

Package ‘ggfun’

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Title Miscellaneous Functions for 'ggplot2'

Version 0.2.0

Description Useful functions and utilities for 'ggplot' object (e.g., geometric layers, themes, and utilities to edit the object).

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(>= 0.1.6)

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Contents

element_blinds	2
element_roundrect	3
facet_set	4
geom_cake	5

geom_scatter_rect	5
geom_segment_c	6
geom_triangle	8
geom_volpoint	8
geom_xspline	9
get_aes_var	11
get_legend	12
get_plot_data	13
ggbreak2ggplot	13
gglegend	14
identify.gg	15
is.ggbreak	15
is.ggtree	16
keybox	16
set_font	17
set_point_legend_shape	18
td_filter	18
td_mutate	19
td_unnest	20
theme_blinds	21
theme_fp	22
theme_nothing	22
theme_noxaxis	23
theme_no_margin	24
theme_stamp	24
theme_transparent	25
volplot	25
yrange	26
%<+%	26

Index 28

element_blinds	<i>this element is used to control the line color of panel.grid.major/minor.x or panel.grid.major/minor.y</i>
----------------	---

Description

this element is used to control the line color of panel.grid.major/minor.x or panel.grid.major/minor.y

Usage

```
element_blinds(
  colour = c("white", "grey60"),
  axis,
  color = NULL,
  inherit.blank = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

colour	the colour of rectangular, default is c('white', 'grey60').
axis	character, require, option is y or x.
color	Color is an alias for colour
inherit.blank	Should this element inherit the existence of an element_blank among its parents? If TRUE the existence of a blank element among its parents will cause this element to be blank as well. If FALSE any blank parent element will be ignored when calculating final element state.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
df <- data.frame(
  x = rep(c(2, 5, 7, 9, 12), 2),
  y = rep(c(1, 2), each = 5),
  z = factor(rep(1:5, each = 2)),
  w = rep(diff(c(0, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14)), 2)
)
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) + geom_tile(aes(fill = z), colour = 'grey50') +
  theme(panel.grid.major.y = element_blinds(color= c('white', 'grey'), axis='y'))
```

element_roundrect	<i>round rectangle borders and backgrounds</i>
-------------------	--

Description

round rectangle borders and backgrounds

Usage

```
element_roundrect(
  fill = NULL,
  colour = NULL,
  linewidth = NULL,
  linetype = NULL,
  color = NULL,
  r = grid::unit(0.1, "snpc"),
  inherit.blank = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

fill	Fill colour.
colour, color	Line/border colour. Color is an alias for colour.
linewidth	Line/border size in mm

linetype	Line type for lines and borders respectively. An integer (0:8), a name (blank, solid, dashed, dotted, dotdash, longdash, twodash), or a string with an even number (up to eight) of hexadecimal digits which give the lengths in consecutive positions in the string.
r	the radius of the rounded corners, a unit object, default is unit(0.1, 'snpc').
inherit.blank	Should this element inherit the existence of an element_blank among its parents? If TRUE the existence of a blank element among its parents will cause this element to be blank as well. If FALSE any blank parent element will be ignored when calculating final element state.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
p <- ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, cty)) + geom_point()
p <- p + facet_grid(cols = vars(cyl))
p <- p + theme(strip.background=element_rect(fill="grey40", color=NA, r=0.15))
p
p2 <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, disp, color=factor(cyl), size=cyl)) +
  geom_point()
p2 + theme(legend.background=element_rect(color="#808080", linetype=2))
```

facet_set

facet_set

Description

add a facet label to a ggplot or change facet label of a ggplot

Usage

```
facet_set(label, side = "t", angle = NULL)
```

Arguments

label	a character or a named vector to label the plot
side	to label the plot at which side, either 't' (top) or 'r' (right)
angle	angle of the facet label. Default is 0 for side='t' and -90 for side='r'.

