

Package ‘see’

September 14, 2025

Type Package

Title Model Visualisation Toolbox for 'easystats' and 'ggplot2'

Version 0.12.0

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Description Provides plotting utilities supporting packages in the 'easystats' ecosystem (<<https://github.com/easystats/easystats>>) and some extra themes, geoms, and scales for 'ggplot2'. Color scales are based on <<https://materialui.co/>>. References: Lüdtke et al. (2021) <[doi:10.21105/joss.03393](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.03393)>.

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URL <https://easystats.github.io/see/>

BugReports <https://github.com/easystats/see/issues>

Depends graphics, grDevices, R (>= 4.1), stats

Imports bayestestR (>= 0.17.0), correlation (>= 0.8.8), datawizard (>= 1.2.0), effectsize (>= 1.0.1), ggplot2 (>= 4.0.0), insight (>= 1.4.1), modelbased (>= 0.13.0), patchwork (>= 1.3.2), parameters (>= 0.28.1), performance (>= 0.15.1)

Suggests BH, brms, collapse, curl, DHARMA, discover, emmeans, factoextra, Formula, ggdag, ggdist, ggraph, ggrepel, ggridges, ggside, glmmTMB, grid, httr2, lavaan, lme4, logspline, marginaleffects, MASS, mclogit, mclust, merDeriv, mgcv, metafor, NbClust, nFactors, psych, qqplotr (>= 0.0.6), randomForest, RcppEigen, rlang, rmarkdown, rstanarm, scales (>= 1.4.0), splines, testthat (>= 3.2.1), tidygraph, vdiff (>= 1.0.8)

Encoding UTF-8

Language en-US

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

Config/testthat/edition 3

Config/testthat/parallel true

Config/Needs/website easystats/easystatstemplate
Config/rcmdcheck/ignore-inconsequential-notes true
NeedsCompilation no
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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2025-09-14 05:10:02 UTC

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add_plot_attributes	<i>Complete figure with its attributes</i>
---------------------	--

Description

The `data_plot()` function usually stores information (such as title, axes labels, etc.) as attributes, while `add_plot_attributes()` adds this information to the plot.

Usage

```
add_plot_attributes(x)
```

Arguments

`x` An object.

Examples

```
library(rstanarm)
library(bayestestR)
library(see)
library(ggplot2)

model <- suppressWarnings(stan_glm(
  Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width + Species + Sepal.Width,
  data = iris,
  chains = 2, iter = 200, refresh = 0
))

result <- bayestestR::hdi(model, ci = c(0.5, 0.75, 0.9, 0.95))
data <- data_plot(result, data = model)

p <- ggplot(
  data,
  aes(x = x, y = y, height = height, group = y, fill = fill)
) +
  ggribes::geom_ridgeline_gradient()
```

```
p
p + add_plot_attributes(data)
```

bluebrown_colors	<i>Extract blue-brown colors as hex codes</i>
------------------	---

Description

Can be used to get the hex code of specific colors from the blue-brown color palette. Use `bluebrown_colors()` to see all available colors.

Usage

```
bluebrown_colors(...)
```

Arguments

... Character names of colors.

Value

A character vector with color-codes.

Examples

```
bluebrown_colors()
bluebrown_colors("blue", "brown")
```

coord_radar	<i>Radar coordinate system</i>
-------------	--------------------------------

Description

Add a radar coordinate system useful for radar charts.

Usage

```
coord_radar(theta = "x", start = 0, direction = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

theta	variable to map angle to (x or y)
start	Offset of starting point from 12 o'clock in radians. Offset is applied clockwise or anticlockwise depending on value of direction.
direction	1, clockwise; -1, anticlockwise
...	Other arguments to be passed to ggproto.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# Create a radar/spider chart with ggplot:
data(iris)
data <- aggregate(iris[-5], list(Species = iris$Species), mean)
data <- datawizard::data_to_long(
  data,
  c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width", "Petal.Length", "Petal.Width")
)

ggplot(data, aes(x = name, y = value, color = Species, group = Species)) +
  geom_polygon(fill = NA, linewidth = 2) +
  coord_radar(start = -pi / 4)
```

data_plot

*Prepare objects for plotting or plot objects***Description**

data_plot() extracts and transforms an object for plotting, while plot() visualizes results of functions from different packages in **easystats-project**. See the documentation for your object's class:

- bayestestR::bayesfactor_models()
- bayestestR::bayesfactor_parameters()
- bayestestR::equivalence_test()
- bayestestR::estimate_density()
- bayestestR::hdi()
- bayestestR::p_direction()
- bayestestR::p_significance()
- bayestestR::si()
- effectsize::effectsize()
- modelbased::estimate_contrasts()
- parameters::compare_parameters()

- `parameters::describe_distribution()`
- `parameters::model_parameters()`
- `parameters::principal_components()`
- `parameters::n_clusters()`
- `parameters::n_factors()`
- `parameters::simulate_parameters()`
- `performance::check_collinearity()`
- `performance::check_heteroscedasticity()`
- `performance::check_homogeneity()`
- `performance::check_normality()`
- `performance::check_outliers()`
- `performance::compare_performance()`
- `performance::performance_roc()`
- `performance::check_predictions()`

Usage

```
data_plot(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'compare_performance'  
data_plot(x, data = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.
<code>data</code>	The original data used to create this object. Can be a statistical model.

Details

`data_plot()` is in most situation not needed when the purpose is plotting, since most `plot()`-functions in **see** internally call `data_plot()` to prepare the data for plotting.

Many `plot()`-functions have a `data`-argument that is needed when the data or model for plotting can't be retrieved via `data_plot()`. In such cases, `plot()` gives an error and asks for providing data or models.

Most `plot()`-functions work out-of-the-box, i.e. you don't need to do much more than calling `plot(<object>)` (see 'Examples'). Some plot-functions allow to specify arguments to modify the transparency or color of geoms, these are shown in the 'Usage' section.

See Also

[Package-Vignettes](#)

Examples

```
library(bayestestR)
library(rstanarm)

model <- suppressWarnings(stan_glm(
  Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width * Species,
  data = iris,
  chains = 2, iter = 200, refresh = 0
))

x <- rope(model, verbose = FALSE)
plot(x)

x <- hdi(model)
plot(x) + theme_modern()

x <- p_direction(model, verbose = FALSE)
plot(x)

model <- suppressWarnings(stan_glm(
  mpg ~ wt + gear + cyl + disp,
  chains = 2,
  iter = 200,
  refresh = 0,
  data = mtcars
))
x <- equivalence_test(model, verbose = FALSE)
plot(x)
```

flat_colors

Extract Flat UI colors as hex codes

Description

Can be used to get the hex code of specific colors from the Flat UI color palette. Use `flat_colors()` to see all available colors.

Usage

```
flat_colors(...)
```

Arguments

... Character names of colors.

Value

A character vector with color-codes.

Examples

```
flat_colors()

flat_colors("dark red", "teal")
```

geom_binomdensity	<i>Add dot-densities for binary y variables</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Add dot-densities for binary y variables

Usage

```
geom_binomdensity(data, x, y, scale = "auto", ...)
```

Arguments

data	A dataframe.
x, y	Characters corresponding to the x and y axis. Note that y must be a variable with two unique values.
scale	Character specifying method of scaling the dot-densities. Can be: 'auto' (corresponding to the square root of the proportion), 'proportion', 'density' or a custom list with values for each factor level (see examples).
...	Other arguments passed to ggdist::geom_dots.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(see)

data <- iris[1:100, ]

ggplot() +
  geom_binomdensity(data,
    x = "Sepal.Length",
    y = "Species",
    fill = "red",
    color = NA
  )

# Different scales
data[1:70, "Species"] <- "setosa" # Create unbalanced proportions

ggplot() +
  geom_binomdensity(data, x = "Sepal.Length", y = "Species", scale = "auto")
ggplot() +
  geom_binomdensity(data, x = "Sepal.Length", y = "Species", scale = "density")
```

```
ggplot() +
  geom_binomdensity(data, x = "Sepal.Length", y = "Species", scale = "proportion")
ggplot() +
  geom_binomdensity(
    data,
    x = "Sepal.Length", y = "Species",
    scale = list("setosa" = 0.4, "versicolor" = 0.6)
  )
```

geom_from_list	Create ggplot2 geom(s) from a list
----------------	------------------------------------

Description

These helper functions are built on top of `ggplot2::layer()` and can be used to add `geom(s)`, whose type and content are specified as a list.

Usage

```
geom_from_list(x, ...)

geoms_from_list(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A list containing: • a geom type (e.g. <code>geom = "point"</code>), • a list of aesthetics (e.g. <code>aes = list(x = "mpg", y = "wt")</code>), • some data (e.g. <code>data = mtcars</code>), • and some other parameters. For <code>geoms_from_list()</code> ("geoms" with an "s"), the input must be a list of lists, ideally named "11", "12", "13", etc.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::layer()</code> .

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# Example 1 (basic geoms and labels) -----
l1 <- list(
  geom = "point",
  data = mtcars,
  aes = list(x = "mpg", y = "wt", size = "hp", color = "hp"),
  show.legend = c("size" = FALSE)
)
l2 <- list(
  geom = "labs",
```

```

    title = "A Title"
  )

  ggplot() +
    geom_from_list(l1) +
    geom_from_list(l2)

  ggplot() +
    geoms_from_list(list(l1 = l1, l2 = l2))

# Example 2 (Violin, boxplots, ...) -----
l1 <- list(
  geom = "violin",
  data = iris,
  aes = list(x = "Species", y = "Sepal.Width")
)
l2 <- list(
  geom = "boxplot",
  data = iris,
  aes = list(x = "Species", y = "Sepal.Width")
)
l3 <- list(
  geom = "jitter",
  data = iris,
  width = 0.1,
  aes = list(x = "Species", y = "Sepal.Width")
)

  ggplot() +
    geom_from_list(l1) +
    geom_from_list(l2) +
    geom_from_list(l3)

# Example 3 (2D density) -----
  ggplot() +
    geom_from_list(list(
      geom = "density_2d", data = iris,
      aes = list(x = "Sepal.Width", y = "Petal.Length")
    ))
  ggplot() +
    geom_from_list(list(
      geom = "density_2d_filled", data = iris,
      aes = list(x = "Sepal.Width", y = "Petal.Length")
    ))
  ggplot() +
    geom_from_list(list(
      geom = "density_2d_polygon", data = iris,
      aes = list(x = "Sepal.Width", y = "Petal.Length")
    ))
  ggplot() +
    geom_from_list(list(
      geom = "density_2d_raster", data = iris,
      aes = list(x = "Sepal.Width", y = "Petal.Length"),

```

```

    contour = FALSE
  ))

# Example 4 (facet and coord flip) -----

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Petal.Width)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_from_list(list(geom = "hline", yintercept = 2)) +
  geom_from_list(list(geom = "coord_flip")) +
  geom_from_list(list(geom = "facet_wrap", facets = "~ Species", scales = "free"))

# Example 5 (theme and scales) -----
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Petal.Width, color = Species)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_from_list(list(geom = "scale_color_viridis_d", option = "inferno")) +
  geom_from_list(list(geom = "theme", legend.position = "top"))

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Petal.Width, color = Species)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_from_list(list(geom = "scale_color_material_d", palette = "rainbow")) +
  geom_from_list(list(geom = "theme_void"))

# Example 5 (Smooths and side densities) -----

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Petal.Width)) +
  geom_from_list(list(geom = "point")) +
  geom_from_list(list(geom = "smooth", color = "red")) +
  geom_from_list(list(aes = list(x = "Sepal.Length"), geom = "ggside::geom_xsidedensity")) +
  geom_from_list(list(geom = "ggside::scale_xsidey_continuous", breaks = NULL))

```

geom_point2

Better looking points

Description

Somewhat nicer points (especially in case of transparency) without outline strokes (borders, contours) by default.

Usage

```

geom_point2(..., stroke = 0, shape = 16)

geom_jitter2(..., size = 2, stroke = 0, shape = 16)

geom_pointrange2(..., stroke = 0)

geom_count2(..., stroke = 0)

```

```
geom_count_borderless(..., stroke = 0)

geom_point_borderless(...)

geom_jitter_borderless(...)

geom_pointrange_borderless(...)
```

Arguments

...	Other arguments to be passed to <code>ggplot2::geom_point()</code> , <code>ggplot2::geom_jitter()</code> , <code>ggplot2::geom_pointrange()</code> , or <code>ggplot2::geom_count()</code> .
stroke	Stroke thickness.
shape	Shape of points.
size	Size of points.

