjusted R^2 or the fitted model equation. It supports linear regression and polynomial fits, and robust regression fitted with functions `lm`, or `rlm`, respectively.

While strings for R^2, adjusted R^2, F, and P annotations are returned for all valid linear models, A character string for the fitted model is returned only for polynomials (see below), in which case the equation can still be assembled by the user. In addition, a label for the confidence interval of R^2, based on values computed with function `ci_rsquared` from package 'confintr' is also returned.

The model formula should be defined based on the names of aesthetics `x` and `y`, not the names of the variables in the data. Before fitting the model, data are split based on groupings created by any other mappings present in a plot panel: *fitting is done separately for each group in each plot panel*.

Model formulas can use `poly()` or be defined algebraically including the intercept indicated by `+1`, `-1`, `+0` or implicit. If defined using `poly()` the argument `raw = TRUE` must be passed. The `model formula` is checked, and if not recognized as a polynomial with no missing terms and terms ordered

by increasing powers, no equation label is generated. Thus, as the value returned for `eq.label` can be `NA`, the default aesthetic mapping to *label* is R^2.

By default, the character strings are generated as suitable for parsing into R's plotmath expressions. However, LaTeX (use TikZ device), markdown (use package 'ggtext') and plain text are also supported, as well as returning numeric values for user-generated text labels. The argument of `parse` is set automatically based on `output-type`, but if you assemble labels that need parsing from `numeric` output, the default needs to be overridden.

This statistic only generates annotation labels, the predicted values/line need to be added to the plot as a separate layer using `stat_poly_line` (or `stat_smooth`). Using the same formula in `stat_poly_line()` and in `stat_poly_eq()` in most cases ensures that the plotted curve and equation are consistent. Thus, unless the default formula is not overriden, it is best to save the model formula as an object and supply this named object as argument to the two statistics.

A ggplot statistic receives as `data` a data frame that is not the one passed as argument by the user, but instead a data frame with the variables mapped to aesthetics. `stat_poly_eq()` mimics how `stat_smooth()` works.

With method `"lm"`, singularity results in terms being dropped with a message if more numerous than can be fitted with a singular (exact) fit. In this case or if the model results in a perfect fit due to a low number of observations, estimates for various parameters are `NaN` or `NA`. When this is the case the corresponding labels are set to `character(0L)` and thus not visible in the plot.

With methods other than `"lm"`, the model fit functions simply fail in case of singularity, e.g., singular fits are not implemented in `"rlm"`.

In both cases the minimum number of observations with distinct values in the explanatory variable can be set through parameter `n.min`. The default `n.min = 2L` is the smallest suitable for method `"lm"` but too small for method `"rlm"` for which `n.min = 3L` is needed. Anyway, model fits with very few observations are of little interest and using larger values of `n.min` than the default is usually wise.

Value

A data frame, with a single row and columns as described under **Computed variables**. In cases when the number of observations is less than `n.min` a data frame with no rows or columns is returned, and rendered as an empty/invisible plot layer.

User-defined methods

User-defined functions can be passed as argument to `method`. The requirements are 1) that the signature is similar to that of function `lm()` (with parameters `formula`, `data`, `weights` and any other arguments passed by name through `method.args`) and 2) that the value returned by the function is an object of class `"lm"` or an atomic `NA` value.

The `formula` used to build the equation label is extracted from the returned `"lm"` object and can safely differ from the argument passed to parameter `formula` in the call to `stat_poly_eq()`. Thus, user-defined methods can implement both model selection or conditional skipping of labelling.

Aesthetics

`stat_poly_eq()` understands `x` and `y`, to be referenced in the `formula` and `weight` passed as argument to parameter `weights`. All three must be mapped to `numeric` variables. In addition, the

aesthetics understood by the geom ("text" is the default) are understood and grouping respected.

If the model formula includes a transformation of x, a matching argument should be passed to parameter eq.x.rhs as its default value "x" will not reflect the applied transformation. In plots, transformation should never be applied to the left hand side of the model formula, but instead in the mapping of the variable within aes, as otherwise plotted observations and fitted curve will not match. In this case it may be necessary to also pass a matching argument to parameter eq.with.lhs.

Computed variables

If output.type different from "numeric" the returned tibble contains columns listed below. If the model fit function used does not return a value, the label is set to character(0L).

x,npcx x position

y,npcy y position

eq.label equation for the fitted polynomial as a character string to be parsed or NA

rr.label R^2 of the fitted model as a character string to be parsed

adj.rr.label Adjusted R^2 of the fitted model as a character string to be parsed

rr.confint.label Confidence interval for R^2 of the fitted model as a character string to be parsed

f.value.label F value and degrees of freedom for the fitted model as a whole.

p.value.label P-value for the F-value above.

AIC.label AIC for the fitted model.

BIC.label BIC for the fitted model.

n.label Number of observations used in the fit.

grp.label Set according to mapping in aes.

method.label Set according method used.

r.squared, adj.r.squared, p.value, n numeric values, from the model fit object

If output.type is "numeric" the returned tibble contains columns listed below. If the model fit function used does not return a value, the variable is set to NA_real_.

x,npcx x position

y,npcy y position

coef.ls list containing the "coefficients" matrix from the summary of the fit object

r.squared, rr.confint.level, rr.confint.low, rr.confint.high, adj.r.squared, f.value, f.df1, f.df2, p.value, AIC, BIC, n numeric values, from the model fit object

grp.label Set according to mapping in aes.

b_0.constant TRUE is polynomial is forced through the origin

b_i One or columns with the coefficient estimates

To explore the computed values returned for a given input we suggest the use of geom_debug as shown in the last examples below.

Alternatives

`stat_regline_equation()` in package 'ggpubr' is a renamed but almost unchanged copy of `stat_poly_eq()` taken from an old version of this package (without acknowledgement of source and authorship). `stat_regline_equation()` lacks important functionality and contains bugs that have been fixed in `stat_poly_eq()`.

Note

For backward compatibility a logical is accepted as argument for `eq.with.lhs`. If `TRUE`, the default is used, either `"x"` or `"y"`, depending on the argument passed to `formula`. However, `"x"` or `"y"` can be substituted by providing a suitable replacement character string through `eq.x.rhs`. Parameter `orientation` is redundant as it only affects the default for `formula` but is included for consistency with `ggplot2::stat_smooth()`.