Value

a ggplot with facet label

`geom_cake`*geom_cake*

Description

ggplot2 layer of birthday cake

Usage

```
geom_cake(mapping = NULL, data = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>mapping</code>	aes mapping
<code>data</code>	data
<code>...</code>	additional parameters

Value

ggplot2 layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, disp)) + geom_cake()
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, disp)) + geom_cake()
```

`geom_scatter_rect`*geom_scatter_rect*

Description

draw rectangle boxes as scatter points

Usage

```
geom_scatter_rect(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  asp = 0.6,
  width = 0.8,
  height = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	aesthetic mapping, default is NULL
data	input data, default is NULL
asp	aspect ration of rectangle box (height vs width), only works for height is missing
width	width of the rectangles, default is 0.8
height	height of the rectangles
...	additional parameters passed to 'geom_rect'

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

geom_segment_c	<i>geom_segment_c</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

geom_segment_c supports coloring segment with continuous colors

Usage

```
geom_segment_c(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  lineend = "butt",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  arrow = NULL,
  arrow.fill = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	aes mapping
data	data
position	position
lineend	lineend
na.rm	logical
show.legend	logical
inherit.aes	logical
arrow	specification for arrow heads, as created by <code>arrow()</code> .
arrow.fill	fill color to use for the arrow head (if closed). NULL means use colour aesthetic.
...	additional parameter

Value

add segment layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

See Also

[geom_segment](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(2019-06-28)
d = data.frame(x = rnorm(10),
               xend = rnorm(10),
               y = rnorm(10),
               yend = rnorm(10),
               v1 = rnorm(10),
               v2 = rnorm(10))
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(d) + geom_segment_c(aes(x = x, xend = xend, y=y, yend =yend, col0 = v1, col1 = v2)) +
  scale_color_viridis_c(name = "continuous colored lines") +
  theme_minimal() + theme(legend.position=c(.2, .85)) + xlab(NULL) + ylab(NULL)
```

geom_triangle	<i>geom_triangle</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

ggplot2 layer of triangle

Usage

```
geom_triangle(mapping = NULL, data = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

mapping	aes mapping
data	data
...	additional parameters

Value

ggplot2 layer

Author(s)

Shipeng Guo

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, disp)) + geom_triangle()
```

geom_volpoint	<i>geom_volpoint</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

layer of scatter points for volcano plot to visualize differential genes

Usage

```
geom_volpoint(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  log2FC_cutoff = 2,
  p_cutoff = 1e-05,
  ...
)
```


Arguments

mapping	aesthetic mapping
data	input data set
log2FC_cutoff	cutoff values for log2FC
p_cutoff	cutoff values p-value or adjusted p-value
...	additional paramters passed to the layer

Value

a ggplot

geom_xspline	<i>X-Spline Geometry for ggplot2</i>
--------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Draw an X-spline through control points with proper grouping support

Usage

```
geom_xspline(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  shape = 0,
  open = TRUE,
  rep_ends = TRUE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes() . If specified and inherit.aes = TRUE (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot() . A data.frame, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See fortify() for which variables will be created.

	A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).
<code>stat</code>	The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer. When using a <code>geom_*()</code> function to construct a layer, the <code>stat</code> argument can be used to override the default coupling between geoms and stats. The <code>stat</code> argument accepts the following: • A Stat ggproto subclass, for example <code>StatCount</code>. • A string naming the stat. To give the stat as a string, strip the function name of the <code>stat_</code> prefix. For example, to use <code>stat_count()</code>, give the stat as <code>"count"</code>. • For more information and other ways to specify the stat, see the layer stat documentation.
<code>position</code>	A position adjustment to use on the data for this layer. This can be used in various ways, including to prevent overplotting and improving the display. The <code>position</code> argument accepts the following: • The result of calling a position function, such as <code>position_jitter()</code>. This method allows for passing extra arguments to the position. • A string naming the position adjustment. To give the position as a string, strip the function name of the <code>position_</code> prefix. For example, to use <code>position_jitter()</code>, give the position as <code>"jitter"</code>. • For more information and other ways to specify the position, see the layer position documentation.
<code>na.rm</code>	If FALSE, the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If TRUE, missing values are silently removed.
<code>shape</code>	A numeric vector of values between -1 and 1, which control the shape of the spline relative to the control points.
<code>open</code>	A logical value indicating whether the spline is an open or a closed shape.
<code>rep_ends</code>	For open X-splines, a logical value indicating whether the first and last control points should be replicated for drawing the curve. Ignored for closed X-splines.
<code>show.legend</code>	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
<code>inherit.aes</code>	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. <code>borders()</code> .
<code>...</code>	Other arguments passed on to <code>layer()</code>'s <code>params</code> argument. These arguments broadly fall into one of 4 categories below. Notably, further arguments to the <code>position</code> argument, or aesthetics that are required can <i>not</i> be passed through <code>...</code>. Unknown arguments that are not part of the 4 categories below are ignored. • Static aesthetics that are not mapped to a scale, but are at a fixed value and apply to the layer as a whole. For example, <code>colour = "red"</code> or <code>linewidth = 3</code>. The geom's documentation has an Aesthetics section that lists the available options. The 'required' aesthetics cannot be passed on to the

params. Please note that while passing unmapped aesthetics as vectors is technically possible, the order and required length is not guaranteed to be parallel to the input data.

