Package ‘ggsignif’

June 14, 2021

Type Package

Title Significance Brackets for ‘ggplot2’

Version 0.6.2

Description Enrich your ‘ggplots’ with group-wise comparisons. This package provides an easy way to indicate if two groups are significantly different. Commonly this is shown by a bracket on top connecting the groups of interest which itself is annotated with the level of significance (NS, *, **, ***). The package provides a single layer (geom_signif()) that takes the groups for comparison and the test (t.test(), wilcox.test() etc.) as arguments and adds the annotation to the plot.

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VignetteBuilder knitr

Encoding UTF-8

Language en-US

Imports ggplot2 (>= 3.3.3)

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, spelling, testthat, vdiffr (>= 1.0.0)

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NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

stat_signif ................................................................. 2

Index

stat_signif Create significance layer

Description

Create significance layer

Usage

stat_signif(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  comparisons = NULL,
  test = "wilcox.test",
  test.args = NULL,
  annotations = NULL,
  map_signif_level = FALSE,
  y_position = NULL,
  xmin = NULL,
  xmax = NULL,
  margin_top = 0.05,
  step_increase = 0,
  tip_length = 0.03,
  size = 0.5,
  textsize = 3.88,
  family = "",
  vjust = 0,
  parse = FALSE,
  manual = FALSE,
  ...
)

geom_signif(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "signif",
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
Arguments

mapping  Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes() or aes_(). If specified and inherit.aes = TRUE (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping.

data     The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
          If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot().
          A data.frame, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See fortify() for which variables will be created.
          A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a data.frame, and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. ~ head(.x,10)).

position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

na.rm    If FALSE (the default), removes missing values with a warning. If TRUE silently removes missing values.

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.

inherit.aes  If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn’t inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders().
comparisons A list of length-2 vectors. The entries in the vector are either the names of 2 values on the x-axis or the 2 integers that correspond to the index of the columns of interest.
test the name of the statistical test that is applied to the values of the 2 columns (e.g. t.test, wilcox.test etc.). If you implement a custom test make sure that it returns a list that has an entry called p.value.
test.args additional arguments for the test method
annotations character vector with alternative annotations, if not null test is ignored
map_signif_level Boolean value, if the p-value are directly written as annotation or asterisks are used instead. Alternatively one can provide a named numeric vector to create custom mappings from p-values to annotation: For example: c("***"=0.001,"**"=0.01,"*"=0.05). Alternatively, one can provide a function that takes a numeric argument (the p-value) and returns a string.
y_position numeric vector with the y positions of the brackets
xmin numeric vector with the positions of the left sides of the brackets
xmax numeric vector with the positions of the right sides of the brackets
margin_top numeric vector how much higher that the maximum value that bars start as fraction of total height
step_increase numeric vector with the increase in fraction of total height for every additional comparison to minimize overlap.
tip_length numeric vector with the fraction of total height that the bar goes down to indicate the precise column
size change the width of the lines of the bracket
textsize change the size of the text
family change the font used for the text
vjust move the text up or down relative to the bracket
parse If TRUE, the labels will be parsed into expressions and displayed as described in ?plotmath.
manual Boolean flag that indicates that the parameters are provided with a data.frame. This option is necessary if one wants to plot different annotations per facet.
extend_line Numeric that allows to shorten (negative values) or extend (positive value) the horizontal line between groups for each comparison; defaults to 0.

Examples
## Not run:
library(ggplot2)
library(ggsignif)
```r
stat_signif

```
Index

aes(), 3
aes_(), 3

borders(), 3

fortify(), 3

geom_signif(stat_signif), 2
ggplot(), 3

stat_signif, 2