R option `OutDec` is obeyed based on its value at the time the plot is rendered, i.e., displayed or printed. Set `options(OutDec = ",")` for languages like Spanish or French.

References

Originally written as an answer to question 7549694 at Stackoverflow but enhanced based on suggestions from users and my own needs.

See Also

This statistics fits a model with function `lm`, function `rlm` or a user supplied function returning an object of class `"lm"`. Consult the documentation of these functions for the details and additional arguments that can be passed to them by name through parameter `method.args`.

For quantile regression `stat_quant_eq` should be used instead of `stat_poly_eq` while for model II or major axis regression `stat_ma_eq` should be used. For other types of models such as non-linear models, statistics `stat_fit_glance` and `stat_fit_tidy` should be used and the code for construction of character strings from numeric values and their mapping to aesthetic `label` needs to be explicitly supplied by the user.

Other ggplot statistics for linear and polynomial regression: `stat_poly_line()`

Examples

```
# generate artificial data
set.seed(4321)
x <- 1:100
y <- (x + x^2 + x^3) + rnorm(length(x), mean = 0, sd = mean(x^3) / 4)
y <- y / max(y)
my.data <- data.frame(x = x, y = y,
                      group = c("A", "B"),
                      y2 = y * c(1, 2) + c(0, 0.1),
                      w = sqrt(x))

# give a name to a formula
formula <- y ~ poly(x, 3, raw = TRUE)

# using defaults
```

```
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line() +
  stat_poly_eq()

# no weights
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(formula = formula)

# other labels
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(use_label("eq"), formula = formula)

# other labels
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(use_label("eq"), formula = formula, decreasing = TRUE)

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(use_label("eq", "R2"), formula = formula)

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(use_label("R2", "R2.CI", "P", "method"), formula = formula)

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(use_label("R2", "F", "P", "n", sep = "*\"; \"*"),
               formula = formula)

# grouping
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y2, color = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(formula = formula)

# rotation
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(formula = formula, angle = 90)

# label location
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
```

```
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(formula = formula, label.y = "bottom", label.x = "right")

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(formula = formula, label.y = 0.1, label.x = 0.9)

# modifying the explanatory variable within the model formula
# modifying the response variable within aes()
formula.trans <- y ~ I(x^2)
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y + 1)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula.trans) +
  stat_poly_eq(use_label("eq"),
               formula = formula.trans,
               eq.x.rhs = "~x^2",
               eq.with.lhs = "y + 1~~`=`~~")

# using weights
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y, weight = w)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(formula = formula)

# no weights, 4 digits for R square
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(formula = formula, rr.digits = 4)

# manually assemble and map a specific label using paste() and aes()
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(aes(label =  paste(after_stat(rr.label),
                                  after_stat(n.label), sep = "*\", \"*")),
               formula = formula)

# manually assemble and map a specific label using sprintf() and aes()
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(aes(label =  sprintf("%s*\" with \"*%s*\" and \"*%s",
                                    after_stat(rr.label),
                                    after_stat(f.value.label),
                                    after_stat(p.value.label))),
               formula = formula)

# x on y regression
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
```

```
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula, orientation = "y") +
  stat_poly_eq(use_label("eq", "adj.R2"),
               formula = x ~ poly(y, 3, raw = TRUE))

# conditional user specified label
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y2, color = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(aes(label =  ifelse(after_stat(adj.r.squared) > 0.96,
                                   paste(after_stat(adj.rr.label),
                                         after_stat(eq.label),
                                         sep = "*\", \"*"),
                                   after_stat(adj.rr.label))),
               rr.digits = 3,
               formula = formula)

# geom = "text"
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(geom = "text", label.x = 100, label.y = 0, hjust = 1,
               formula = formula)

# using numeric values
# Here we use columns b_0 ... b_3 for the coefficient estimates
my.format <-
  "b[0]~`=`~%.3g*\", \"*b[1]~`=`~%.3g*\", \"*b[2]~`=`~%.3g*\", \"*b[3]~`=`~%.3g"
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(formula = formula,
               output.type = "numeric",
               parse = TRUE,
               mapping =
                aes(label = sprintf(my.format,
                                    after_stat(b_0), after_stat(b_1),
                                    after_stat(b_2), after_stat(b_3))))

# Inspecting the returned data using geom_debug()
# This provides a quick way of finding out the names of the variables that
# are available for mapping to aesthetics with after_stat().

gginnards.installed <- requireNamespace("gginnards", quietly = TRUE)

if (gginnards.installed)
  library(gginnards)

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
    stat_poly_eq(formula = formula, geom = "debug")
```

```
if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
    stat_poly_eq(formula = formula, geom = "debug", output.type = "numeric")

# names of the variables
if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
    stat_poly_eq(formula = formula, geom = "debug",
                 summary.fun = colnames)

# only data$eq.label
if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
    stat_poly_eq(formula = formula, geom = "debug",
                 output.type = "expression",
                 summary.fun = function(x) {x[["eq.label"]]})

# only data$eq.label
if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
    stat_poly_eq(aes(label = after_stat(eq.label)),
                 formula = formula, geom = "debug",
                 output.type = "markdown",
                 summary.fun = function(x) {x[["eq.label"]]})

# only data$eq.label
if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
    stat_poly_eq(formula = formula, geom = "debug",
                 output.type = "latex",
                 summary.fun = function(x) {x[["eq.label"]]})

# only data$eq.label
if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
    stat_poly_eq(formula = formula, geom = "debug",
                 output.type = "text",
                 summary.fun = function(x) {x[["eq.label"]]})

# show the content of a list column
if (gginnards.installed)
```

```
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(formula = formula, geom = "debug", output.type = "numeric",
               summary.fun = function(x) {x[["coef.ls"]][[1]]})
```

`stat_poly_line` *Predicted line from linear model fit*

Description

`stat_poly_line()` fits a polynomial, by default with `stats::lm()`, but alternatively using robust regression or generalized least squares. Predicted values and a confidence band, if possible, are computed and, by default, plotted.