Note

The color aesthetics for `geom_point_borderless()` is "fill", not "color". See 'Examples'.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(see)

normal <- ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Width, y = Sepal.Length)) +
  geom_point(size = 8, alpha = 0.3) +
  theme_modern()

new <- ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Width, y = Sepal.Length)) +
  geom_point2(size = 8, alpha = 0.3) +
  theme_modern()

plots(normal, new, n_columns = 2)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Width, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_point_borderless(size = 4) +
  theme_modern()

theme_set(theme_abyss())
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Width, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_point_borderless(size = 4)
```

geom_poolpoint	<i>Pool ball points</i>
----------------	-------------------------

Description

Points labelled with the observation name.

Usage

```
geom_poolpoint(
  label,
  size_text = 3.88,
  size_background = size_text * 2,
  size_point = size_text * 3.5,
  ...
)

geom_pooljitter(
  label,
  size_text = 3.88,
  size_background = size_text * 2,
  size_point = size_text * 3.5,
  jitter = 0.1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

label	Label to add inside the points.
size_text	Size of text.
size_background	Size of the white background circle.
size_point	Size of the ball.
...	Other arguments to be passed to geom_point.
jitter	Width and height of position jitter.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Width, y = Sepal.Length, color = Species)) +
  geom_poolpoint(label = rownames(iris)) +
  scale_color_flat_d() +
  theme_modern()
```

```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Width, y = Sepal.Length, color = Species)) +
  geom_pooljitter(label = rownames(iris)) +
  scale_color_flat_d() +
  theme_modern()
```

geom_violindot

Half-violin Half-dot plot

Description

Create a half-violin half-dot plot, useful for visualising the distribution and the sample size at the same time.

Usage

```
geom_violindot(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  trim = TRUE,
  scale = c("area", "count", "width"),
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  dots_size = 0.7,
  dots_color = NULL,
  dots_fill = NULL,
  binwidth = 0.05,
  position_dots = ggplot2::position_nudge(x = -0.025, y = 0),
  ...,
  size_dots = dots_size,
  color_dots = dots_color,
  fill_dots = dots_fill
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|---------|---|
| mapping | Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes() . If specified and <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping. |
| data | <p>The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot().</p> <p>A <code>data.frame</code>, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See fortify() for which variables will be created.</p> <p>A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code>, and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).</p> |

trim	If TRUE (default), trim the tails of the violins to the range of the data. If FALSE, don't trim the tails.
scale	if "area" (default), all violins have the same area (before trimming the tails). If "count", areas are scaled proportionally to the number of observations. If "width", all violins have the same maximum width.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display. To include legend keys for all levels, even when no data exists, use TRUE. If NA, all levels are shown in legend, but unobserved levels are omitted.
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. annotation_borders() .
binwidth	When method is "dotdensity", this specifies maximum bin width. When method is "histodot", this specifies bin width. Defaults to 1/30 of the range of the data
position_dots	Position adjustment for dots, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
...	Other arguments passed on to layer() 's params argument. These arguments broadly fall into one of 4 categories below. Notably, further arguments to the position argument, or aesthetics that are required can <i>not</i> be passed through ... 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, colour = "red" or linewidth = 3. 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.
size_dots, dots_size	Size adjustment for dots.
color_dots, dots_color	Color adjustment for dots.
fill_dots, dots_fill	Fill adjustment for dots.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_violindot() +
  theme_modern()
```

geom_violinhalf	<i>Half-violin plot</i>
-----------------	-------------------------

Description

Create a half-violin plot.

Usage

```
geom_violinhalf(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "ydensity",
  position = "dodge",
  trim = TRUE,
  flip = FALSE,
  scale = c("area", "count", "width"),
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes() . If specified and <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code>, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot(). A <code>data.frame</code>, 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>).

stat	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.
position	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.
trim	If TRUE (default), trim the tails of the violins to the range of the data. If FALSE, don't trim the tails.
flip	Should the half-violin plot switch directions? By default, this is FALSE and all half-violin geoms will have the flat-side on facing leftward. If <code>flip = TRUE</code> , then all flat-sides will face rightward. Optionally, a numeric vector can be supplied indicating which specific geoms should be flipped. See examples for more details.
scale	if "area" (default), all violins have the same area (before trimming the tails). If "count", areas are scaled proportionally to the number of observations. If "width", all violins have the same maximum width.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display. To include legend keys for all levels, even when no data exists, use TRUE. If NA, all levels are shown in legend, but unobserved levels are omitted.
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. <code>annotation_borders()</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 ... 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)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_violinhalf() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_material_d()

# To flip all half-violin geoms, use `flip = TRUE`:
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_violinhalf(flip = TRUE) +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_material_d()

# To flip the half-violin geoms for the first and third groups only
# by passing a numeric vector
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_violinhalf(flip = c(1, 3)) +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_material_d()
```

golden_ratio

Golden Ratio

Description

Returns the golden ratio (1.618034...). Useful to easily obtain golden proportions, for instance for a horizontal figure, if you want its height to be 8, you can set its width to be `golden_ratio(8)`.

Usage

```
golden_ratio(x = 1)
```

Arguments

x A number to be multiplied by the golden ratio. The default ($x = 1$) returns the value of the golden ratio.

Examples

```
golden_ratio()  
golden_ratio(10)
```

material_colors	<i>Extract material design colors as hex codes</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Can be used to get the hex code of specific colors from the material design color palette. Use `material_colors()` to see all available colors.

Usage

```
material_colors(...)
```

Arguments

... Character names of colors.

Value

A character vector with color-codes.

Examples

```
material_colors()  
material_colors("indigo", "lime")
```

metro_colors	<i>Extract Metro colors as hex codes</i>
--------------	--

Description

Can be used to get the hex code of specific colors from the Metro color palette. Use `metro_colors()` to see all available colors.

Usage

```
metro_colors(...)
```

Arguments

... Character names of colors.

Value

A character vector with color-codes.

Examples

```
metro_colors()
metro_colors("dark red", "teal")
```

okabeito_colors	<i>Extract Okabe-Ito colors as hex codes</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Can be used to get the hex code of specific colors from the Okabe-Ito palette. Use `okabeito_colors()` to see all available colors.

Usage

```
okabeito_colors(..., original_names = FALSE, black_first = FALSE, amber = TRUE)
oi_colors(..., original_names = FALSE, black_first = FALSE, amber = TRUE)
```

Arguments

...	Character names of colors.
original_names	Logical. Should the colors be named using the original names used by Okabe and Ito (2008), such as "vermillion" (TRUE), or simplified names, such as "red" (FALSE, default)? Only used if no colors are specified (to see all available colors).
black_first	Logical. Should black be first (TRUE) or last (FALSE, default) in the color palette? Only used if no colors are specified (to see all available colors).
amber	If amber color should replace yellow in the palette.

Value

A character vector with color-codes.

Examples

```
okabeito_colors()

okabeito_colors(c("red", "light blue", "orange"))

okabeito_colors(original_names = TRUE)

okabeito_colors(black_first = TRUE)
```

palette_bluebrown	<i>Blue-brown design color palette</i>
-------------------	--

Description

The palette based on blue-brown colors.

Usage

```
palette_bluebrown(palette = "contrast", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

palette	Character name of palette. Depending on the color scale, can be one of "full", "ice", "rainbow", "complement", "contrast", "light" (for dark themes), "black_first", full_original, or black_first_original. The latter three options are especially for the Okabe-Ito color palette. The default is NULL and either "contrast" or "gradient" is used (depending on whether discrete is TRUE or FALSE), which are the two scale useful for discrete or gradient color scales, respectively.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
...	Additional arguments to pass to <code>colorRampPalette()</code> .

Details

This function is usually not called directly, but from within `scale_color_bluebrown()`.

palette_colorhex	Color palettes from https://www.color-hex.com/
------------------	---

Description

This function downloads a requested color palette from <https://www.color-hex.com/>. This website provides a large number of user-submitted color palettes.

Usage

```
palette_colorhex(palette = 1014416, reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

palette	The numeric code for a palette at https://www.color-hex.com/ . For example, 1014416 for the Josiah color palette (number 1014416) .
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
...	Additional arguments to pass to <code>colorRampPalette()</code> .

Details

This function is usually not called directly, but from within `scale_color_colorhex()`.

Note

The default **Josiah color palette (number 1014416)** is available without an internet connection. All other color palettes require an internet connection to download and access.

palette_flat	Flat UI color palette
--------------	-----------------------

Description

The palette based on **Flat UI**.

Usage

```
palette_flat(palette = "contrast", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

palette	Character name of palette. Depending on the color scale, can be one of "full", "ice", "rainbow", "complement", "contrast", "light" (for dark themes), "black_first", full_original, or black_first_original. The latter three options are especially for the Okabe-Ito color palette. The default is NULL and either "contrast" or "gradient" is used (depending on whether discrete is TRUE or FALSE), which are the two scale useful for discrete or gradient color scales, respectively.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
...	Additional arguments to pass to <code>colorRampPalette()</code> .

Details

This function is usually not called directly, but from within `scale_color_flat()`.

palette_material	<i>Material design color palette</i>
------------------	--------------------------------------

Description

The palette based on **material design colors**.

Usage

```
palette_material(palette = "contrast", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

palette	Character name of palette. Depending on the color scale, can be one of "full", "ice", "rainbow", "complement", "contrast", "light" (for dark themes), "black_first", full_original, or black_first_original. The latter three options are especially for the Okabe-Ito color palette. The default is NULL and either "contrast" or "gradient" is used (depending on whether discrete is TRUE or FALSE), which are the two scale useful for discrete or gradient color scales, respectively.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
...	Additional arguments to pass to <code>colorRampPalette()</code> .

Details

This function is usually not called directly, but from within `scale_color_material()`.

palette_metro	<i>Metro color palette</i>
---------------	----------------------------

Description

The palette based on **Metro colors**.

Usage

```
palette_metro(palette = "complement", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

palette	Character name of palette. Depending on the color scale, can be one of "full", "ice", "rainbow", "complement", "contrast", "light" (for dark themes), "black_first", full_original, or black_first_original. The latter three options are especially for the Okabe-Ito color palette. The default is NULL and either "contrast" or "gradient" is used (depending on whether discrete is TRUE or FALSE), which are the two scale useful for discrete or gradient color scales, respectively.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
...	Additional arguments to pass to colorRampPalette() .

Details

This function is usually not called directly, but from within [scale_color_metro\(\)](#).

palette_okabeito	<i>Okabe-Ito color palette</i>
------------------	--------------------------------

Description

The palette based proposed by Okabe and Ito (2008).

Usage

```
palette_okabeito(palette = "full_amber", reverse = FALSE, order = 1:9, ...)
palette_oi(palette = "full_amber", reverse = FALSE, order = 1:9, ...)
```

Arguments

palette	Character name of palette. Depending on the color scale, can be one of "full", "ice", "rainbow", "complement", "contrast", "light" (for dark themes), "black_first", full_original, or black_first_original. The latter three options are especially for the Okabe-Ito color palette. The default is NULL and either "contrast" or "gradient" is used (depending on whether discrete is TRUE or FALSE), which are the two scale useful for discrete or gradient color scales, respectively.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
order	A vector of numbers from 1 to 9 indicating the order of colors to use (default: 1:9)
...	Additional arguments to pass to <code>colorRampPalette()</code> .

Details

This function is usually not called directly, but from within `scale_color_material()`.

References

Okabe, M., & Ito, K. (2008). Color universal design (CUD): How to make figures and presentations that are friendly to colorblind people. <https://jfly.uni-koeln.de/color/#pallet> (Original work published 2002)

palette_pizza	<i>Pizza color palette</i>
---------------	----------------------------

Description

The palette based on authentic neapolitan pizzas.

Usage

```
palette_pizza(palette = "margherita", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

palette	Pizza type. Can be "margherita" (default), "margherita crust", "diavola" or "diavola crust".
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
...	Additional arguments to pass to <code>colorRampPalette()</code> .

Details

This function is usually not called directly, but from within `scale_color_pizza()`.

palette_see	<i>See design color palette</i>
-------------	---------------------------------

Description

See design color palette

Usage

```
palette_see(palette = "contrast", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

palette	Character name of palette. Depending on the color scale, can be one of "full", "ice", "rainbow", "complement", "contrast", "light" (for dark themes), "black_first", full_original, or black_first_original. The latter three options are especially for the Okabe-Ito color palette. The default is NULL and either "contrast" or "gradient" is used (depending on whether discrete is TRUE or FALSE), which are the two scale useful for discrete or gradient color scales, respectively.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
...	Additional arguments to pass to colorRampPalette() .

Details

This function is usually not called directly, but from within [scale_color_see\(\)](#).

palette_social	<i>Social color palette</i>
----------------	-----------------------------

Description

The palette based **Social colors**.