- When constructing a layer using a `stat_*()` function, the `...` argument can be used to pass on parameters to the geom part of the layer. An example of this is `stat_density(geom = "area", outline.type = "both")`. The geom's documentation lists which parameters it can accept.
- Inversely, when constructing a layer using a `geom_*()` function, the `...` argument can be used to pass on parameters to the stat part of the layer. An example of this is `geom_area(stat = "density", adjust = 0.5)`. The stat's documentation lists which parameters it can accept.
- The `key_glyph` argument of `layer()` may also be passed on through `...`. This can be one of the functions described as [key glyphs](#), to change the display of the layer in the legend.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

set.seed(123)
df <- data.frame(
  x = 1:10,
  y = cumsum(rnorm(10))
)

ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_xspline(color = "blue", linewidth = 1.2, shape=1)

ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_xspline(color = "blue", linewidth = 1.2, shape=-1)

df2 <- data.frame(
  x = rep(1:10, 2),
  y = c(cumsum(rnorm(10)), cumsum(rnorm(10))),
  group = rep(c("A", "B"), each = 10)
)

ggplot(df2, aes(x, y, color = group, group = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_xspline(linewidth = 1) +
  scale_color_manual(values = c("A" = "tomato", "B" = "steelblue"))
```

Description

extract aes mapping, compatible with ggplot2 < 2.3.0 & > 2.3.0

Usage

```
get_aes_var(mapping, var)
```

Arguments

mapping	aes mapping
var	variable

Value

mapped var

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

get_legend	<i>get_legend</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

extract legend from a plot

Usage

```
get_legend(plot)
```

Arguments

plot	a gg or gtable object
------	-----------------------

Value

a 'gtable' object of the legend

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

get_plot_data	<i>get_plot_data</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

extract data from a 'gg' plot

Usage

```
get_plot_data(plot, var = NULL, layer = NULL)
```

Arguments

plot	a 'gg' plot object
var	variables to be extracted
layer	specific layer to extract the data

Value

a data frame of selected variables

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

ggbreak2ggplot	<i>ggbreak2ggplot</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

convert a ggbreak object to a ggplot object

Usage

```
ggbreak2ggplot(plot)
```

Arguments

plot	a ggbreak object
------	------------------

Value

a ggplot object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

gglegend

gglegend

Description

add manual setting legend

Usage

```
gglegend(mapping, data, geom, p = NULL)
```

Arguments

mapping	aes mapping for the 'geom'. The first mapping should be the one for the legend, while others maybe needed for the 'geom' (e.g., label for geom_text).
data	input data frame. If users want to mapping 'VALUE' to 'colour', the input data should contains 'VALUE' and 'colour' (actual value, e.g., 'red' and 'blue') variable.
geom	a geom to plot the data for generating the legend and the geom will be plotted invisible.
p	a ggplot object. If NULL, the 'last_plot()' will be used.

Details

add additional legend to a ggplot

Value

a ggplot object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, disp)) + geom_point()
data <- data.frame(colour = c("red", "blue"), VALUE = c("A", "B"))
gglegend(aes(colour = VALUE, label=VALUE), data, geom_text, p)
```

identify.gg	<i>identify</i>
-------------	-----------------

Description

identify node by interactive click

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gg'  
identify(x = last_plot(), col = "auto", ...)
```

Arguments

x	tree view
col	selected columns to extract. Default is "auto" which will select all columns for 'ggplot' object and 'node' column for 'ggtree' object
...	additional parameters, normally ignored

Value

closest data point

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

is.ggbreak	<i>is.ggbreak</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

check whether a plot is a ggbreak object (including 'ggbreak', 'ggwrap' and 'ggcut' that defined in the 'ggbreak' package)

Usage

```
is.ggbreak(plot)
```

Arguments

plot	a plot object
------	---------------

Value

logical value

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

is.ggtree	<i>is.ggtree</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

test whether input object is produced by ggtree function

Usage

is.ggtree(x)

Arguments

x object

Value

TRUE or FALSE

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

keybox	<i>keybox</i>
--------	---------------

Description

draw border for each of the ggplot legends

Usage

keybox(p, grob = "roundrect", gp = NULL)

Arguments

p a ggplot object
grob one of 'rect' or 'roundrect'
gp graphic parameter

Value

grob object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
p <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, disp, color=factor(cyl), size=cyl)) + geom_point()
keybox(p, 'roundrect', gp = gpar(col = '#808080', lty = "dashed"))
```

set_font	<i>set_font</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

setting font for ggplot (axis text, label, title, etc.)