Usage

```
stat_poly_line(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "smooth",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  method = "lm",
  formula = NULL,
  se = NULL,
  fm.values = FALSE,
  n = 80,
  fullrange = FALSE,
  level = 0.95,
  method.args = list(),
  n.min = 2L,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  orientation = NA,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`mapping`	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with `aes`. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
`data`	A layer specific dataset, only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
`geom`	The geometric object to use display the data
`position`	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer.

...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.
method	function or character If character, "lm", "rlm", "lqs", "gls" or the name of a model fit function are accepted, possibly followed by the fit function's method argument separated by a colon (e.g. "rlm:M"). If a function different to lm(), it must accept arguments named formula, data, weights, and method and return a model fit object of class lm.
formula	a formula object. Using aesthetic names x and y instead of original variable names.
se	Display confidence interval around smooth? ('TRUE' by default only for fits with lm() and rlm(), see 'level' to control.)
fm.values	logical Add R2, adjusted R2, p-value and n as columns to returned data? ('FALSE' by default.)
n	Number of points at which to evaluate smoother.
fullrange	Should the fit span the full range of the plot, or just the data?
level	Level of confidence interval to use (0.95 by default).
method.args	named list with additional arguments.
n.min	integer Minimum number of distinct values in the explanatory variable (on the rhs of formula) for fitting to the attempted.
na.rm	a logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
orientation	character Either "x" or "y" controlling the default for formula.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.

Details

This statistic is similar to stat_smooth but has different defaults and supports additonal model fit functions. It also interprets the argument passed to formula differently than stat_smooth(), accepting y as explanatory variable and setting orientation automatically. The default for method is "lm" and spline-based smoothers like loess are not supported. Other defaults are consistent with those in stat_poly_eq(), stat_quant_line(), stat_quant_band(), stat_quant_eq(), stat_ma_line(), stat_ma_eq().

geom_poly_line() treats the x and y aesthetics differently and can thus have two orientations. The orientation can be deduced from the argument passed to formula. Thus, stat_poly_line() will by default guess which orientation the layer should have. If no argument is passed to formula, the formula defaults to y ~ x. For consistency with stat_smooth orientation can be also specified directly passing an argument to the orientation parameter, which can be either "x" or "y". The value of orientation gives the axis that is taken as the explanatory variable or x in the model formula. Package 'ggpmisc' does not define new geometries matching the new statistics as they are not needed and conceptually transformations of data are statistics in the grammar of graphics.

A ggplot statistic receives as data a data frame that is not the one passed as argument by the user, but instead a data frame with the variables mapped to aesthetics. stat_poly_eq() mimics how stat_smooth() works, except that only polynomials can be fitted. Similarly to these statistics the model fits respect grouping, so the scales used for x and y should both be continuous scales rather than discrete.

With method "lm", singularity results in terms being dropped with a message if more numerous than can be fitted with a singular (exact) fit. In this case and if the model results in a perfect fit due to low number of observation, estimates for various parameters are NaN or NA.

With methods other than "lm", the model fit functions simply fail in case of singularity, e.g., singular fits are not implemented in "rlm".

In both cases the minimum number of observations with distinct values in the explanatory variable can be set through parameter n.min. The default n.min = 2L is the smallest suitable for method "lm" but too small for method "rlm" for which n.min = 3L is needed. Anyway, model fits with very few observations are of little interest and using larger values of n.min than the default is wise.

Value

The value returned by the statistic is a data frame, with n rows of predicted values and their confidence limits. Optionally it will also include additional values related to the model fit.

Computed variables

'stat_poly_line()' provides the following variables, some of which depend on the orientation:

y *or* x predicted value

ymin *or* xmin lower pointwise confidence interval around the mean

ymax *or* xmax upper pointwise confidence interval around the mean

se standard error

If fm.values = TRUE is passed then columns based on the summary of the model fit are added, with the same value in each row within a group. This is wasteful and disabled by default, but provides a simple and robust approach to achieve effects like colouring or hiding of the model fit line based on P-values, r-squared, adjusted r-squared or the number of observations.

Aesthetics

stat_poly_line understands x and y, to be referenced in the formula and weight passed as argument to parameter weights. All three must be mapped to numeric variables. In addition, the aesthetics understood by the geom ("geom_smooth" is the default) are understood and grouping respected.

See Also

Other ggplot statistics for linear and polynomial regression: stat_poly_eq()

Examples

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line()

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = x ~ y)

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = y ~ poly(x, 3))

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = x ~ poly(y, 3))

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

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy, colour = class)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(se = FALSE)

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line() +
  facet_wrap(~drv)

# Inspecting the returned data using geom_debug()
gginnards.installed <- requireNamespace("gginnards", quietly = TRUE)

if (gginnards.installed)
  library(gginnards)

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
    stat_poly_line(geom = "debug")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
    stat_poly_line(geom = "debug", fm.values = TRUE)

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
    stat_poly_line(geom = "debug", method = lm, fm.values = TRUE)
```

`stat_quant_band` *Predicted band from quantile regression fits*

Description

Predicted values are computed and, by default, plotted as a band plus an optional line within. `stat_quant_band()` supports the use of both `x` and `y` as explanatory variable in the model formula.