Usage

```
palette_social(palette = "complement", reverse = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

palette	Character name of palette. Depending on the color scale, can be one of "full", "ice", "rainbow", "complement", "contrast", "light" (for dark themes), "black_first", full_original, or black_first_original. The latter three options are especially for the Okabe-Ito color palette. The default is NULL and either "contrast" or "gradient" is used (depending on whether discrete is TRUE or FALSE), which are the two scale useful for discrete or gradient color scales, respectively.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
...	Additional arguments to pass to <code>colorRampPalette()</code> .

Details

This function is usually not called directly, but from within `scale_color_social()`.

pizza_colors	<i>Extract pizza colors as hex codes</i>
--------------	--

Description

Extract pizza colors as hex codes

Usage

```
pizza_colors(...)
```

Arguments

... Character names of pizza ingredients.

Value

A character vector with color-codes.

plot.datawizard_tables	<i>Plot tabulated data.</i>
------------------------	-----------------------------

Description

Plot tabulated data.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'datawizard_tables'
plot(
  x,
  label_values = TRUE,
  show_na = "if_any",
  na_label = "(Missing)",
  error_bar = TRUE,
  ci = 0.95,
  color_fill = "#87CEFA",
  color_error_bar = "#607B8B",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'datawizard_table'
plot(
  x,
  label_values = TRUE,
  show_na = "if_any",
  na_label = "(Missing)",
  error_bar = TRUE,
  ci = 0.95,
  color_fill = "#87CEFA",
  color_error_bar = "#607B8B",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Object created by <code>datawizard::data_tabulate()</code> .
label_values	Logical. Should values and percentages be displayed at the top of each bar.
show_na	Should missing values be dropped? Can be "if_any" (default) to show the missing category only if any missing values are present, "always" to always show the missing category, or "never" to never show the missing category.
na_label	The label given to missing values when they are shown.
error_bar	Logical. Should error bars be displayed? If TRUE, confidence intervals computed using the Wilson method are shown. See Brown et al. (2001) for details.
ci	Confidence Interval (CI) level. Defaults to 0.95 (95%).
color_fill	Color to use for category columns (default: "#87CEFA").
color_error_bar	Color to use for error bars (default: "#607B8B").
...	Unused

References

Brown, L. D., Cai, T. T., & Dasgupta, A. (2001). Interval estimation for a binomial proportion. *Statistical Science*, 16(2), 101-133. doi:[10.1214/ss/1009213286](https://doi.org/10.1214/ss/1009213286)

plot.see_bayesfactor_models

Plot method for Bayes Factors for model comparison

Description

The `plot()` method for the `bayestestR::bayesfactor_models()` function. These plots visualize the **posterior probabilities** of the compared models.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_bayesfactor_models'
plot(
  x,
  n_pies = c("one", "many"),
  value = c("none", "BF", "probability"),
  sort = FALSE,
  log = FALSE,
  prior_odds = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>n_pies</code>	Number of pies.
<code>value</code>	What value to display.
<code>sort</code>	The behavior of this argument depends on the plotting contexts. • <i>Plotting model parameters</i>: If <code>NULL</code>, coefficients are plotted in the order as they appear in the summary. Setting <code>sort = "ascending"</code> or <code>sort = "descending"</code> sorts coefficients in ascending or descending order, respectively. Setting <code>sort = TRUE</code> is the same as <code>sort = "ascending"</code>. • <i>Plotting Bayes factors</i>: Sort pie-slices by posterior probability (descending)?
<code>log</code>	Logical that decides whether to display log-transformed Bayes factors.
<code>prior_odds</code>	An optional vector of prior odds for the models. See <code>BayesFactor::priorOdds</code> . As the size of the pizza slices corresponds to posterior probability (which is a function of prior probability and the Bayes Factor), custom <code>prior_odds</code> will change the slices' size.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A `ggplot2`-object.

Examples

```
library(bayestestR)
library(see)

lm0 <- lm(qsec ~ 1, data = mtcars)
lm1 <- lm(qsec ~ drat, data = mtcars)
lm2 <- lm(qsec ~ wt, data = mtcars)
lm3 <- lm(qsec ~ drat + wt, data = mtcars)

result <- bayesfactor_models(lm1, lm2, lm3, denominator = lm0)

plot(result, n_pies = "one", value = "probability", sort = TRUE) +
  scale_fill_pizza(reverse = TRUE)

plot(result, n_pies = "many", value = "BF", log = TRUE) +
  scale_fill_pizza(reverse = FALSE)
```

plot.see_bayesfactor_parameters

Plot method for Bayes Factors for a single parameter

Description

The `plot()` method for the `bayestestR::bayesfactor_parameters()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_bayesfactor_parameters'
plot(
  x,
  size_point = 2,
  color_rope = "#0171D3",
  alpha_rope = 0.2,
  show_intercept = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>size_point</code>	Numeric specifying size of point-geoms.
<code>color_rope</code>	Character specifying color of ROPE ribbon.
<code>alpha_rope</code>	Numeric specifying transparency level of ROPE ribbon.
<code>show_intercept</code>	Logical, if TRUE, the intercept-parameter is included in the plot. By default, it is hidden because in many cases the intercept-parameter has a posterior distribution on a very different location, so density curves of posterior distributions for other parameters are hardly visible.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

```
plot.see_check_collinearity
```

Plot method for multicollinearity checks

Description

The plot() method for the performance::check_collinearity() function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_check_collinearity'
plot(
  x,
  data = NULL,
  colors = c("#3aaf85", "#1b6ca8", "#cd201f"),
  size_point = 3.5,
  linewidth = 0.8,
  size_title = 12,
  size_axis_title = base_size,
  base_size = 10,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	An object.
data	The original data used to create this object. Can be a statistical model.
colors	Character vector of length two, indicating the colors (in hex-format) for points and line.
size_point	Numeric specifying size of point-geoms.
linewidth	Numeric value specifying size of line geoms.
base_size, size_axis_title, size_title	Numeric value specifying size of axis and plot titles.
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
library(performance)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + gear + disp, data = mtcars)
result <- check_collinearity(m)
result
plot(result)
```

plot.see_check_dag *Plot method for check DAGs*

Description

The plot() method for the performance::check_dag() function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_check_dag'
plot(
  x,
  size_point = 20,
  size_text = 4.5,
  colors = NULL,
  which = "all",
  effect = "total",
  check_colliders = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	A check_dag object.
size_point	Numeric value specifying size of point geoms.
size_text	Numeric value specifying size of text elements.
colors	Character vector of length five, indicating the colors (in hex-format) for different types of variables, which are assigned in following order: outcome, exposure, adjusted, unadjusted, and collider.
which	Character string indicating which plot to show. Can be either "all", "current" or "required".
effect	Character string indicating which effect for the required model is to be estimated. Can be either "total" or "direct".
check_colliders	Logical indicating whether to highlight colliders. Set to FALSE if the algorithm to detect colliders is very slow.
...	Currently not used.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
library(performance)
# incorrect adjustment
dag <- check_dag(
  y ~ x + b + c,
  x ~ b,
  outcome = "y",
  exposure = "x"
)
dag
plot(dag)

# plot only model with required adjustments
plot(dag, which = "required")

# collider-bias?
dag <- check_dag(
  y ~ x + c + d,
  x ~ c + d,
  b ~ x,
  b ~ y,
  outcome = "y",
  exposure = "x",
  adjusted = "c"
)
plot(dag)

# longer labels, automatic detection of outcome and exposure
dag <- check_dag(
  QoL ~ age + education + gender,
  age ~ education
)
plot(dag)
```

plot.see_check_distribution

Plot method for classifying the distribution of a model-family

Description

The plot() method for the performance::check_distribution() function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_check_distribution'
plot(x, size_point = 2, panel = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object.
size_point	Numeric specifying size of point-geoms.
panel	Logical, if TRUE, plots are arranged as panels; else, single plots are returned.
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
library(performance)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + gear + disp, data = mtcars)
result <- check_distribution(m)
result
plot(result)
```

plot.see_check_heteroscedasticity

Plot method for (non-)constant error variance checks

Description

The plot() method for the performance::check_heteroscedasticity() function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_check_heteroscedasticity'
plot(
  x,
  data = NULL,
  size_point = 2,
  linewidth = 0.8,
  size_title = 12,
  size_axis_title = base_size,
  base_size = 10,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>data</code>	The original data used to create this object. Can be a statistical model.
<code>size_point</code>	Numeric specifying size of point-geoms.
<code>linewidth</code>	Numeric value specifying size of line geoms.
<code>base_size, size_axis_title, size_title</code>	Numeric value specifying size of axis and plot titles.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

See Also

See also the vignette about `check_model()`.

Examples

```
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + gear + disp, data = mtcars)
result <- performance::check_heteroscedasticity(m)
result
plot(result, data = m) # data required for pkgdown
```

plot.see_check_homogeneity

Plot method for homogeneity of variances checks

Description

The `plot()` method for the `performance::check_homogeneity()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_check_homogeneity'
plot(x, data = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>data</code>	The original data used to create this object. Can be a statistical model.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
library(performance)

model <- lm(len ~ supp + dose, data = ToothGrowth)
result <- check_homogeneity(model)
result
plot(result)
```

plot.see_check_model *Plot method for checking model assumptions*

Description

The `plot()` method for the `performance::check_model()` function. Diagnostic plots for regression models.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_check_model'
plot(
  x,
  style = theme_lucid,
  colors = NULL,
  type = c("density", "discrete_dots", "discrete_interval", "discrete_both"),
  n_columns = 2,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>style</code>	A <code>ggplot2</code> -theme.
<code>colors</code>	Character vector of length two, indicating the colors (in hex-format) for points and line.
<code>type</code>	Plot type for the posterior predictive checks plot. Can be "density" (default), "discrete_dots", "discrete_interval" or "discrete_both" (the discrete_* options are appropriate for models with discrete - binary, integer or ordinal etc. - outcomes).
<code>n_columns</code>	Number of columns to align plots.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A `ggplot2`-object.

See Also

See also the vignette about `check_model()`.

Examples

```
library(performance)

model <- lm(qsec ~ drat + wt, data = mtcars)
plot(check_model(model))
```

```
plot.see_check_normality
```

Plot method for check model for (non-)normality of residuals

Description

The `plot()` method for the `performance::check_normality()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_check_normality'
plot(
  x,
  type = "qq",
  data = NULL,
  linewidth = 0.8,
  size_point = 2,
  size_title = 12,
  size_axis_title = base_size,
  base_size = 10,
  alpha = 0.2,
  alpha_dot = 0.8,
  colors = c("#3aaf85", "#1b6ca8"),
  detrend = TRUE,
  method = "ell",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>type</code>	Character vector, indicating the type of plot. Options are "qq" (default) for quantile-quantile (Q-Q) plots, "pp" for probability-probability (P-P) plots, or "density" for density overlay plots.
<code>data</code>	The original data used to create this object. Can be a statistical model.

linewidth	Numeric value specifying size of line geoms.
size_point	Numeric specifying size of point-geoms.
base_size, size_axis_title, size_title	Numeric value specifying size of axis and plot titles.
alpha	Numeric value specifying alpha level of the confidence bands.
alpha_dot	Numeric value specifying alpha level of the point geoms.
colors	Character vector of length two, indicating the colors (in hex-format) for points and line.
detrend	Logical that decides if Q-Q and P-P plots should be de-trended (also known as <i>worm plots</i>).
method	The method used for estimating the qq/pp bands. Default to "ell" (equal local levels / simultaneous testing - recommended). Can also be one of "pointwise" or "boot" for pointwise confidence bands, or "ks" or "ts" for simultaneous testing. See <code>qqplotr::stat_qq_band()</code> for details.
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

See Also

See also the vignette about `check_model()`.

Examples

```
library(performance)

m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + gear + disp, data = mtcars)
result <- check_normality(m)
plot(result)

plot(result, type = "qq", detrend = TRUE)
```

plot.see_check_outliers

Plot method for checking outliers

Description

The `plot()` method for the `performance::check_outliers()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_check_outliers'
plot(
  x,
  size_text = 3.5,
  linewidth = 0.8,
  size_title = 12,
  size_axis_title = base_size,
  base_size = 10,
  alpha_dot = 0.8,
  colors = c("#3aaf85", "#1b6ca8", "#cd201f"),
  rescale_distance = FALSE,
  type = "dots",
  elbow_threshold = NULL,
  show_labels = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>size_text</code>	Numeric value specifying size of text labels.
<code>linewidth</code>	Numeric value specifying size of line geoms.
<code>base_size, size_axis_title, size_title</code>	Numeric value specifying size of axis and plot titles.
<code>alpha_dot</code>	Numeric value specifying alpha level of the point geoms.
<code>colors</code>	Character vector of length two, indicating the colors (in hex-format) for points and line.
<code>rescale_distance</code>	Logical. If TRUE, distance values are rescaled to a range from 0 to 1. This is mainly due to better catch the differences between distance values.
<code>type</code>	Character vector, indicating the type of plot. Options are: • "dots" (default) for a scatterplot of leverage (hat) values versus residuals, with Cook's Distance contours for evaluating influential points. • "scree" for a scree-style plot highlighting "elbow outliers" (based on sudden increases in distance; see details). • "bars" for a bar chart of (rescaled) outlier statistic values for each data point. • "count" for a "histogram"-style plot of outlier, where bins represent the outliers' distance values. <code>type = "dots"</code> is only used for outlier plots of fitted models; for outlier plots of raw data values, <code>type</code> should be one of the other options.

elbow_threshold	Optional scalar specifying the minimum jump in distance (between adjacent sorted observations) used to detect the elbow point. If supplied, all observations following the first jump greater than this value are flagged as outliers. If NULL (default), the largest jump is used automatically. Higher values yield more conservative outlier detection.
show_labels	Logical. If TRUE, text labels are displayed.
verbose	Logical. If TRUE (default), prints a summary list of outliers.
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

When using `type = "scree"`, the function will provide a scree-style distance plot that highlights two types of outliers. Observations exceeding the specified threshold are shown in warm colors, while observations following the largest jump ("elbow", or the specified cut-off value) in the sorted distances are shown in cool colors. Elbow outliers are defined based on sudden increases in distance, analogous to inflection points in scree plots.

Value

A `ggplot2`-object.

References

The scree plot implementation was inspired by a visualization approach developed by Prof. Marina Doucerein (Université du Québec à Montréal).

Examples