Usage

```
set_font(p, family = "sans", fontface = NULL, size = NULL, color = NULL)
```

Arguments

p	ggplot object
family	font fammily
fontface	font face
size	font size
color	font color

Value

TableGrob object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
library(grid)
library(ggplot2)
d <- data.frame(x=rnorm(10), y=rnorm(10), lab=LETTERS[1:10])
p <- ggplot(d, aes(x, y)) + geom_text(aes(label=lab), size=5)
set_font(p, family="Times", fontface="italic", color='firebrick')
```

set_point_legend_shape	<i>set_point_legend_shape</i>
------------------------	-------------------------------

Description

override point legend set by 'aes(shape = I(shape))'

Usage

set_point_legend_shape(plot)

Arguments

plot a 'gg' plot object

Value

an updated plot

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

td_filter	<i>td-filter</i>
-----------	------------------

Description

filter data for tree annotation layer

Usage

td_filter(..., .f = NULL)

Arguments

... Expressions that return a logical value.
.f a function (if any, defaults to NULL) that pre-operate the data

Details

The 'td_filter()' function returns another function that can be used to subset ggtree() plot data. The function can be passed to the 'data' parameter of geom layer to perform subsetting. All rows that satisfy your conditions will be retained.

Value

A function to filter ggtree plot data using conditions defined by '...'.

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For more detailed demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 12.5.1 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

See Also

[filter](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
tree <- rtree(30)
## similar to 'ggtree(tree) + geom_tippoint()'
ggtree(tree) + geom_point(data = td_filter(isTip))

## End(Not run)
```

td_mutate

Description

mutate data for tree annotation layer

Usage

```
td_mutate(..., .f = NULL)
```

Arguments

...	additional parameters that pass to dplyr::mutate
.f	a function (if any, defaults to NULL) that pre-operate the data

Details

The 'td_mutate()' function returns another function that can be used to mutate ggtree() plot data. The function can be passed to the 'data' parameter of geom layer to perform adding new variables and preserving existing ones.

Value

A function to mutate ggtree plot data

See Also

[mutate](#)

td_unnest

td-unnest

Description

flatterns a list-column of data frame

Usage

```
td_unnest(cols, ..., .f = NULL)
```

Arguments

cols	columns to unnest
...	additional parameters that pass to tidyr::unnest
.f	a function (if any, defaults to NULL) that pre-operate the data

Details

The 'td_unnest' function returns another function that can be used to unnest ggtree() plot data. The function can be passed to the 'data' parameter of a geom layer to flattern list-cloumn tree data.

Value

A function to unnest ggtree plot data

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 12.5.2 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.

See Also

[unnest](#)

theme_blinds	<i>the theme of blind-like</i>
--------------	--------------------------------

Description

the theme of blind-like

Usage

```
theme_blinds(colour = c("white", "grey"), axis = "y", ...)
```

Arguments

colour	the colour of rectangular, default is c('white', 'grey60').
axis	character which grid of axis will be filled, default is 'y'.
...	additional parameters that passed to theme function.

Value

ggplot2 theme

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
iris |> tidyr::pivot_longer(
  cols = !Species,
  names_to = 'var',
  values_to = 'value'
) |>
ggplot(
  aes(x=var, y=Species, color=value, size=value)
) +
geom_point() -> p
p +
theme_blinds(
  colour = c('grey90', 'white'),
  axis = 'y',
  axis.line.y=element_line()
)
p +
theme_blinds(
  colour = c('grey90', 'white'),
  axis = 'x',
  axis.line.x = element_line()
)
```

theme_fp	<i>theme_fp</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

theme format painter

Usage

```
theme_fp(x, i)
```

Arguments

- x ggplot object to provide theme format
- i the element of a theme provided by x

Details

It applies theme element (i) from a ggplot (x) to another ggplot object

Value

theme element

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu and Shuangbin Xu

theme_nothing	<i>theme_nothing</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

A theme that only show the plot panel

Usage

```
theme_nothing(base_size = 11, base_family = "")
```

Arguments

- base_size font size
- base_family font family

Value

ggplot2 theme

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

theme_noxaxis	<i>theme_noxaxis</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

A theme that only show y-axis

Usage