Usage

```
stat_quant_band(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "smooth",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  quantiles = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75),
  formula = NULL,
  fm.values = FALSE,
  n = 80,
  method = "rq",
  method.args = list(),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  orientation = NA,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`mapping`	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with `aes`. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
`data`	A layer specific dataset, only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
`geom`	The geometric object to use display the data.
`position`	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer.
`...`	other arguments passed on to `layer`. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See `layer` for more details.
`quantiles`	numeric vector Two or three values in 0..1 indicating the quantiles at the edges of the band and optionally a line within the band.
`formula`	a formula object. Using aesthetic names `x` and `y` instead of original variable names.
`fm.values`	logical Add n as a column to returned data? (‘FALSE‘ by default.)
`n`	Number of points at which to evaluate smoother.
`method`	function or character If character, "rq", "rqss" or the name of a model fit function are accepted, possibly followed by the fit function’s `method` argument separated by a colon (e.g. `"rq:br"`). If a function different to `rq()`, it must accept arguments named `formula`, `data`, `weights`, `tau` and `method` and return a model fit object of class `rq`, `rqs` or `rqss`.

method.args	named list with additional arguments.
na.rm	a logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
orientation	character Either "x" or "y" controlling the default for formula.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.

Details

This statistic is similar to stat_quant_line but plots the quantiles differently with the band representing a region between two quantiles, while in stat_quant_line() the bands plotted when se = TRUE represent confidence intervals for the fitted quantile lines.

geom_smooth, which is used by default, treats each axis differently and thus is dependent on orientation. If no argument is passed to formula, it defaults to y ~ x but x ~y is also accepted, and equivalent to y ~ x plus orientation = "y". Package 'ggpmisc' does not define a new geometry matching this statistic as it is enough for the statistic to return suitable 'x' and 'y' values.

Value

The value returned by the statistic is a data frame, that will have n rows of predicted values for three quantiles as y, ymin and ymax, plus x.

Aesthetics

stat_quant_eq expects x and y, aesthetics to be used in the formula rather than the names of the variables mapped to them. If present, the variable mapped to the weight aesthetics is passed as argument to parameter weights of the fitting function. All three must be mapped to numeric variables. In addition, the aesthetics recognized by the geometry ("geom_smooth" is the default) are obeyed and grouping respected.

See Also

Other ggplot statistics for quantile regression: stat_quant_eq(), stat_quant_line()

Examples

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_band()

# If you need the fitting to be done along the y-axis set the orientation
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_band(orientation = "y")

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
```

```
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_band(formula = y ~ x)

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_band(formula = x ~ y)

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_band(formula = y ~ poly(x, 3))

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_band(formula = x ~ poly(y, 3))

# Instead of rq() we can use rqss() to fit an additive model:
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_band(method = "rqss",
                  formula = y ~ qss(x))

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_band(method = "rqss",
                  formula = x ~ qss(y, constraint = "D"))

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

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy, colour = class)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_band(formula = y ~ x)

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_band(formula = y ~ poly(x, 2)) +
  facet_wrap(~drv)

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_band(linetype = "dashed", color = "darkred", fill = "red")

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  stat_quant_band(color = NA, alpha = 1) +
  geom_point()

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  stat_quant_band(quantiles = c(0, 0.1, 0.2)) +
  geom_point()

# Inspecting the returned data using geom_debug()
gginnards.installed <- requireNamespace("gginnards", quietly = TRUE)
```

```
if (gginnards.installed)
  library(gginnards)

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
    stat_quant_band(geom = "debug")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
    stat_quant_band(geom = "debug", fm.values = TRUE)
```

---

stat_quant_eq *Equation, rho, AIC and BIC from quantile regression*

Description

stat_quant_eq fits a polynomial model by quantile regression and generates several labels including the equation, rho, 'AIC' and 'BIC'.