```
library(performance)
data(mtcars)
mt1 <- mtcars[, c(1, 3, 4)]
mt1$ID <- row.names(mt1)
mt2 <- rbind(
  mt1,
  data.frame(
    mpg = c(37, 48), disp = c(300, 400), hp = c(110, 120),
    ID = c("JZ", "GP")
  )
)
model <- lm(disp ~ mpg + hp, data = mt2)
plot(check_outliers(model))
plot(check_outliers(mt2$mpg, method = "zscore"), type = "bars")

plot(check_outliers(mt2[-3], method = "mahalanobis", ID = "ID"))
```

plot.see_compare_parameters

Plot method for comparison of model parameters

Description

The `plot()` method for the `parameters::compare_parameters()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_compare_parameters'
plot(
  x,
  show_intercept = FALSE,
  size_point = 0.8,
  size_text = NA,
  dodge_position = 0.8,
  sort = NULL,
  n_columns = NULL,
  show_labels = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>show_intercept</code>	Logical, if TRUE, the intercept-parameter is included in the plot. By default, it is hidden because in many cases the intercept-parameter has a posterior distribution on a very different location, so density curves of posterior distributions for other parameters are hardly visible.
<code>size_point</code>	Numeric specifying size of point-geoms.
<code>size_text</code>	Numeric value specifying size of text labels.
<code>dodge_position</code>	Numeric value specifying the amount of "dodging" (spacing) between geoms.
<code>sort</code>	The behavior of this argument depends on the plotting contexts. • <i>Plotting model parameters</i>: If NULL, coefficients are plotted in the order as they appear in the summary. Setting <code>sort = "ascending"</code> or <code>sort = "descending"</code> sorts coefficients in ascending or descending order, respectively. Setting <code>sort = TRUE</code> is the same as <code>sort = "ascending"</code>. • <i>Plotting Bayes factors</i>: Sort pie-slices by posterior probability (descending)?
<code>n_columns</code>	For models with multiple components (like fixed and random, count and zero-inflated), defines the number of columns for the panel-layout. If NULL, a single, integrated plot is shown.
<code>show_labels</code>	Logical. If TRUE, text labels are displayed.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
data(iris)
lm1 <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species, data = iris)
lm2 <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species + Petal.Length, data = iris)
lm3 <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species * Petal.Length, data = iris)
result <- parameters::compare_parameters(lm1, lm2, lm3)
plot(result)
```

plot.see_compare_performance

Plot method for comparing model performances

Description

The plot() method for the performance::compare_performance() function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_compare_performance'
plot(x, linewidth = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object.
linewidth	Numeric value specifying size of line geoms.
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
library(performance)
data(iris)
lm1 <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species, data = iris)
lm2 <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species + Petal.Length, data = iris)
lm3 <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species * Petal.Length, data = iris)
result <- compare_performance(lm1, lm2, lm3)
result
plot(result)
```

```
plot.see_effectsize_table
```

Plot method for effect size tables

Description

The `plot()` method for the `effectsize::effectsize()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_effectsize_table'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` An object.

`...` Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A `ggplot2`-object.

Examples

```
library(effectsize)
m <- aov(mpg ~ factor(am) * factor(cyl), data = mtcars)
result <- eta_squared(m)
plot(result)
```

```
plot.see_equivalence_test_effectsize
```

Plot method for (conditional) equivalence testing

Description

The `plot()` method for the `bayestestR::equivalence_test()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_equivalence_test_effectsize'
plot(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'see_equivalence_test'
plot(
  x,
  color_rope = "#0171D3",
```

```

    alpha_rope = 0.2,
    show_intercept = FALSE,
    n_columns = 1,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'see_equivalence_test_lm'
plot(
  x,
  size_point = 0.7,
  color_rope = "#0171D3",
  alpha_rope = 0.2,
  show_intercept = FALSE,
  n_columns = 1,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

x	An object.
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.
color_rope	Character specifying color of ROPE ribbon.
alpha_rope	Numeric specifying transparency level of ROPE ribbon.
show_intercept	Logical, if TRUE, the intercept-parameter is included in the plot. By default, it is hidden because in many cases the intercept-parameter has a posterior distribution on a very different location, so density curves of posterior distributions for other parameters are hardly visible.
n_columns	For models with multiple components (like fixed and random, count and zero-inflated), defines the number of columns for the panel-layout. If NULL, a single, integrated plot is shown.
size_point	Numeric specifying size of point-geoms.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```

library(effects)
m <- aov(mpg ~ factor(am) * factor(cyl), data = mtcars)
result <- eta_squared(m)
plot(result)

```

```
plot.see_estimate_contrasts
```

Plot method for estimating contrasts

Description

The `plot()` method for the `modelbased::estimate_contrasts()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_estimate_contrasts'
plot(x, data = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>data</code>	The original data used to create this object. Can be a statistical model.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A `ggplot2`-object.

Examples

```
library(modelbased)

model <- lm(Sepal.Width ~ Species, data = iris)
contrasts <- estimate_contrasts(model)
means <- estimate_means(model)
plot(contrasts, means)
```

```
plot.see_estimate_density
```

Plot method for density estimation of posterior samples

Description

The `plot()` method for the `bayestestR::estimate_density()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_estimate_density'
plot(
  x,
  stack = TRUE,
  show_intercept = FALSE,
  n_columns = 1,
  priors = FALSE,
  alpha_priors = 0.4,
  alpha_posteriors = 0.7,
  linewidth = 0.9,
  size_point = 2,
  centrality = "median",
  ci = 0.95,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	An object.
stack	Logical. If TRUE, densities are plotted as stacked lines. Else, densities are plotted for each parameter among each other.
show_intercept	Logical, if TRUE, the intercept-parameter is included in the plot. By default, it is hidden because in many cases the intercept-parameter has a posterior distribution on a very different location, so density curves of posterior distributions for other parameters are hardly visible.
n_columns	For models with multiple components (like fixed and random, count and zero-inflated), defines the number of columns for the panel-layout. If NULL, a single, integrated plot is shown.
priors	Logical. If TRUE, prior distributions are simulated (using <code>bayestestR::simulate_prior()</code>) and added to the plot.
alpha_priors	Numeric value specifying alpha for the prior distributions.
alpha_posteriors	Numeric value specifying alpha for the posterior distributions.
linewidth	Numeric value specifying size of line geoms.
size_point	Numeric specifying size of point-geoms.
centrality	Character specifying the point-estimate (centrality index) to compute. Can be "median", "mean" or "MAP".
ci	Numeric value of probability of the CI (between 0 and 1) to be estimated. Default to 0.95.
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
library(rstanarm)
library(bayestestR)
set.seed(123)
m <- suppressWarnings(stan_glm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width * Species, data = iris, refresh = 0))
result <- estimate_density(m)
plot(result)
```

plot.see_hdi

*Plot method for uncertainty or credible intervals***Description**

The `plot()` method for the `bayestestR::hdi()` and related function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_hdi'
plot(
  x,
  data = NULL,
  show_intercept = FALSE,
  show_zero = TRUE,
  show_title = TRUE,
  n_columns = 1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>data</code>	The original data used to create this object. Can be a statistical model.
<code>show_intercept</code>	Logical, if TRUE, the intercept-parameter is included in the plot. By default, it is hidden because in many cases the intercept-parameter has a posterior distribution on a very different location, so density curves of posterior distributions for other parameters are hardly visible.
<code>show_zero</code>	Logical. If TRUE, will add a vertical (dotted) line at 0.
<code>show_title</code>	Logical. If TRUE, will show the title of the plot.
<code>n_columns</code>	For models with multiple components (like fixed and random, count and zero-inflated), defines the number of columns for the panel-layout. If NULL, a single, integrated plot is shown.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
library(rstanarm)
library(bayestestR)
set.seed(123)
m <- suppressWarnings(stan_glm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width * Species, data = iris, refresh = 0))
result <- bayestestR::hdi(m)
result
plot(result)
```

plot.see_n_factors	<i>Plot method for numbers of clusters to extract or factors to retain</i>
--------------------	--

Description

The plot() method for the parameters::n_factors() and parameters::n_clusters()

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_n_factors'
plot(x, data = NULL, type = c("bar", "line", "area"), size = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object.
data	The original data used to create this object. Can be a statistical model.
type	Character vector, indicating the type of plot. Options are three different shapes to illustrate the degree of consensus between dimensionality methods for each number of factors; "bar" (default) for a bar chart, "line" for a horizontal point and line chart, or "area" for an area chart (frequency polygon).
size	Depending on type, a numeric value specifying size of bars, lines, or segments.
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
result <- parameters::n_factors(mtcars, type = "PCA")
result

plot(result) # type = "bar" by default
plot(result, type = "line")
plot(result, type = "area")
```

```
plot.see_parameters_brms_meta
```

Plot method for Model Parameters from Bayesian Meta-Analysis

Description

The `plot()` method for the `parameters::model_parameters()` function when used with `brms`-meta-analysis models.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_parameters_brms_meta'
plot(
  x,
  size_point = 2,
  linewidth = 0.8,
  size_text = 3.5,
  alpha_posteriors = 0.7,
  alpha_rope = 0.15,
  color_rope = "cadetblue",
  normalize_height = TRUE,
  show_labels = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>size_point</code>	Numeric specifying size of point-geoms.
<code>linewidth</code>	Numeric value specifying size of line geoms.
<code>size_text</code>	Numeric value specifying size of text labels.
<code>alpha_posteriors</code>	Numeric value specifying alpha for the posterior distributions.
<code>alpha_rope</code>	Numeric specifying transparency level of ROPE ribbon.
<code>color_rope</code>	Character specifying color of ROPE ribbon.

normalize_height	Logical. If TRUE, height of mcmc-areas is "normalized", to avoid overlap. In certain cases when the range of a posterior distribution is narrow for some parameters, this may result in very flat mcmc-areas. In such cases, set <code>normalize_height = FALSE</code> .
show_labels	Logical. If TRUE, text labels are displayed.
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

Colors of density areas and errorbars: To change the colors of the density areas, use `scale_fill_manual()` with named color-values, e.g. `scale_fill_manual(values = c("Study" = "blue", "Overall" = "green"))`. To change the color of the error bars, use `scale_color_manual(values = c("Errorbar" = "red"))`.

Show or hide estimates and CI: Use `show_labels = FALSE` to hide the textual output of estimates and credible intervals.

Value

A `ggplot2`-object.

Examples

```
library(parameters)
library(brms)
library(metafor)
data(dat.bcg)

dat <- escalc(
  measure = "RR",
  ai = tpos,
  bi = tneg,
  ci = cpos,
  di = cneg,
  data = dat.bcg
)
dat$author <- make.unique(dat$author)

# model
set.seed(123)
priors <- c(
  prior(normal(0, 1), class = Intercept),
  prior(cauchy(0, 0.5), class = sd)
)
model <- suppressWarnings(
  brm(yi | se(vi) ~ 1 + (1 | author), data = dat, refresh = 0, silent = 2)
)

# result
```

```
mp <- model_parameters(model)
plot(mp)
```

```
plot.see_parameters_distribution
```

Plot method for describing distributions of vectors

Description

The `plot()` method for the `parameters::describe_distribution()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_parameters_distribution'
plot(
  x,
  dispersion = FALSE,
  alpha_dispersion = 0.3,
  color_dispersion = "#3498db",
  dispersion_style = c("ribbon", "curve"),
  size_bar = 0.7,
  highlight = NULL,
  color_highlight = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>dispersion</code>	Logical. If TRUE, a range of dispersion for each variable to the plot will be added.
<code>alpha_dispersion</code>	Numeric value specifying the transparency level of dispersion ribbon.
<code>color_dispersion</code>	Character specifying the color of dispersion ribbon.
<code>dispersion_style</code>	Character describing the style of dispersion area. "ribbon" for a ribbon, "curve" for a normal-curve.
<code>size_bar</code>	Size of bar geoms.
<code>highlight</code>	A vector with names of categories in <code>x</code> that should be highlighted.
<code>color_highlight</code>	A vector of color values for highlighted categories. The remaining (non-highlighted) categories will be filled with a lighter grey.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
library(parameters)
set.seed(333)
x <- sample(1:100, 1000, replace = TRUE)
result <- describe_distribution(x)
result
plot(result)
```

plot.see_parameters_model

Plot method for model parameters

Description

The plot() method for the parameters::model_parameters() function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_parameters_model'
plot(
  x,
  show_intercept = FALSE,
  size_point = 0.8,
  size_text = NA,
  sort = NULL,
  n_columns = NULL,
  type = c("forest", "funnel"),
  weight_points = TRUE,
  show_labels = FALSE,
  show_estimate = TRUE,
  show_interval = TRUE,
  show_density = FALSE,
  show_direction = TRUE,
  log_scale = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'see_parameters_sem'
plot(
  x,
  data = NULL,
  component = c("regression", "correlation", "loading"),
  type = component,
```