```
theme_noxaxis(color = "black", ...)  
theme_noyaxis(color = "black", ...)  
theme_noaxis(...)
```

Arguments

color	color of y-axis
...	additional parameters that passed to theme()

Value

ggplot2 theme

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

theme_no_margin	<i>theme_no_margin</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

A theme that has no margin

Usage

```
theme_no_margin(...)
```

Arguments

... additional parameters that passed to theme()

Value

ggplot2 theme

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

theme_stamp	<i>the theme of blind-like alias of theme_blinds</i>
-------------	--

Description

the theme of blind-like alias of theme_blinds

Usage

```
theme_stamp(colour = c("white", "grey"), axis = "y", ...)
```

Arguments

colour	the colour of rectangular, default is c('white', 'grey60').
axis	character which grid of axis will be filled, default is 'y'.
...	additional parameters that passed to theme function.

theme_transparent	<i>theme_transparent</i>
-------------------	--------------------------

Description

transparent background theme

Usage

theme_transparent(...)

Arguments

... additional parameter to tweak the theme

Value

ggplot object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu with contributions from Hugo Gruson

volplot	<i>volplot</i>
---------	----------------

Description

volcano plot

Usage

volplot(data, mapping, log2FC_cutoff = 2, p_cutoff = 1e-05, ...)

Arguments

data input data set
mapping aesthetic mapping
log2FC_cutoff cutoff values for log2FC
p_cutoff cutoff values p-value or adjusted p-value
... additional paramters passed to the 'geom_volpoint' layer

Value

a ggplot

yrange	<i>plot range of a ggplot object</i>
--------	--------------------------------------

Description

extract x or y ranges of a ggplot

Usage

```
yrange(gg, type = "limit", region = "panel")  
  
xrange(gg, type = "limit", region = "panel")  
  
ggrange(gg, var, type = "limit", region = "panel")
```

Arguments

gg	a ggplot object
type	one of 'limit' or 'range', if 'region == "plot"', to extract plot limit or plot data range
region	one of 'panel' or 'plot' to indicate extracting range based on the plot panel (scale expand will be counted) or plot data (scale expand will not be counted)
var	either 'x' or 'y'

Value

range of selected axis

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

%<+%	%<+%
------	------

Description

This operator attaches annotation data to a ggtree or ggsc graphic object

Usage

```
p %<+% data
```

Arguments

p	ggplot2 object, such as ggtree or ggsc graphic object.
data	data.frame, which must contains a column of node, or the first column of taxa labels, when p is a ggtree object. Or it must contains columns of .BarcodeID, when p is a ggsc object and p\$data does not contain a column of features, if it contains, the data must also contains a column of features.

Value

ggplot object with annotation data added

Index

- * **datasets**
 - geom_xspline, [9](#)
- %<+%, [26](#)
- aes(), [9](#)
- borders(), [10](#)
- element_blinds, [2](#)
- element_roundrect, [3](#)
- facet_set, [4](#)
- filter, [19](#)
- fortify(), [9](#)
- geom_cake, [5](#)
- geom_scatter_rect, [5](#)
- geom_segment, [7](#)
- geom_segment_c, [6](#)
- geom_triangle, [8](#)
- geom_volpoint, [8](#)
- geom_xspline, [9](#)
- GeomXspline (geom_xspline), [9](#)
- get_aes_var, [11](#)
- get_legend, [12](#)
- get_plot_data, [13](#)
- ggbreak2ggplot, [13](#)
- gglegend, [14](#)
- ggplot(), [9](#)
- ggrange (yrange), [26](#)
- identify.gg, [15](#)
- is.ggbreak, [15](#)
- is.ggtree, [16](#)
- key_glyphs, [11](#)
- keybox, [16](#)
- layer position, [10](#)
- layer_stat, [10](#)
- layer(), [10](#), [11](#)

- mutate, [20](#)
- set_font, [17](#)
- set_point_legend_shape, [18](#)
- td_filter, [18](#)
- td_mutate, [19](#)
- td_unnest, [20](#)
- theme_blinds, [21](#)
- theme_fp, [22](#)
- theme_no_margin, [24](#)
- theme_noaxis (theme_noaxis), [23](#)
- theme_nothing, [22](#)
- theme_noaxis, [23](#)
- theme_noyaxis (theme_noaxis), [23](#)
- theme_stamp, [24](#)
- theme_transparent, [25](#)
- unnest, [20](#)
- volplot, [25](#)
- xrange (yrange), [26](#)
- yrange, [26](#)