Usage

```
stat_quant_eq(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "text_npc",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  formula = NULL,
  quantiles = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75),
  method = "rq:br",
  method.args = list(),
  n.min = 3L,
  eq.with.lhs = TRUE,
  eq.x.rhs = NULL,
  coef.digits = 3,
  coef.keep.zeros = TRUE,
  decreasing = getOption("ggpmisc.decreasing.poly.eq", FALSE),
  rho.digits = 4,
  label.x = "left",
  label.y = "top",
  hstep = 0,
  vstep = NULL,
  output.type = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  orientation = NA,
  parse = NULL,
  show.legend = FALSE,
```

```
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with aes. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
data	A layer specific dataset, only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.
formula	a formula object. Using aesthetic names instead of original variable names.
quantiles	numeric vector Values in 0..1 indicating the quantiles.
method	function or character If character, "rq" or the name of a model fit function are accepted, possibly followed by the fit function's method argument separated by a colon (e.g. "rq:br"). If a function different to rq(), it must accept arguments named formula, data, weights, tau and method and return a model fit object of class rq or rqs.
method.args	named list with additional arguments passed to rq() or to a function passed as argument to method.
n.min	integer Minimum number of observations needed for fiting a the model.
eq.with.lhs	If character the string is pasted to the front of the equation label before parsing or a logical (see note).
eq.x.rhs	character this string will be used as replacement for "x" in the model equation when generating the label before parsing it.
coef.digits, rho.digits	integer Number of significant digits to use for the fitted coefficients and rho in labels.
coef.keep.zeros	logical Keep or drop trailing zeros when formatting the fitted coefficients and F-value.
decreasing	logical It specifies the order of the terms in the returned character string; in increasing (default) or decreasing powers.
label.x, label.y	numeric with range 0..1 "normalized parent coordinates" (npc units) or character if using geom_text_npc() or geom_label_npc(). If using geom_text() or geom_label() numeric in native data units. If too short they will be recycled.
hstep, vstep	numeric in npc units, the horizontal and vertical step used between labels for different groups.
output.type	character One of "expression", "LaTeX", "text", "markdown" or "numeric". In most cases, instead of using this statistics to obtain numeric values, it is better to use stat_fit_tidy().

na.rm	a logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
orientation	character Either "x" or "y" controlling the default for formula.
parse	logical Passed to the geom. If TRUE, the labels will be parsed into expressions and displayed as described in ?plotmath. Default is TRUE if output.type = "expression" and FALSE otherwise.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.

Details

This statistic interprets the argument passed to formula differently than stat_quantile accepting y as well as x as explanatory variable, matching stat_quant_line().

When two variables are subject to mutual constrains, it is useful to consider both of them as explanatory and interpret the relationship based on them. So, from version 0.4.1 'ggpmisc' makes it possible to easily implement the approach described by Cardoso (2019) under the name of "Double quantile regression".

This stat can be used to automatically annotate a plot with rho or the fitted model equation. The model fitting is done using package 'quantreg', please, consult its documentation for the details. It supports only linear models fitted with function rq(), passing method = "br" to it, should work well with up to several thousand observations. The rho, AIC, BIC and n annotations can be used with any linear model formula. The fitted equation label is correctly generated for polynomials or quasi-polynomials through the origin. Model formulas can use poly() or be defined algebraically with terms of powers of increasing magnitude with no missing intermediate terms, except possibly for the intercept indicated by "- 1" or "-1" or "+ 0" in the formula. The validity of the formula is not checked in the current implementation. The default aesthetics sets rho as label for the annotation. This stat generates labels as R expressions by default but LaTeX (use TikZ device), markdown (use package 'ggtext') and plain text are also supported, as well as numeric values for user-generated text labels. The value of parse is set automatically based on output-type, but if you assemble labels that need parsing from numeric output, the default needs to be overridden. This stat only generates annotation labels, the predicted values/line need to be added to the plot as a separate layer using stat_quant_line, stat_quant_band or stat_quantile, so to make sure that the same model formula is used in all steps it is best to save the formula as an object and supply this object as argument to the different statistics.

A ggplot statistic receives as data a data frame that is not the one passed as argument by the user, but instead a data frame with the variables mapped to aesthetics. stat_quant_eq() mimics how stat_smooth() works, except that only polynomials can be fitted. In other words, it respects the grammar of graphics. This helps ensure that the model is fitted to the same data as plotted in other layers.

Function rq does not support singular fits, in contrast to lm.

The minimum number of observations with distinct values in the explanatory variable can be set through parameter n.min. The default n.min = 3L is the smallest usable value. However, model fits with very few observations are of little interest and using larger values of n.min than the default is usually wise.

Value

A data frame, with one row per quantile and columns as described under **Computed variables**. In cases when the number of observations is less than `n.min` a data frame with no rows or columns is returned rendered as an empty/invisible plot layer.

User-defined methods

User-defined functions can be passed as argument to `method`. The requirements are 1) that the signature is similar to that of functions from package 'quantreg' and 2) that the value returned by the function is an object belonging to class `"rq"`, class `"rqs"`, or an atomic `NA` value.

The `formula` and `tau` used to build the equation and quantile labels aer extracted from the returned `"rq"` or `"rqs"` object and can safely differ from the argument passed to parameter `formula` in the call to `stat_poly_eq()`. Thus, user-defined methods can implement both model selection or conditional skipping of labelling.

Warning!

For the formatted equations to be valid, the fitted model must be a polynomial, with or without intercept. If defined using `poly()` the argument `raw = TRUE` must be passed. If defined manually as powers of `x`, **the terms must be in order of increasing powers, with no missing intermediate power term.** Please, see examples below. A check on the model is used to validate that it is a polynomial, in most cases a warning is issued. Failing to comply with this requirement results in the return of `NA` as the formatted equation.

Aesthetics

`stat_quant_eq()` understands `x` and `y`, to be referenced in the `formula` and `weight` passed as argument to parameter `weights` of `rq()`. All three must be mapped to `numeric` variables. In addition, the aesthetics understood by the geom used (`"text"` by default) are understood and grouping respected.

If the model formula includes a transformation of `x`*, a matching argument should be passed to parameter* `eq.x.rhs` *as its default value* `"x"` *will not reflect the applied transformation. In plots, transformation should never be applied to the left hand side of the model formula, but instead in the mapping of the variable within* `aes`*, as otherwise plotted observations and fitted curve will not match. In this case it may be necessary to also pass a matching argument to parameter* `eq.with.lhs`*.*

Computed variables

If output.type different from `"numeric"` the returned tibble contains columns below in addition to a modified version of the original `group`:

x,npcx x position

y,npcy y position

eq.label equation for the fitted polynomial as a character string to be parsed

r.label, and one of cor.label, rho.label, or tau.label rho of the fitted model as a character string to be parsed

AIC.label AIC for the fitted model.

n.label Number of observations used in the fit.

method.label Set according `method` used.

rq.method character, method used.

rho, n numeric values extracted or computed from fit object.

hjust, vjust Set to "inward" to override the default of the "text" geom.

quantile Numeric value of the quantile used for the fit

quantile.f Factor with a level for each quantile

If output.type is `"numeric"` the returned tibble contains columns in addition to a modified version of the original `group`:

x,npcx x position

y,npcy y position

coef.ls list containing the "coefficients" matrix from the summary of the fit object

rho, AIC, n numeric values extracted or computed from fit object

rq.method character, method used.

hjust, vjust Set to "inward" to override the default of the "text" geom.

quantile Indicating the quantile used for the fit

quantile.f Factor with a level for each quantile

b_0.constant TRUE is polynomial is forced through the origin

b_i One or columns with the coefficient estimates

To explore the computed values returned for a given input we suggest the use of `geom_debug` as shown in the example below.

Note

For backward compatibility a logical is accepted as argument for `eq.with.lhs`. If `TRUE`, the default is used, either `"x"` or `"y"`, depending on the argument passed to `formula`. However, `"x"` or `"y"` can be substituted by providing a suitable replacement character string through `eq.x.rhs`. Parameter `orientation` is redundant as it only affects the default for `formula` but is included for consistency with `ggplot2::stat_smooth()`.

R option `OutDec` is obeyed based on its value at the time the plot is rendered, i.e., displayed or printed. Set `options(OutDec = ",")` for languages like Spanish or French.

Support for the `angle` aesthetic is not automatic and requires that the user passes as argument suitable numeric values to override the defaults for label positions.

References

Written as an answer to question 65695409 by Mark Neal at Stackoverflow.

See Also

The quantile fit is done with function rq, please consult its documentation. This stat_quant_eq statistic can return ready formatted labels depending on the argument passed to output.type. This is possible because only polynomial models are supported. For other types of models, statistics stat_fit_glance, stat_fit_tidy and stat_fit_glance should be used instead and the code for construction of character strings from numeric values and their mapping to aesthetic label needs to be explicitly supplied in the call.

Other ggplot statistics for quantile regression: stat_quant_band(), stat_quant_line()

Examples

```
# generate artificial data
set.seed(4321)
x <- 1:100
y <- (x + x^2 + x^3) + rnorm(length(x), mean = 0, sd = mean(x^3) / 4)
y <- y / max(y)
my.data <- data.frame(x = x, y = y,
                      group = c("A", "B"),
                      y2 = y * c(1, 2) + max(y) * c(0, 0.1),
                      w = sqrt(x))

# using defaults
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line() +
  stat_quant_eq()

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line() +
  stat_quant_eq(mapping = use_label("eq"))

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line() +
  stat_quant_eq(mapping = use_label("eq"), decreasing = TRUE)

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line() +
  stat_quant_eq(mapping = use_label("eq", "method"))

# same formula as default
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(formula = y ~ x) +
  stat_quant_eq(formula = y ~ x)