```

threshold_coefficient = NULL,
threshold_p = NULL,
ci = TRUE,
size_point = 22,
...
)

```

Arguments

x	An object.
show_intercept	Logical, if TRUE, the intercept-parameter is included in the plot. By default, it is hidden because in many cases the intercept-parameter has a posterior distribution on a very different location, so density curves of posterior distributions for other parameters are hardly visible.
size_point	Numeric specifying size of point-geoms.
size_text	Numeric value specifying size of text labels.
sort	The behavior of this argument depends on the plotting contexts. • <i>Plotting model parameters</i>: If NULL, coefficients are plotted in the order as they appear in the summary. Setting sort = "ascending" or sort = "descending" sorts coefficients in ascending or descending order, respectively. Setting sort = TRUE is the same as sort = "ascending". • <i>Plotting Bayes factors</i>: Sort pie-slices by posterior probability (descending)?
n_columns	For models with multiple components (like fixed and random, count and zero-inflated), defines the number of columns for the panel-layout. If NULL, a single, integrated plot is shown.
type	Character indicating the type of plot. Only applies for model parameters from meta-analysis objects (e.g. metafor).
weight_points	Logical. If TRUE, for meta-analysis objects, point size will be adjusted according to the study-weights.
show_labels	Logical. If TRUE, text labels are displayed.
show_estimate	Should the point estimate of each parameter be shown? (default: TRUE)
show_interval	Should the compatibility interval(s) of each parameter be shown? (default: TRUE)
show_density	Should the compatibility density (i.e., posterior, bootstrap, or confidence density) of each parameter be shown? (default: FALSE)
show_direction	Should the "direction" of coefficients (e.g., positive or negative coefficients) be highlighted using different colors? (default: TRUE)
log_scale	Should exponentiated coefficients (e.g., odds-ratios) be plotted on a log scale? (default: FALSE)
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.
data	The original data used to create this object. Can be a statistical model.
component	Character indicating which component of the model should be plotted.

threshold_coefficient	Numeric, threshold at which value coefficients will be displayed.
threshold_p	Numeric, threshold at which value p-values will be displayed.
ci	Logical, whether confidence intervals should be added to the plot.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Note

By default, coefficients and their confidence intervals are colored depending on whether they show a "positive" or "negative" association with the outcome. E.g., in case of linear models, colors simply distinguish positive or negative coefficients. For logistic regression models that are shown on the odds ratio scale, colors distinguish odds ratios above or below 1. Use `show_direction = FALSE` to disable this feature and only show a one-colored forest plot.

Examples

```
library(parameters)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + gear + disp, data = mtcars)
result <- model_parameters(m)
result
plot(result)
```

plot.see_parameters_pca

Plot method for principal component analysis

Description

The `plot()` method for the `parameters::principal_components()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_parameters_pca'
plot(
  x,
  type = c("bar", "line"),
  size_text = 3.5,
  color_text = "black",
  size = 1,
  show_labels = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	An object.
type	Character vector, indicating the type of plot. Options are three different shapes to represent component loadings; "bar" (default) for a horizontal bar chart, or "line" for a horizontal point and line chart.
size_text	Numeric value specifying size of text labels.
color_text	Character specifying color of text labels.
size	Depending on type, a numeric value specifying size of bars, lines, or segments.
show_labels	Logical. If TRUE, text labels are displayed.
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
library(parameters)
data(mtcars)
result <- principal_components(mtcars[, 1:7], n = "all", threshold = 0.2)
result
plot(result)
```

```
plot.see_parameters_simulate
```

Plot method for simulated model parameters

Description

The plot() method for the parameters::simulate_parameters() function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_parameters_simulate'
plot(
  x,
  data = NULL,
  stack = TRUE,
  show_intercept = FALSE,
  n_columns = NULL,
  normalize_height = FALSE,
  linewidth = 0.9,
  alpha_posteriors = 0.7,
  centrality = "median",
  ci = 0.95,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>data</code>	The original data used to create this object. Can be a statistical model.
<code>stack</code>	Logical. If TRUE, densities are plotted as stacked lines. Else, densities are plotted for each parameter among each other.
<code>show_intercept</code>	Logical, if TRUE, the intercept-parameter is included in the plot. By default, it is hidden because in many cases the intercept-parameter has a posterior distribution on a very different location, so density curves of posterior distributions for other parameters are hardly visible.
<code>n_columns</code>	For models with multiple components (like fixed and random, count and zero-inflated), defines the number of columns for the panel-layout. If NULL, a single, integrated plot is shown.
<code>normalize_height</code>	Logical. If TRUE, height of density-areas is "normalized", to avoid overlap. In certain cases when the range of a distribution of simulated draws is narrow for some parameters, this may result in very flat density-areas. In such cases, set <code>normalize_height = FALSE</code> .
<code>linewidth</code>	Numeric value specifying size of line geoms.
<code>alpha_posteriors</code>	Numeric value specifying alpha for the posterior distributions.
<code>centrality</code>	Character specifying the point-estimate (centrality index) to compute. Can be "median", "mean" or "MAP".
<code>ci</code>	Numeric value of probability of the CI (between 0 and 1) to be estimated. Default to 0.95.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
library(parameters)
m <- lm(mpg ~ wt + cyl + gear, data = mtcars)
result <- simulate_parameters(m)
result
plot(result)
```

`plot.see_performance_roc`*Plot method for ROC curves*

Description

The `plot()` method for the `performance::performance_roc()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_performance_roc'  
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A `ggplot2`-object.

Examples

```
library(performance)  
data(iris)  
set.seed(123)  
iris$y <- rbinom(nrow(iris), size = 1, .3)  
  
folds <- sample(nrow(iris), size = nrow(iris) / 8, replace = FALSE)  
test_data <- iris[folds, ]  
train_data <- iris[-folds, ]  
  
model <- glm(y ~ Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width, data = train_data, family = "binomial")  
result <- performance_roc(model, new_data = test_data)  
result  
plot(result)
```

`plot.see_performance_simres`*Plot method for check model for (non-)normality of residuals*

Description

The `plot()` method for the `performance::check_residuals()` resp. `performance::simulate_residuals()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_performance_simres'
plot(
  x,
  linewidth = 0.8,
  size_point = 2,
  size_title = 12,
  size_axis_title = base_size,
  base_size = 10,
  alpha = 0.2,
  alpha_dot = 0.8,
  colors = c("#3aaf85", "#1b6ca8"),
  detrend = FALSE,
  transform = NULL,
  style = theme_lucid,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>linewidth</code>	Numeric value specifying size of line geoms.
<code>size_point</code>	Numeric specifying size of point-geoms.
<code>base_size, size_axis_title, size_title</code>	Numeric value specifying size of axis and plot titles.
<code>alpha</code>	Numeric value specifying alpha level of the confidence bands.
<code>alpha_dot</code>	Numeric value specifying alpha level of the point geoms.
<code>colors</code>	Character vector of length two, indicating the colors (in hex-format) for points and line.
<code>detrend</code>	Logical that decides if Q-Q and P-P plots should be de-trended (also known as <i>worm plots</i>).
<code>transform</code>	Function to transform the residuals. If NULL (default), no transformation is applied and uniformly distributed residuals are expected. See argument <code>quantileFuntion</code> in <code>?DHARMA::residuals.DHARMA</code> for more details.
<code>style</code>	A <code>ggplot2</code> -theme.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A `ggplot2`-object.

See Also

See also the vignette about `check_model()`.

Examples

```

data(Salamanders, package = "glmmTMB")
model <- glmmTMB::glmmTMB(
  count ~ mined + spp + (1 | site),
  family = poisson(),
  data = Salamanders
)
simulated_residuals <- performance::simulate_residuals(model)
plot(simulated_residuals)

# or
simulated_residuals <- performance::simulate_residuals(model)
result <- performance::check_residuals(simulated_residuals)
plot(result)

```

plot.see_point_estimate

Plot method for point estimates of posterior samples

Description

The plot() method for the bayestestR::point_estimate().

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'see_point_estimate'
plot(
  x,
  data = NULL,
  size_point = 2,
  size_text = 3.5,
  panel = TRUE,
  show_labels = TRUE,
  show_intercept = FALSE,
  priors = FALSE,
  alpha_priors = 0.4,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

x	An object.
data	The original data used to create this object. Can be a statistical model.
size_point	Numeric specifying size of point-geoms.
size_text	Numeric value specifying size of text labels.
panel	Logical, if TRUE, plots are arranged as panels; else, single plots are returned.

show_labels	Logical. If TRUE, the text labels for the point estimates (i.e. "Mean", "Median" and/or "MAP") are shown. You may set show_labels = FALSE in case of overlapping labels, and add your own legend or footnote to the plot.
show_intercept	Logical, if TRUE, the intercept-parameter is included in the plot. By default, it is hidden because in many cases the intercept-parameter has a posterior distribution on a very different location, so density curves of posterior distributions for other parameters are hardly visible.
priors	Logical. If TRUE, prior distributions are simulated (using <code>bayestestR::simulate_prior()</code>) and added to the plot.
alpha_priors	Numeric value specifying alpha for the prior distributions.
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
library(rstanarm)
library(bayestestR)
set.seed(123)
m <- suppressWarnings(stan_glm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width * Species, data = iris, refresh = 0))
result <- point_estimate(m, centrality = "median")
result
plot(result)
```

plot.see_p_direction *Plot method for probability of direction*

Description

The `plot()` method for the `bayestestR::p_direction()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_p_direction'
plot(
  x,
  data = NULL,
  show_intercept = FALSE,
  priors = FALSE,
  alpha_priors = 0.4,
  n_columns = 1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>data</code>	The original data used to create this object. Can be a statistical model.
<code>show_intercept</code>	Logical, if TRUE, the intercept-parameter is included in the plot. By default, it is hidden because in many cases the intercept-parameter has a posterior distribution on a very different location, so density curves of posterior distributions for other parameters are hardly visible.
<code>priors</code>	Logical. If TRUE, prior distributions are simulated (using <code>bayestestR::simulate_prior()</code>) and added to the plot.
<code>alpha_priors</code>	Numeric value specifying alpha for the prior distributions.
<code>n_columns</code>	For models with multiple components (like fixed and random, count and zero-inflated), defines the number of columns for the panel-layout. If NULL, a single, integrated plot is shown.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
library(rstanarm)
library(bayestestR)
set.seed(123)
m <- suppressWarnings(stan_glm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width * Species, data = iris, refresh = 0))
result <- p_direction(m)
plot(result)
```

plot.see_p_function *Plot method for plotting p-functions (aka consonance functions)*

Description

The `plot()` method for the `parameters::p_function()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_p_function'
plot(
  x,
  colors = c("black", "#1b6ca8"),
  size_point = 1.2,
  linewidth = c(0.7, 0.9),
  size_text = 3,
  alpha_line = 0.15,
```

```

    show_labels = TRUE,
    n_columns = NULL,
    show_intercept = FALSE,
    ...
  )

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object returned by <code>parameters::p_function()</code> .
<code>colors</code>	Character vector of length two, indicating the colors (in hex-format) used when only one parameter is plotted, resp. when panels are plotted as facets.
<code>size_point</code>	Numeric specifying size of point-geoms.
<code>linewidth</code>	Numeric value specifying size of line geoms.
<code>size_text</code>	Numeric value specifying size of text labels.
<code>alpha_line</code>	Numeric value specifying alpha of lines indicating the emphasized compatibility interval levels (see <code>?parameters::p_function()</code>).
<code>show_labels</code>	Logical. If TRUE, text labels are displayed.
<code>n_columns</code>	For models with multiple components (like fixed and random, count and zero-inflated), defines the number of columns for the panel-layout. If NULL, a single, integrated plot is shown.
<code>show_intercept</code>	Logical, if TRUE, the intercept-parameter is included in the plot. By default, it is hidden because in many cases the intercept-parameter has a posterior distribution on a very different location, so density curves of posterior distributions for other parameters are hardly visible.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A `ggplot2`-object.

Examples

```

library(parameters)
model <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species + Sepal.Width + Petal.Length, data = iris)
result <- p_function(model)
plot(result, n_columns = 2, show_labels = FALSE)

result <- p_function(model, keep = "Sepal.Width")
plot(result)

```

plot.see_p_significance

Plot method for practical significance

Description

The `plot()` method for the `bayestestR::p_significance()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_p_significance'
plot(
  x,
  data = NULL,
  show_intercept = FALSE,
  priors = FALSE,
  alpha_priors = 0.4,
  n_columns = 1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>data</code>	The original data used to create this object. Can be a statistical model.
<code>show_intercept</code>	Logical, if TRUE, the intercept-parameter is included in the plot. By default, it is hidden because in many cases the intercept-parameter has a posterior distribution on a very different location, so density curves of posterior distributions for other parameters are hardly visible.
<code>priors</code>	Logical. If TRUE, prior distributions are simulated (using <code>bayestestR::simulate_prior()</code>) and added to the plot.
<code>alpha_priors</code>	Numeric value specifying alpha for the prior distributions.
<code>n_columns</code>	For models with multiple components (like fixed and random, count and zero-inflated), defines the number of columns for the panel-layout. If NULL, a single, integrated plot is shown.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A `ggplot2`-object.

Examples

```
library(rstanarm)
library(bayestestR)
set.seed(123)
m <- suppressWarnings(stan_glm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width * Species, data = iris, refresh = 0))
result <- p_significance(m)
plot(result)
```

plot.see_rope

*Plot method for Region of Practical Equivalence***Description**

The `plot()` method for the `bayestestR::rope()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_rope'
plot(
  x,
  data = NULL,
  alpha_rope = 0.5,
  color_rope = "cadetblue",
  show_intercept = FALSE,
  n_columns = 1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>data</code>	The original data used to create this object. Can be a statistical model.
<code>alpha_rope</code>	Numeric specifying transparency level of ROPE ribbon.
<code>color_rope</code>	Character specifying color of ROPE ribbon.
<code>show_intercept</code>	Logical, if TRUE, the intercept-parameter is included in the plot. By default, it is hidden because in many cases the intercept-parameter has a posterior distribution on a very different location, so density curves of posterior distributions for other parameters are hardly visible.
<code>n_columns</code>	For models with multiple components (like fixed and random, count and zero-inflated), defines the number of columns for the panel-layout. If NULL, a single, integrated plot is shown.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
library(rstanarm)
library(bayestestR)
set.seed(123)
m <- suppressWarnings(stan_glm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width * Species, data = iris, refresh = 0))
result <- rope(m)
result
plot(result)
```

plot.see_si

Plot method for support intervals

Description

The plot() method for the bayestestR::si().