# explicit formula "x explained by y"
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
```

```
  stat_quant_line(formula = x ~ y) +
  stat_quant_eq(formula = x ~ y)

# using color
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(mapping = aes(color = after_stat(quantile.f))) +
  stat_quant_eq(mapping = aes(color = after_stat(quantile.f))) +
  labs(color = "Quantiles")

# location and colour
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(mapping = aes(color = after_stat(quantile.f))) +
  stat_quant_eq(mapping = aes(color = after_stat(quantile.f)),
                label.y = "bottom", label.x = "right") +
  labs(color = "Quantiles")

# give a name to a formula
formula <- y ~ poly(x, 3, raw = TRUE)

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(formula = formula, linewidth = 0.5) +
  stat_quant_eq(formula = formula)

# angle
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(formula = formula, linewidth = 0.5) +
  stat_quant_eq(formula = formula, angle = 90, hstep = 0.04, vstep = 0,
                label.y = 0.02, hjust = 0) +
  expand_limits(x = -15) # make space for equations

# user set quantiles
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(formula = formula, quantiles = 0.5) +
  stat_quant_eq(formula = formula, quantiles = 0.5)

ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_band(formula = formula,
                  quantiles = c(0.1, 0.5, 0.9)) +
  stat_quant_eq(formula = formula, parse = TRUE,
                quantiles = c(0.1, 0.5, 0.9))

# grouping
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y2, color = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(formula = formula, linewidth = 0.5) +
  stat_quant_eq(formula = formula)
```

```
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y2, color = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_band(formula = formula, linewidth = 0.75) +
  stat_quant_eq(formula = formula) +
  theme_bw()

# labelling equations
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y2,  shape = group, linetype = group,
       grp.label = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_band(formula = formula, color = "black", linewidth = 0.75) +
  stat_quant_eq(mapping = use_label("grp", "eq", sep = "*\": \"*"),
                formula = formula) +
  expand_limits(y = 3) +
  theme_classic()

# modifying the explanatory variable within the model formula
# modifying the response variable within aes()
formula.trans <- y ~ I(x^2)
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y + 1)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(formula = formula.trans) +
  stat_quant_eq(mapping = use_label("eq"),
                formula = formula.trans,
                eq.x.rhs = "~x^2",
                eq.with.lhs = "y + 1~~`=`~~")

# using weights
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y, weight = w)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(formula = formula, linewidth = 0.5) +
  stat_quant_eq(formula = formula)

# no weights, quantile set to upper boundary
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(formula = formula, quantiles = 0.95) +
  stat_quant_eq(formula = formula, quantiles = 0.95)

# manually assemble and map a specific label using paste() and aes()
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y2, color = group, grp.label = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(method = "rq", formula = formula,
                  quantiles = c(0.05, 0.5, 0.95),
                  linewidth = 0.5) +
  stat_quant_eq(mapping = aes(label = paste(after_stat(grp.label), "*\": \"*",
                                            after_stat(eq.label), sep = "")),
                quantiles = c(0.05, 0.5, 0.95),
                formula = formula, size = 3)

# manually assemble and map a specific label using sprintf() and aes()
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y2, color = group, grp.label = group)) +
  geom_point() +
```

```
  stat_quant_band(method = "rq", formula = formula,
                  quantiles = c(0.05, 0.5, 0.95)) +
  stat_quant_eq(mapping = aes(label = sprintf("%s*\": \"*%s",
                                              after_stat(grp.label),
                                              after_stat(eq.label))),
                quantiles = c(0.05, 0.5, 0.95),
                formula = formula, size = 3)

# geom = "text"
ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(formula = formula, quantiles = 0.5) +
  stat_quant_eq(label.x = "left", label.y = "top",
                formula = formula,
                quantiles = 0.5)

# Inspecting the returned data using geom_debug()
# This provides a quick way of finding out the names of the variables that
# are available for mapping to aesthetics using after_stat().

gginnards.installed <- requireNamespace("gginnards", quietly = TRUE)

if (gginnards.installed)
  library(gginnards)

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_quant_eq(formula = formula, geom = "debug")

## Not run:
if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_quant_eq(mapping = aes(label = after_stat(eq.label)),
                  formula = formula, geom = "debug",
                  output.type = "markdown")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_quant_eq(formula = formula, geom = "debug", output.type = "text")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_quant_eq(formula = formula, geom = "debug", output.type = "numeric")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_quant_eq(formula = formula, quantiles = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75),
                  geom = "debug", output.type = "text")
```

```
if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(my.data, aes(x, y)) +
    geom_point() +
    stat_quant_eq(formula = formula, quantiles = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75),
                  geom = "debug", output.type = "numeric")

## End(Not run)
```

`stat_quant_line` *Predicted line from quantile regression fit*

Description

Predicted values are computed and, by default, plotted. Depending on the fit method, a confidence band can be computed and plotted. The confidence band can be interpreted similarly as that produced by `stat_smooth()` and `stat_poly_line()`.

Usage

```
stat_quant_line(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "smooth",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  quantiles = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75),
  formula = NULL,
  se = length(quantiles) == 1L,
  fm.values = FALSE,
  n = 80,
  method = "rq",
  method.args = list(),
  n.min = 3L,
  level = 0.95,
  type = "direct",
  interval = "confidence",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  orientation = NA,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`mapping`	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with `aes`. Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.

data	A layer specific dataset, only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.
quantiles	numeric vector Values in 0..1 indicating the quantiles.
formula	a formula object. Using aesthetic names x and y instead of original variable names.
se	logical Passed to quantreg::predict.rq().
fm.values	logical Add n as a column to returned data? ('FALSE' by default.)
n	Number of points at which to evaluate smoother.
method	function or character If character, "rq", "rqss" or the name of a model fit function are accepted, possibly followed by the fit function's method argument separated by a colon (e.g. "rq:br"). If a function different to rq(), it must accept arguments named formula, data, weights, tau and method and return a model fit object of class rq, rqs or rqss.
method.args	named list with additional arguments passed to rq(), rqss() or to a function passed as argument to method.
n.min	integer Minimum number of distinct values in the explanatory variable (on the rhs of formula) for fitting to the attempted.
level	numeric in range [0..1] Passed to quantreg::predict.rq().
type	character Passed to quantreg::predict.rq().
interval	character Passed to quantreg::predict.rq().
na.rm	a logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
orientation	character Either "x" or "y" controlling the default for formula.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.

Details

stat_quant_line() behaves similarly to ggplot2::stat_smooth() and stat_poly_line() but supports fitting regressions for multiple quantiles in the same plot layer. This statistic interprets the argument passed to formula accepting y as well as x as explanatory variable, matching stat_quant_eq(). While stat_quant_eq() supports only method "rq", stat_quant_line() and stat_quant_band() support both "rq" and "rqss", In the case of "rqss" the model formula makes normally use of qss() to formulate the spline and its constraints.

geom_smooth, which is used by default, treats each axis differently and thus is dependent on orientation. If no argument is passed to formula, it defaults to y ~ x. Formulas with y as explanatory variable are treated as if x was the explanatory variable and orientation = "y".

Package 'ggpmisc' does not define a new geometry matching this statistic as it is enough for the statistic to return suitable x, y, ymin, ymax and group values.

The minimum number of observations with distinct values in the explanatory variable can be set through parameter n.min. The default n.min = 3L is the smallest usable value. However, model fits with very few observations are of little interest and using larger values of n.min than the default is wise.

There are multiple uses for double regression on x and y. For example, when two variables are subject to mutual constrains, it is useful to consider both of them as explanatory and interpret the relationship based on them. So, from version 0.4.1 'ggpmisc' makes it possible to easily implement the approach described by Cardoso (2019) under the name of "Double quantile regression".

Value

The value returned by the statistic is a data frame, that will have n rows of predicted values and and their confidence limits for each quantile, with each quantile in a group. The variables are x and y with y containing predicted values. In addition, quantile and quantile.f indicate the quantile used and and edited group preserves the original grouping adding a new "level" for each quantile. Is se = TRUE, a confidence band is computed and values for it returned in ymax and ymin.

The value returned by the statistic is a data frame, that will have n rows of predicted values and their confidence limits. Optionally it will also include additional values related to the model fit.

Computed variables

'stat_quant_line()' provides the following variables, some of which depend on the orientation:

y *or* x predicted value

ymin *or* xmin lower confidence interval around the mean

ymax *or* xmax upper confidence interval around the mean

If fm.values = TRUE is passed then one column with the number of observations n used for each fit is also included, with the same value in each row within a group. This is wasteful and disabled by default, but provides a simple and robust approach to achieve effects like colouring or hiding of the model fit line based on the number of observations.

Aesthetics

stat_quant_line understands x and y, to be referenced in the formula and weight passed as argument to parameter weights. All three must be mapped to numeric variables. In addition, the aesthetics understood by the geom ("geom_smooth" is the default) are understood and grouping respected.

References

Cardoso, G. C. (2019) Double quantile regression accurately assesses distance to boundary trade-off. Methods in ecology and evolution, 10(8), 1322-1331.

See Also

rq, rqss and qss.

Other ggplot statistics for quantile regression: stat_quant_band(), stat_quant_eq()

Examples

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line()

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(se = TRUE)

# If you need the fitting to be done along the y-axis set the orientation
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(orientation = "y")

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(orientation = "y", se = TRUE)

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(formula = y ~ x)

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(formula = x ~ y)

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(formula = y ~ poly(x, 3))

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(formula = x ~ poly(y, 3))

# Instead of rq() we can use rqss() to fit an additive model:
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(method = "rqss",
                  formula = y ~ qss(x, constraint = "D"),
                  quantiles = 0.5)

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(method = "rqss",
                  formula = x ~ qss(y, constraint = "D"),
                  quantiles = 0.5)
```

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point()+
  stat_quant_line(method="rqss",
                  interval="confidence",
                  se = TRUE,
                  mapping = aes(fill = factor(after_stat(quantile)),
                                color = factor(after_stat(quantile))),
                  quantiles=c(0.05,0.5,0.95))

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

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy, colour = drv, fill = drv)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(method = "rqss",
                  formula = y ~ qss(x, constraint = "V"),
                   quantiles = 0.5)

ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_quant_line(formula = y ~ poly(x, 2)) +
  facet_wrap(~drv)

# Inspecting the returned data using geom_debug()
gginnards.installed <- requireNamespace("gginnards", quietly = TRUE)

if (gginnards.installed)
  library(gginnards)

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
    stat_quant_line(geom = "debug")

if (gginnards.installed)
  ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, hwy)) +
    stat_quant_line(geom = "debug", fm.values = TRUE)
```

---

swap_xy *Swap x and y in a formula*

Description

By default a formula of x on y is converted into a formula of y on x, while the reverse swap is done only if backward = TRUE.

Usage

```
swap_xy(f, backwards = FALSE)
```

Arguments

f	formula An R model formula
backwards	logical

Details

This function is meant to be used only as a helper within 'ggplot2' statistics. Normally together with geometries supporting orientation when we want to automate the change in orientation based on a user-supplied formula. Only x and y are changed, and in other respects the formula is rebuilt copying the environment from f.

Value

A copy of f with x and y swapped by each other in the lhs and rhs.

---

symmetric_limits *Expand a range to make it symmetric*

Description

Expand scale limits to make them symmetric around zero. Can be passed as argument to parameter limits of continuous scales from packages 'ggplot2' or 'scales'. Can be also used to obtain an enclosing symmetric range for numeric vectors.

Usage

```
symmetric_limits(x)
```

Arguments

x	numeric The automatic limits when used as argument to a scale's limits formal parameter. Otherwise a numeric vector, possibly a range, for which to compute a symmetric enclosing range.

Value

A numeric vector of length two with the new limits, which are always such that the absolute value of upper and lower limits is the same.

Examples

```
symmetric_limits(c(-1, 1.8))
symmetric_limits(c(-10, 1.8))
symmetric_limits(-5:20)
```

typeset_numbers *Typeset/format numbers preserving trailing zeros*

Description

Typeset/format numbers preserving trailing zeros

Usage

```
typeset_numbers(eq.char, output.type)
```

Arguments

eq.char	character A polynomial model equation as a character string.
output.type	character One of "expression", "latex", "tex", "text", "tikz", "markdown".

Value

A character string.