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_si'
plot(
  x,
  color_si = "#0171D3",
  alpha_si = 0.2,
  show_intercept = FALSE,
  support_only = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	An object.
color_si	Character specifying color of SI ribbon.
alpha_si	Numeric value specifying Transparency level of SI ribbon.
show_intercept	Logical, if TRUE, the intercept-parameter is included in the plot. By default, it is hidden because in many cases the intercept-parameter has a posterior distribution on a very different location, so density curves of posterior distributions for other parameters are hardly visible.
support_only	Logical. Decides whether to plot only the support data, or show the "raw" prior and posterior distributions? Only applies when plotting bayestestR::si().
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

Examples

```
library(rstanarm)
library(bayestestR)
set.seed(123)
m <- suppressWarnings(stan_glm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Width * Species, data = iris, refresh = 0))
result <- si(m, verbose = FALSE)
result
plot(result)
```

plots

Multiple plots side by side

Description

A wrapper around *patchwork* to plot multiple figures side by side on the same page.

Usage

```
plots(
  ...,
  n_rows = NULL,
  n_columns = NULL,
  guides = NULL,
  tags = FALSE,
  tag_prefix = NULL,
  tag_suffix = NULL,
  tag_sep = NULL,
  title = NULL,
  subtitle = NULL,
  caption = NULL,
  theme = NULL
)
```

Arguments

...	Multiple ggplots or a list containing ggplot objects
n_rows	Number of rows to align plots.
n_columns	Number of columns to align plots.
guides	A string specifying how guides should be treated in the layout. 'collect' will collect shared guides across plots, removing duplicates. 'keep' will keep guides alongside their plot. 'auto' will inherit from a higher patchwork level (if any). See patchwork::plot_layout() for details.

tags	Add tags to your subfigures. Can be NULL to omit (default) or a character vector containing tags for each plot. Automatic tags can also be generated with '1' for Arabic numerals, 'A' for uppercase Latin letters, 'a' for lowercase Latin letters, 'I' for uppercase Roman numerals, and 'i' for lowercase Roman numerals. For backwards compatibility, can also be FALSE (equivalent to NULL), NA (equivalent to NULL), or TRUE (equivalent to 'A').
tag_prefix, tag_suffix	Text strings that should appear before or after the tag.
tag_sep	Text string giving the separator to use between different tag levels.
title, subtitle, caption	Text strings to use for the various plot annotations to add to the composed patchwork.
theme	A ggplot theme specification to use for the plot. Only elements related to titles, caption, and tags, as well as plot margin and background, are used.

Details

See [the *patchwork* documentation](#) for more advanced control of plot layouts.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(see)

p1 <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = disp, y = mpg)) +
  geom_point()
p2 <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = mpg)) +
  geom_density()
p3 <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = factor(cyl))) +
  geom_bar() +
  scale_x_discrete("cyl")

plots(p1, p2)
plots(p1, p2, n_columns = 2, tags = "A")
plots(
  p1, p2, p3,
  n_columns = 1, tags = c("Fig. 1", "Fig. 2", "Fig. 3"),
  title = "The surprising truth about mtcars"
)
```

```
print.see_performance_pp_check
```

Plot method for posterior predictive checks

Description

The `plot()` method for the `performance::check_predictions()` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'see_performance_pp_check'
print(
  x,
  linewidth = 0.5,
  size_point = 2,
  size_bar = 0.7,
  size_axis_title = base_size,
  size_title = 12,
  base_size = 10,
  alpha_line = 0.15,
  style = theme_lucid,
  colors = unname(social_colors(c("green", "blue"))),
  type = "density",
  x_limits = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'see_performance_pp_check'
plot(
  x,
  linewidth = 0.5,
  size_point = 2,
  size_bar = 0.7,
  size_axis_title = base_size,
  size_title = 12,
  base_size = 10,
  alpha_line = 0.15,
  style = theme_lucid,
  colors = unname(social_colors(c("green", "blue"))),
  type = "density",
  x_limits = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object.
<code>linewidth</code>	Numeric value specifying size of line geoms.
<code>size_point</code>	Numeric specifying size of point-geoms.
<code>size_bar</code>	Size of bar geoms.
<code>base_size, size_axis_title, size_title</code>	Numeric value specifying size of axis and plot titles.
<code>alpha_line</code>	Numeric value specifying alpha of lines indicating yrep.
<code>style</code>	A ggplot2-theme.
<code>colors</code>	Character vector of length two, indicating the colors (in hex-format) for points and line.

type	Plot type for the posterior predictive checks plot. Can be "density" (default), "discrete_dots", "discrete_interval" or "discrete_both" (the discrete_* options are appropriate for models with discrete - binary, integer or ordinal etc. - outcomes).
x_limits	Numeric vector of length 2 specifying the limits of the x-axis. If not NULL, will zoom in the x-axis to the specified limits.
...	Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A ggplot2-object.

See Also

See also the vignette about `check_model()`.

Examples

```
library(performance)

model <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species * Petal.Width + Petal.Length, data = iris)
check_predictions(model)

# dot-plot style for count-models
d <- iris
d$poisson_var <- rpois(150, 1)
model <- glm(
  poisson_var ~ Species + Petal.Length + Petal.Width,
  data = d,
  family = poisson()
)
out <- check_predictions(model)
plot(out, type = "discrete_dots")
```

scale_color_bluebrown *Blue-brown color palette*

Description

A blue-brown color palette. Use `scale_color_bluebrown_d()` for *discrete* categories and `scale_color_bluebrown_c()` for a *continuous* scale.

Usage

```
scale_color_bluebrown(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
```

```
    aesthetics = "color",
    ...
  )

scale_color_bluebrown_d(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_color_bluebrown_c(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = FALSE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_colour_bluebrown(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_colour_bluebrown_c(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = FALSE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_colour_bluebrown_d(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_fill_bluebrown(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
```

```

    aesthetics = "fill",
    ...
  )

scale_fill_bluebrown_d(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

scale_fill_bluebrown_c(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = FALSE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

```

Arguments

palette	Character name of palette. Depending on the color scale, can be one of "full", "ice", "rainbow", "complement", "contrast", "light" (for dark themes), "black_first", full_original, or black_first_original. The latter three options are especially for the Okabe-Ito color palette. The default is NULL and either "contrast" or "gradient" is used (depending on whether discrete is TRUE or FALSE), which are the two scale useful for discrete or gradient color scales, respectively.
discrete	Boolean indicating whether color aesthetic is discrete or not.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
aesthetics	A vector of names of the aesthetics that this scale should be applied to (e.g., c('color', 'fill')).
...	Additional arguments to pass to colorRampPalette() .

Examples

```

library(ggplot2)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_bluebrown_d()

```

`scale_color_colorhex` *Color palettes from color-hex*

Description

This function creates color scales based on palettes from <https://www.color-hex.com/>. This website provides a large number of user-submitted color palettes. This function downloads a requested color palette from <https://www.color-hex.com/>. and creates a {ggplot2} color scale from the provided hex codes.

Use `scale_color_colorhex_d` for *discrete* categories and `scale_color_colorhex_c` for a *continuous* scale.

Usage

```
scale_color_colorhex(  
  palette = 1014416,  
  discrete = TRUE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_color_colorhex_d(  
  palette = 1014416,  
  discrete = TRUE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_color_colorhex_c(  
  palette = 1014416,  
  discrete = FALSE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_colour_colorhex(  
  palette = 1014416,  
  discrete = TRUE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```

scale_colour_colorhex_c(
  palette = 1014416,
  discrete = FALSE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_colour_colorhex_d(
  palette = 1014416,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_fill_colorhex(
  palette = 1014416,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

scale_fill_colorhex_d(
  palette = 1014416,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

scale_fill_colorhex_c(
  palette = 1014416,
  discrete = FALSE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

```

Arguments

palette	The numeric code for a palette at https://www.color-hex.com/ . For example, 1014416 for the Josiah color palette (number 1014416) .
discrete	Boolean indicating whether color aesthetic is discrete or not.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
aesthetics	A vector of names of the aesthetics that this scale should be applied to (e.g., <code>c('color', 'fill')</code>).

... Additional arguments to pass to `colorRampPalette()`.

Note

The default **Josiah color palette (number 1014416)** is available without an internet connection. All other color palettes require an internet connection to download and access.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, color = Species)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_color_colorhex_d(palette = 1014416)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_violin() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_colorhex_d(palette = 1014416)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Length, y = Petal.Width, color = Sepal.Length)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_color_colorhex_c(palette = 1014416)
```

scale_color_flat	<i>Flat UI color palette</i>
------------------	------------------------------

Description

The palette based on **Flat UI**. Use `scale_color_flat_d` for *discrete* categories and `scale_color_flat_c` for a *continuous* scale, or use the discrete argument in `scale_color_flat()`.

Usage

```
scale_color_flat(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_color_flat_d(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
```

```
    aesthetics = "color",  
    ...  
  )
```

```
scale_color_flat_c(  
  palette = NULL,  
  discrete = FALSE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_colour_flat(  
  palette = NULL,  
  discrete = TRUE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_colour_flat_c(  
  palette = NULL,  
  discrete = FALSE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_colour_flat_d(  
  palette = NULL,  
  discrete = TRUE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_fill_flat(  
  palette = NULL,  
  discrete = TRUE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "fill",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_fill_flat_d(  
  palette = NULL,  
  discrete = TRUE,  
  reverse = FALSE,
```

```

    aesthetics = "fill",
    ...
)

scale_fill_flat_c(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = FALSE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

```

Arguments

palette	Character name of palette. Depending on the color scale, can be one of "full", "ice", "rainbow", "complement", "contrast", "light" (for dark themes), "black_first", full_original, or black_first_original. The latter three options are especially for the Okabe-Ito color palette. The default is NULL and either "contrast" or "gradient" is used (depending on whether discrete is TRUE or FALSE), which are the two scale useful for discrete or gradient color scales, respectively.
discrete	Boolean indicating whether color aesthetic is discrete or not.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
aesthetics	A vector of names of the aesthetics that this scale should be applied to (e.g., c('color', 'fill')).
...	Additional arguments passed to discrete_scale() when discrete is TRUE or to scale_color_gradientn() when discrete is FALSE.

Examples

```

library(ggplot2)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_flat()

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_violin() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_flat(palette = "ice")

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Length, y = Petal.Width, color = Sepal.Length)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_color_flat(discrete = FALSE)

```

scale_color_material *Material design color palette*

Description

The palette based on **material design colors**. Use `scale_color_material_d()` for *discrete* categories and `scale_color_material_c()` for a *continuous* scale, or use the `discrete` argument in `scale_color_material()`.

Usage

```
scale_color_material(  
  palette = NULL,  
  discrete = TRUE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_color_material_d(  
  palette = NULL,  
  discrete = TRUE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_color_material_c(  
  palette = "contrast",  
  discrete = FALSE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_colour_material(  
  palette = NULL,  
  discrete = TRUE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_colour_material_c(  
  palette = "contrast",  
  discrete = FALSE,  
  reverse = FALSE,
```

```

    aesthetics = "color",
    ...
)

scale_colour_material_d(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_fill_material(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

scale_fill_material_d(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

scale_fill_material_c(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = FALSE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

```

Arguments

palette	Character name of palette. Depending on the color scale, can be one of "full", "ice", "rainbow", "complement", "contrast", "light" (for dark themes), "black_first", full_original, or black_first_original. The latter three options are especially for the Okabe-Ito color palette. The default is NULL and either "contrast" or "gradient" is used (depending on whether discrete is TRUE or FALSE), which are the two scale useful for discrete or gradient color scales, respectively.
discrete	Boolean indicating whether color aesthetic is discrete or not.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.

aesthetics A vector of names of the aesthetics that this scale should be applied to (e.g., `c('color', 'fill')`).

... Additional arguments to pass to `colorRampPalette()`.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_material()

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_violin() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_material(palette = "ice")

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Length, y = Petal.Width, color = Sepal.Length)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_color_material(discrete = FALSE)
```

scale_color_metro	<i>Metro color palette</i>
-------------------	----------------------------

Description

The palette based on Metro **Metro colors**. Use `scale_color_metro_d` for *discrete* categories and `scale_color_metro_c` for a *continuous* scale, or use the `discrete` argument in `scale_color_metro()`.

Usage

```
scale_color_metro(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_color_metro_d(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)
```

```
)

scale_color_metro_c(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = FALSE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_colour_metro(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_colour_metro_c(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = FALSE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_colour_metro_d(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_fill_metro(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

scale_fill_metro_d(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)
```

```

)

scale_fill_metro_c(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = FALSE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

```

Arguments

palette	Character name of palette. Depending on the color scale, can be one of "full", "ice", "rainbow", "complement", "contrast", "light" (for dark themes), "black_first", full_original, or black_first_original. The latter three options are especially for the Okabe-Ito color palette. The default is NULL and either "contrast" or "gradient" is used (depending on whether discrete is TRUE or FALSE), which are the two scale useful for discrete or gradient color scales, respectively.
discrete	Boolean indicating whether color aesthetic is discrete or not.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
aesthetics	A vector of names of the aesthetics that this scale should be applied to (e.g., c('color', 'fill')).
...	Additional arguments to pass to colorRampPalette() .

Examples

```

library(ggplot2)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_metro()

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_violin() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_metro(palette = "ice")

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Length, y = Petal.Width, color = Sepal.Length)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_color_metro(discrete = FALSE)

```

`scale_color_okabeito` *Okabe-Ito color palette*

Description

The Okabe-Ito color palette was proposed by Okabe and Ito (2008) as a qualitative color palette that is accessible to people with a variety of forms of color vision deficiency. In addition to being accessible, it includes 9 vivid colors that are readily nameable and include colors that correspond to major primary and secondary colors (e.g., red, yellow, blue).

Usage

```
scale_color_okabeito(  
  palette = "full",  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  order = 1:9,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_fill_okabeito(  
  palette = "full",  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  order = 1:9,  
  aesthetics = "fill",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_colour_okabeito(  
  palette = "full",  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  order = 1:9,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_colour_oi(  
  palette = "full",  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  order = 1:9,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_color_oi(  
  palette = "full",  
  reverse = FALSE,
```

```

    order = 1:9,
    aesthetics = "color",
    ...
  )

scale_fill_okabeito(
  palette = "full",
  reverse = FALSE,
  order = 1:9,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

```

Arguments

palette	Character name of palette. Depending on the color scale, can be one of "full", "ice", "rainbow", "complement", "contrast", "light" (for dark themes), "black_first", full_original, or black_first_original. The latter three options are especially for the Okabe-Ito color palette. The default is NULL and either "contrast" or "gradient" is used (depending on whether discrete is TRUE or FALSE), which are the two scale useful for discrete or gradient color scales, respectively.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
order	A vector of numbers from 1 to 9 indicating the order of colors to use (default: 1:9)
aesthetics	A vector of names of the aesthetics that this scale should be applied to (e.g., c('color', 'fill')).
...	Additional arguments to pass to <code>colorRampPalette()</code> .

Details

The Okabe-Ito palette is included in the base R `grDevices::palette.colors()`. These functions make this palette easier to use with *ggplot2*.

The original Okabe-Ito palette's "yellow" color is "#F0E442". This color is very bright and often does not show up well on white backgrounds (see [here](#) for a discussion of this issue). Accordingly, by default, this function uses a darker more "amber" color for "yellow" ("F5C710"). This color is the "yellow" color used in base R >4.0's [default color palette](#). The palettes "full" and "black_first" use this darker yellow color. For the original yellow color suggested by Okabe and Ito ("F0E442"), use palettes "full_original" or "black_first_original".

The Okabe-Ito palette is only available as a discrete palette. For color-accessible continuous variables, consider [the viridis palettes](#).

References

Okabe, M., & Ito, K. (2008). Color universal design (CUD): How to make figures and presentations that are friendly to colorblind people. <https://jfly.uni-koeln.de/color/#pallet> (Original work published 2002)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_okabeito()

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_violin() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_oi(palette = "black_first")

# for the original brighter yellow color suggested by Okabe and Ito
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_violin() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_oi(palette = "full")

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_violin() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_oi(order = c(1, 5, 6, 2, 4, 3, 7))
```

scale_color_pizza	<i>Pizza color palette</i>
-------------------	----------------------------

Description

The palette based on authentic neapolitan pizzas. Use `scale_color_pizza_d()` for *discrete* categories and `scale_color_pizza_c()` for a *continuous* scale.

Usage

```
scale_color_pizza(
  palette = "margherita",
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_color_pizza_d(
  palette = "margherita",
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
```

```
    ...
  )

scale_color_pizza_c(
  palette = "margherita",
  discrete = FALSE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_colour_pizza(
  palette = "margherita",
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_colour_pizza_c(
  palette = "margherita",
  discrete = FALSE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_colour_pizza_d(
  palette = "margherita",
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_fill_pizza(
  palette = "margherita",
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

scale_fill_pizza_d(
  palette = "margherita",
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
```

```

    ...
  )

  scale_fill_pizza_c(
    palette = "margherita",
    discrete = FALSE,
    reverse = FALSE,
    aesthetics = "fill",
    ...
  )

```

Arguments

palette	Pizza type. Can be "margherita" (default), "margherita crust", "diavola" or "diavola crust".
discrete	Boolean indicating whether color aesthetic is discrete or not.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
aesthetics	A vector of names of the aesthetics that this scale should be applied to (e.g., c('color', 'fill')).
...	Additional arguments to pass to colorRampPalette() .

Examples

```

library(ggplot2)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_pizza_d()

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Length, y = Petal.Width, color = Sepal.Length)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_color_pizza_c()

```

scale_color_see	<i>See color palette</i>
-----------------	--------------------------

Description

The See color palette. Use `scale_color_see_d()` for *discrete* categories and `scale_color_see_c()` for a *continuous* scale, or use the `discrete` argument in `scale_color_see()`.

Usage

```
scale_color_see(  
  palette = NULL,  
  discrete = TRUE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_color_see_d(  
  palette = NULL,  
  discrete = TRUE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_color_see_c(  
  palette = NULL,  
  discrete = FALSE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_colour_see(  
  palette = NULL,  
  discrete = TRUE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_colour_see_c(  
  palette = NULL,  
  discrete = FALSE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```
scale_colour_see_d(  
  palette = NULL,  
  discrete = TRUE,  
  reverse = FALSE,  
  aesthetics = "color",  
  ...  
)
```

```

scale_fill_see(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

scale_fill_see_d(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

scale_fill_see_c(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = FALSE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "fill",
  ...
)

```

Arguments

palette	Character name of palette. Depending on the color scale, can be one of "full", "ice", "rainbow", "complement", "contrast", "light" (for dark themes), "black_first", full_original, or black_first_original. The latter three options are especially for the Okabe-Ito color palette. The default is NULL and either "contrast" or "gradient" is used (depending on whether discrete is TRUE or FALSE), which are the two scale useful for discrete or gradient color scales, respectively.
discrete	Boolean indicating whether color aesthetic is discrete or not.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
aesthetics	A vector of names of the aesthetics that this scale should be applied to (e.g., c('color', 'fill')).
...	Additional arguments to pass to colorRampPalette() .

Examples

```

library(ggplot2)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  theme_modern() +

```

```

scale_fill_see()

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width, colour = Species)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_abyss() +
  scale_colour_see(palette = "light")

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Length, y = Petal.Width, color = Sepal.Length)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_color_see(discrete = FALSE)

```

scale_color_social *Social color palette*

Description

The palette based **Social colors**. Use `scale_color_social_d` for *discrete* categories and `scale_color_social_c` for a *continuous* scale, or use the `discrete` argument in `scale_color_social()`.

Usage

```

scale_color_social(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_color_social_d(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = TRUE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_color_social_c(
  palette = NULL,
  discrete = FALSE,
  reverse = FALSE,
  aesthetics = "color",
  ...
)

scale_colour_social(
  palette = NULL,

```

```
    discrete = TRUE,  
    reverse = FALSE,  
    aesthetics = "color",  
    ...  
  )  
  
  scale_colour_social_c(  
    palette = NULL,  
    discrete = FALSE,  
    reverse = FALSE,  
    aesthetics = "color",  
    ...  
  )  
  
  scale_colour_social_d(  
    palette = NULL,  
    discrete = TRUE,  
    reverse = FALSE,  
    aesthetics = "color",  
    ...  
  )  
  
  scale_fill_social(  
    palette = NULL,  
    discrete = TRUE,  
    reverse = FALSE,  
    aesthetics = "fill",  
    ...  
  )  
  
  scale_fill_social_d(  
    palette = NULL,  
    discrete = TRUE,  
    reverse = FALSE,  
    aesthetics = "fill",  
    ...  
  )  
  
  scale_fill_social_c(  
    palette = NULL,  
    discrete = FALSE,  
    reverse = FALSE,  
    aesthetics = "fill",  
    ...  
  )
```

Arguments

palette	Character name of palette. Depending on the color scale, can be one of "full", "ice", "rainbow", "complement", "contrast", "light" (for dark themes), "black_first", full_original, or black_first_original. The latter three options are especially for the Okabe-Ito color palette. The default is NULL and either "contrast" or "gradient" is used (depending on whether discrete is TRUE or FALSE), which are the two scale useful for discrete or gradient color scales, respectively.
discrete	Boolean indicating whether color aesthetic is discrete or not.
reverse	Boolean indicating whether the palette should be reversed.
aesthetics	A vector of names of the aesthetics that this scale should be applied to (e.g., c('color', 'fill')).
...	Additional arguments to pass to colorRampPalette() .

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_social()

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, fill = Species)) +
  geom_violin() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_fill_social(palette = "ice")

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Length, y = Petal.Width, color = Sepal.Length)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme_modern() +
  scale_color_social(discrete = FALSE)
```

see_colors

Extract See colors as hex codes

Description

Can be used to get the hex code of specific colors from the See color palette. Use `see_colors()` to see all available colors.

Usage

```
see_colors(...)
```

Arguments

... Character names of colors.

Value

A character vector with color-codes.

Examples

```
see_colors()
```

```
see_colors("indigo", "lime")
```

social_colors

Extract Social colors as hex codes

Description

Can be used to get the hex code of specific colors from the Social color palette. Use `social_colors()` to see all available colors.

Usage

```
social_colors(...)
```

Arguments

... Character names of colors.

Value

A character vector with color-codes.

Examples

```
social_colors()
```

```
social_colors("dark red", "teal")
```

 theme_abyss

Abyss theme

Description

A deep dark blue theme for ggplot.

Usage

```
theme_abyss(
  base_size = 11,
  base_family = "",
  plot.title.size = 1.35 * base_size,
  plot.title.face = "plain",
  plot.title.space = 1.8 * base_size,
  plot.title.position = "plot",
  legend.position = "right",
  axis.title.space = 1.8 * base_size,
  axis.text.space = base_size,
  legend.title.size = 1.2 * base_size,
  legend.text.size = 1.1 * base_size,
  axis.title.size = 1.2 * base_size,
  axis.title.face = "plain",
  axis.text.size = 1.1 * base_size,
  axis.text.angle = NULL,
  tags.size = 1.35 * base_size,
  tags.face = "bold",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

base_size	base font size, given in pts.
base_family	base font family
plot.title.size	Title size in pts. Can be "none".
plot.title.face	Title font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
plot.title.space	Title spacing.
plot.title.position	Alignment of the plot title/subtitle and caption. The setting for plot.title.position applies to both the title and the subtitle. A value of "panel" (the default) means that titles and/or caption are aligned to the plot panels. A value of "plot" means that titles and/or caption are aligned to the entire plot (minus any space for margins and plot tag).

legend.position	the default position of legends ("none", "left", "right", "bottom", "top", "inside")
axis.title.space	Axis title spacing.
axis.text.space	Axis text spacing, i.e. spacing between axis and the related labels.
legend.title.size	Legend elements text size in pts.
legend.text.size	Legend elements text size in pts. Can be "none".
axis.title.size	Axis title text size in pts.
axis.title.face	Axis font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
axis.text.size	Axis text size in pts.
axis.text.angle	Rotate the x axis labels.
tags.size	Tags text size in pts.
tags.face	Tags font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
...	Further arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::theme()</code> .