Note

exponential number notation to typeset equivalent: Protecting trailing zeros in negative numbers is more involved than I would like. Not only we need to enclose numbers in quotations marks but we also need to replace dashes with the minus character. I am not sure we can do the replacement portably, but that recent R supports UTF gives some hope.

use_label *Assemble label and map it*

Description

Assemble model-fit-derived text or expressions and map them to the label aesthetic.

Usage

```
use_label(..., labels = NULL, other.mapping = NULL, sep = "*\", \"*")
```

Arguments

...	character Strings giving the names of the label components in the order they will be included in the combined label.
labels	character A vector with the name of the label components. If provided, values passed through ... are ignored.
other.mapping	An unevaluated expression constructed with function aes to be included in the returned value.
sep	character A string used as separator when pasting the label components together.

Details

Statistics stat_poly_eq, stat_ma_eq, stat_quant_eq and stat_correlation return multiple text strings to be used individually or assembled into longer character strings depending on the labels actually desired. Assembling and mapping them requires verbose R code and familiarity with R expression syntax. Function use_label() automates these two tasks and accepts abbreviated familiar names for the parameters in addition to the name of the columns in the data object returned by the statistics. The default separator is that for expressions.

The statistics return variables with names ending in .label. This ending can be omitted, as well as .value for f.value.label, t.value.label, z.value.label, S.value.label and p.value.label. R2 can be used in place of rr. Furthermore, case is ignored.

Function use_label() calls aes() to create a mapping for the label aesthetic, but it can in addition combine this mapping with other mappings created with aes().

Value

A mapping to the label aesthetic and optionally additional mappings as an unevaluated R expression, built using function aes, ready to be passed as argument to the mapping parameter of the supported statistics.

Note

Function use_label() can be only used to generate an argument passed to formal parameter mapping of the statistics stat_poly_eq, stat_ma_eq, stat_quant_eq and stat_correlation.

See Also

stat_poly_eq, stat_ma_eq, stat_quant_eq and stat_correlation.

Examples

```
# generate artificial data
set.seed(4321)
x <- 1:100
y <- (x + x^2 + x^3) + rnorm(length(x), mean = 0, sd = mean(x^3) / 4)
my.data <- data.frame(x = x,
                      y = y * 1e-5,
                      group = c("A", "B"),
                      y2 = y * 1e-5 + c(2, 0))

# give a name to a formula
formula <- y ~ poly(x, 3, raw = TRUE)

# default label constructed by use_label()
ggplot(data = my.data,
       mapping = aes(x = x, y = y2, colour = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(mapping = use_label(),
               formula = formula)
```

```
# user specified label components
ggplot(data = my.data,
       mapping = aes(x = x, y = y2, colour = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(mapping = use_label("eq", "F"),
               formula = formula)

# user specified label components and separator
ggplot(data = my.data,
       mapping = aes(x = x, y = y2, colour = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(mapping = use_label("R2", "F", sep = "*\" with \"*"),
               formula = formula)

# combine the mapping to the label aesthetic with other mappings
ggplot(data = my.data,
       mapping = aes(x = x, y = y2)) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(colour = group)) +
  stat_poly_line(mapping = aes(colour = group), formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(mapping = use_label("grp", "eq", "F",
                                   aes(grp.label = group)),
               formula = formula)

# combine other mappings with default labels
ggplot(data = my.data,
       mapping = aes(x = x, y = y2)) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(colour = group)) +
  stat_poly_line(mapping = aes(colour = group), formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(mapping = use_label(aes(colour = group)),
               formula = formula)

# example with other available components
ggplot(data = my.data,
       mapping = aes(x = x, y = y2, colour = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(mapping = use_label("eq", "adj.R2", "n"),
               formula = formula)

# multiple labels
ggplot(data = my.data,
       mapping = aes(x, y2, colour = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  stat_poly_line(formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(mapping = use_label("R2", "F", "P", "AIC", "BIC"),
               formula = formula) +
  stat_poly_eq(mapping = use_label(c("eq", "n")),
               formula = formula,
               label.y = "bottom",
               label.x = "right")
```

```
# quantile regression
ggplot(data = my.data,
       mapping = aes(x, y)) +
  stat_quant_band(formula = formula) +
  stat_quant_eq(mapping = use_label("eq", "n"),
                formula = formula) +
  geom_point()

# major axis regression
ggplot(data = my.data, aes(x = x, y = y)) +
  stat_ma_line() +
  stat_ma_eq(mapping = use_label("eq", "n")) +
  geom_point()

# correlation
ggplot(data = my.data,
       mapping = aes(x = x, y = y)) +
  stat_correlation(mapping = use_label("r", "t", "p")) +
  geom_point()
```

`xy_outcomes2factor` *Convert two numeric ternary outcomes into a factor*

Description

Convert two numeric ternary outcomes into a factor

Usage

```
xy_outcomes2factor(x, y)

xy_thresholds2factor(x, y, x_threshold = 0, y_threshold = 0)
```

Arguments

`x, y`	numeric vectors of -1, 0, and +1 values, indicating down regulation, uncertain response or up-regulation, or numeric vectors that can be converted into such values using a pair of thresholds.
`x_threshold, y_threshold`	numeric vector Ranges enclosing the values to be considered uncertain for each of the two vectors..

Details

This function converts the numerically encoded values into a factor with the four levels `"xy"`, `"x"`, `"y"` and `"none"`. The factor created can be used for faceting or can be mapped to aesthetics.

Note

This is an utility function that only saves some typing. The same result can be achieved by a direct call to `factor`. This function aims at making it easier to draw quadrant plots with facets based on the combined outcomes.

See Also

Other Functions for quadrant and volcano plots: `FC_format()`, `outcome2factor()`, `scale_colour_outcome()`, `scale_shape_outcome()`, `scale_y_Pvalue()`

Other scales for omics data: `outcome2factor()`, `scale_colour_logFC()`, `scale_shape_outcome()`, `scale_x_logFC()`

Examples

```
xy_outcomes2factor(c(-1, 0, 0, 1, -1), c(0, 1, 0, 1, -1))
xy_thresholds2factor(c(-1, 0, 0, 1, -1), c(0, 1, 0, 1, -1))
xy_thresholds2factor(c(-1, 0, 0, 0.1, -5), c(0, 2, 0, 1, -1))
```

Index