Note

Base elements like plot borders, titles etc. are scaling with `base_size`, i.e. when `base_size` is increased, all other relevant elements are increased in proportion to the base size, to ensure proper scaling of the plot. Set arguments for the related elements explicitly to define custom sizes.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Width, y = Sepal.Length)) +
  geom_point(color = "white") +
  theme_abyss()
```

theme_azurelight	<i>Azurelight theme</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

A light-blue, clear theme for ggplot with reduced usage of panel grids.

Usage

```

theme_azurelight(
  base_size = 11,
  base_family = "",
  plot.title.size = 1.35 * base_size,
  plot.title.face = "plain",
  plot.title.space = 1.8 * base_size,
  plot.title.position = "plot",
  legend.position = "right",
  axis.title.space = 1.8 * base_size,
  axis.text.space = base_size,
  legend.title.size = 1.2 * base_size,
  legend.text.size = 1.1 * base_size,
  axis.title.size = 1.2 * base_size,
  axis.title.face = "plain",
  axis.text.size = 1.1 * base_size,
  axis.text.angle = NULL,
  tags.size = 1.35 * base_size,
  tags.face = "bold",
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>base_size</code>	base font size, given in pts.
<code>base_family</code>	base font family
<code>plot.title.size</code>	Title size in pts. Can be "none".
<code>plot.title.face</code>	Title font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
<code>plot.title.space</code>	Title spacing.
<code>plot.title.position</code>	Alignment of the plot title/subtitle and caption. The setting for <code>plot.title.position</code> applies to both the title and the subtitle. A value of "panel" (the default) means that titles and/or caption are aligned to the plot panels. A value of "plot" means that titles and/or caption are aligned to the entire plot (minus any space for margins and plot tag).
<code>legend.position</code>	the default position of legends ("none", "left", "right", "bottom", "top", "inside")
<code>axis.title.space</code>	Axis title spacing.
<code>axis.text.space</code>	Axis text spacing, i.e. spacing between axis and the related labels.
<code>legend.title.size</code>	Legend elements text size in pts.

```

legend.text.size      Legend elements text size in pts. Can be "none".
axis.title.size       Axis title text size in pts.
axis.title.face       Axis font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
axis.text.size        Axis text size in pts.
axis.text.angle       Rotate the x axis labels.
tags.size             Tags text size in pts.
tags.face             Tags font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
...                  Further arguments passed to ggplot2::theme().

```

Note

Base elements like plot borders, titles etc. are scaling with `base_size`, i.e. when `base_size` is increased, all other relevant elements are increased in proportion to the base size, to ensure proper scaling of the plot. Set arguments for the related elements explicitly to define custom sizes.

Examples

```

library(ggplot2)
library(see)

data(iris)

ggplot(iris, aes(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, colour = Species)) +
  geom_point2(size = 2.5) +
  scale_color_social() +
  theme_azurelight()

```

theme_blackboard	<i>Blackboard dark theme</i>
------------------	------------------------------

Description

A modern, sleek and dark theme for ggplot.

Usage

```

theme_blackboard(
  base_size = 11,
  base_family = "",
  plot.title.size = 1.35 * base_size,
  plot.title.face = "plain",
  plot.title.space = 1.8 * base_size,
  plot.title.position = "plot",

```

```

legend.position = "right",
axis.title.space = 1.8 * base_size,
axis.text.space = base_size,
legend.title.size = 1.2 * base_size,
legend.text.size = 1.1 * base_size,
axis.title.size = 1.2 * base_size,
axis.title.face = "plain",
axis.text.size = 1.1 * base_size,
axis.text.angle = NULL,
tags.size = 1.35 * base_size,
tags.face = "bold",
...
)

```

Arguments

<code>base_size</code>	base font size, given in pts.
<code>base_family</code>	base font family
<code>plot.title.size</code>	Title size in pts. Can be "none".
<code>plot.title.face</code>	Title font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
<code>plot.title.space</code>	Title spacing.
<code>plot.title.position</code>	Alignment of the plot title/subtitle and caption. The setting for <code>plot.title.position</code> applies to both the title and the subtitle. A value of "panel" (the default) means that titles and/or caption are aligned to the plot panels. A value of "plot" means that titles and/or caption are aligned to the entire plot (minus any space for margins and plot tag).
<code>legend.position</code>	the default position of legends ("none", "left", "right", "bottom", "top", "inside")
<code>axis.title.space</code>	Axis title spacing.
<code>axis.text.space</code>	Axis text spacing, i.e. spacing between axis and the related labels.
<code>legend.title.size</code>	Legend elements text size in pts.
<code>legend.text.size</code>	Legend elements text size in pts. Can be "none".
<code>axis.title.size</code>	Axis title text size in pts.
<code>axis.title.face</code>	Axis font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
<code>axis.text.size</code>	Axis text size in pts.

axis.text.angle	Rotate the x axis labels.
tags.size	Tags text size in pts.
tags.face	Tags font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
...	Further arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::theme()</code> .

Note

Base elements like plot borders, titles etc. are scaling with `base_size`, i.e. when `base_size` is increased, all other relevant elements are increased in proportion to the base size, to ensure proper scaling of the plot. Set arguments for the related elements explicitly to define custom sizes.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Width, y = Sepal.Length)) +
  geom_point(color = see_colors("lime")) +
  theme_blackboard()
```

 theme_lucid

Lucid theme

Description

A light, clear theme for ggplot.

Usage

```
theme_lucid(
  base_size = 11,
  base_family = "",
  plot.title.size = 1.1 * base_size,
  plot.title.face = "plain",
  plot.title.space = 1.35 * base_size,
  plot.title.position = "plot",
  legend.position = "right",
  axis.title.space = 0.9 * base_size,
  axis.text.space = base_size,
  legend.title.size = base_size,
  legend.text.size = 0.9 * base_size,
  axis.title.size = base_size,
  axis.title.face = "plain",
  axis.text.size = 0.9 * base_size,
  axis.text.angle = NULL,
  tags.size = base_size,
```

```
tags.face = "plain",
...
)
```

Arguments

<code>base_size</code>	base font size, given in pts.
<code>base_family</code>	base font family
<code>plot.title.size</code>	Title size in pts. Can be "none".
<code>plot.title.face</code>	Title font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
<code>plot.title.space</code>	Title spacing.
<code>plot.title.position</code>	Alignment of the plot title/subtitle and caption. The setting for <code>plot.title.position</code> applies to both the title and the subtitle. A value of "panel" (the default) means that titles and/or caption are aligned to the plot panels. A value of "plot" means that titles and/or caption are aligned to the entire plot (minus any space for margins and plot tag).
<code>legend.position</code>	the default position of legends ("none", "left", "right", "bottom", "top", "inside")
<code>axis.title.space</code>	Axis title spacing.
<code>axis.text.space</code>	Axis text spacing, i.e. spacing between axis and the related labels.
<code>legend.title.size</code>	Legend elements text size in pts.
<code>legend.text.size</code>	Legend elements text size in pts. Can be "none".
<code>axis.title.size</code>	Axis title text size in pts.
<code>axis.title.face</code>	Axis font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
<code>axis.text.size</code>	Axis text size in pts.
<code>axis.text.angle</code>	Rotate the x axis labels.
<code>tags.size</code>	Tags text size in pts.
<code>tags.face</code>	Tags font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::theme()</code> .

Note

Base elements like plot borders, titles etc. are scaling with `base_size`, i.e. when `base_size` is increased, all other relevant elements are increased in proportion to the base size, to ensure proper scaling of the plot. Set arguments for the related elements explicitly to define custom sizes.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Width, y = Sepal.Length)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_color_metro() +
  theme_lucid()
```

 theme_modern

The easystats' minimal theme

Description

A modern, sleek and elegant theme for ggplot.

Usage

```
theme_modern(
  base_size = 11,
  base_family = "",
  plot.title.size = 1.35 * base_size,
  plot.title.face = "plain",
  plot.title.space = 1.8 * base_size,
  plot.title.position = "plot",
  legend.position = "right",
  axis.title.space = 1.8 * base_size,
  axis.text.space = base_size,
  legend.title.size = 1.2 * base_size,
  legend.text.size = 1.1 * base_size,
  axis.title.size = 1.2 * base_size,
  axis.title.face = "plain",
  axis.text.size = 1.1 * base_size,
  axis.text.angle = NULL,
  tags.size = 1.35 * base_size,
  tags.face = "bold",
  show.ticks = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

base_size	base font size, given in pts.
base_family	base font family
plot.title.size	Title size in pts. Can be "none".

<code>plot.title.face</code>	Title font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
<code>plot.title.space</code>	Title spacing.
<code>plot.title.position</code>	Alignment of the plot title/subtitle and caption. The setting for <code>plot.title.position</code> applies to both the title and the subtitle. A value of "panel" (the default) means that titles and/or caption are aligned to the plot panels. A value of "plot" means that titles and/or caption are aligned to the entire plot (minus any space for margins and plot tag).
<code>legend.position</code>	the default position of legends ("none", "left", "right", "bottom", "top", "inside")
<code>axis.title.space</code>	Axis title spacing.
<code>axis.text.space</code>	Axis text spacing, i.e. spacing between axis and the related labels.
<code>legend.title.size</code>	Legend elements text size in pts.
<code>legend.text.size</code>	Legend elements text size in pts. Can be "none".
<code>axis.title.size</code>	Axis title text size in pts.
<code>axis.title.face</code>	Axis font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
<code>axis.text.size</code>	Axis text size in pts.
<code>axis.text.angle</code>	Rotate the x axis labels.
<code>tags.size</code>	Tags text size in pts.
<code>tags.face</code>	Tags font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
<code>show.ticks</code>	Logical, if TRUE, adds inner tick marks to the plot and slightly increases the padding between axis and the related labels.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::theme()</code> .

Note

Base elements like plot borders, titles etc. are scaling with `base_size`, i.e. when `base_size` is increased, all other relevant elements are increased in proportion to the base size, to ensure proper scaling of the plot. Set arguments for the related elements explicitly to define custom sizes.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(see)

ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Width, y = Sepal.Length, color = Species)) +
  geom_point() +
```

```

    scale_color_see() +
    theme_modern()

# for a slightly better orientation, tick marks can be added
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Width, y = Sepal.Length, color = Species)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_color_see() +
  theme_modern(show.ticks = TRUE)

```

theme_radar

Themes for radar plots

Description

theme_radar() is a light, clear theme for ggplot radar-plots, while theme_radar_dark() is a dark variant of theme_radar().

Usage

```

theme_radar(
  base_size = 11,
  base_family = "",
  plot.title.size = 12,
  plot.title.face = "plain",
  plot.title.space = 15,
  plot.title.position = "plot",
  legend.position = "right",
  axis.title.space = 15,
  legend.title.size = 11,
  legend.text.size = 10,
  axis.title.size = 11,
  axis.title.face = "plain",
  axis.text.size = 10,
  axis.text.angle = NULL,
  tags.size = 11,
  tags.face = "plain"
)

```

```

theme_radar_dark(
  base_size = 11,
  base_family = "",
  plot.title.size = 12,
  plot.title.face = "plain",
  plot.title.space = 15,
  legend.position = "right",
  axis.title.space = 15,
  legend.title.size = 11,
  legend.text.size = 10,

```

```

axis.title.size = 11,
axis.title.face = "plain",
axis.text.size = 10,
axis.text.angle = NULL,
tags.size = 11,
tags.face = "plain"
)

```

Arguments

<code>base_size</code>	base font size, given in pts.
<code>base_family</code>	base font family
<code>plot.title.size</code>	Title size in pts. Can be "none".
<code>plot.title.face</code>	Title font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
<code>plot.title.space</code>	Title spacing.
<code>plot.title.position</code>	Alignment of the plot title/subtitle and caption. The setting for <code>plot.title.position</code> applies to both the title and the subtitle. A value of "panel" (the default) means that titles and/or caption are aligned to the plot panels. A value of "plot" means that titles and/or caption are aligned to the entire plot (minus any space for margins and plot tag).
<code>legend.position</code>	the default position of legends ("none", "left", "right", "bottom", "top", "inside")
<code>axis.title.space</code>	Axis title spacing.
<code>legend.title.size</code>	Legend elements text size in pts.
<code>legend.text.size</code>	Legend elements text size in pts. Can be "none".
<code>axis.title.size</code>	Axis title text size in pts.
<code>axis.title.face</code>	Axis font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").
<code>axis.text.size</code>	Axis text size in pts.
<code>axis.text.angle</code>	Rotate the x axis labels.
<code>tags.size</code>	Tags text size in pts.
<code>tags.face</code>	Tags font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic").

See Also

[coord_radar\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

data <- datawizard::reshape_longer(
  aggregate(iris[-5], list(Species = iris$Species), mean),
  c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width", "Petal.Length", "Petal.Width")
)

ggplot(
  data,
  aes(
    x = name,
    y = value,
    color = Species,
    group = Species,
    fill = Species
  )
) +
  geom_polygon(linewidth = 1, alpha = 0.1) +
  coord_radar() +
  theme_radar()
```

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