Package ‘rbokeh’

May 26, 2020

Title  R Interface for Bokeh
Version  0.5.1
Description  A native R plotting library that provides a flexible declarative interface for creating interactive web-based graphics, backed by the Bokeh visualization library <https://bokeh.pydata.org/>.

BugReports  https://github.com/bokeh/rbokeh/issues
License  MIT + file LICENSE
LazyData  true
NeedsCompilation  no
Imports  htmlwidgets (>= 0.5), maps, methods, jsonlite, digest, hexbin, lazyeval, pryr, magrittr, ggplot2, scales, gistr
Suggests  testthat, data.table, lattice, lintr, roxygen2 (>= 5.0.0), latticeExtra, knitr, rmarkdown
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RoxygenNote  7.1.0
Encoding  UTF-8
VignetteBuilder  knitr
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**rbokeh-package**

---

**rbokeh: R interface for Bokeh**

---

**Description**

Details

For full documentation on the package, visit https://hafen.github.io/rbokeh

---

**bk_default_theme**

**Themes**

---

**Description**

Themes

---

**Usage**

bk_default_theme()

bk_ggplot_theme()

---

**bokeh_render_json**

**Plot a Bokeh JSON specification**

---

**Description**

Take a path to a Bokeh JSON plot specification file and render it in the browser.

**Usage**

bokeh_render_json(json_file)

**Arguments**

json_file path to json file

**Note**

This is mainly useful for development / debugging purposes for reading in json created from another platform like Python, or to be used with tweaking json output from print_model_json.

**See Also**

print_model_json
**b_eval**

*Eval lazy symbol*

---

**Description**

Evaluate the argument from the env it came from, or from within the data. The arg supplied to the returned function must be lazy.

**Usage**

```r
b_eval(data)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` data set to be used for evaluation. May be `NULL`.

**Value**

a function that takes in one lazy argument to be evaluated

---

**catjitter**

*Add a small amount of (rbokeh-compatible) noise to a character vector*

---

**Description**

Add a small amount of (rbokeh-compatible) noise to a character vector

**Usage**

```r
catjitter(x, factor = 0.5)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` numeric vector to which jitter should be added
- `factor` a factor between 0 and 1 that

**Examples**

```r
figure(data = lattice::singer) %>%
  ly_points(catjitter(voice.part), jitter(height), color = "black") %>%
  ly_boxplot(voice.part, height, with_outliers = FALSE)
```
### console_callback

#### Specify a console callback

**Description**

This registers a callback that simply prints the callback objects in the javascript console of your web browser. A probably more useful callback is the `debug_callback` which will place you inside a debugger in your web browser allowing you to inspect the callback objects.

**Usage**

```r
custom_callback()
```

**Examples**

```r
figure() %>%
  ly_points(1:10) %>%
  x_range(callback = console_callback()) %>%
  y_range(callback = console_callback())
```

### custom_callback

#### Specify a custom callback

**Description**

This registers a callback that allows you to specify your own custom callback javascript code. A probably more useful callback to use in conjunction with this for working on the javascript code is the `debug_callback` which will place you inside a debugger in your web browser allowing you to inspect the callback objects.

**Usage**

```r
custom_callback(code, lnames = NULL, args = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `code` a string of javascript callback code
- `lnames` vector of layer names to be made available inside the callback in addition to the default callback objects (see details)
- `args` named list of additional references to objects to be addressable in the callback
Details

If we add a layer and provide it, for example the lname "points", then if we refer to it using the lnames parameter to the callback, several objects will be made available inside the callback for you to access, given the names "points_data", "points_glyph", "points_glyph_rend", "points_hov_glyph", "points ns_glyph", all pointers to different objects associated with the "points" layer that your callback can manipulate.

Examples

# hover over the blue points and make the orange points move
figure(title = "hover a blue point") %>%
  ly_points(1:10, lname = "blue", lgroup = "g1") %>%
  ly_points(2:12, lname = "orange", lgroup = "g1") %>%
tool_hover(custom_callback(
  code = "debugger;if(cb_data.index["Var1d"].indices.length > 0)
          orange_data.get("data").x[cb_data.index["Var1d"].indices] += 0.1
          orange_data.trigger('change', "orange", "blue")
), "blue")

---

**data_name_list**

List of all types of data name structures that could appear

---

**Description**

List of all types of data name structures that could appear

**Usage**

data_name_list()

---

**debug_callback**

Specify a "debug" callback

---

**Description**

This registers a callback that simply places you inside a debugger in your web browser allowing you to inspect the callback objects.

**Usage**

dbgl_cubcall(lnames = NULL, args = NULL)
Arguments

lnames  vector of layer names to be made available inside the callback in addition to the default callback objects (see custom_callback for details)

args  named list of additional references to objects to be addressable in the callback

Examples

```r
figure() %>%
  ly_points(1:10, lname = "points") %>%
  tool_tap(debug_callback("points"), "points")
```

---

**elements** "Periodic Table" dataset

Description

Data for periodic table of the elements

Usage

elements

Examples

```r
# prepare data
elements <- subset(elements, !is.na(group))
elements$group <- as.character(elements$group)
elements$period <- as.character(elements$period)

# add colors for groups
metals <- c("alkali metal", "alkaline earth metal", "halogen", "metal", "metalloid", "noble gas", "nonmetal", "transition metal")
colors <- c("#a6cee3", "#f7b6d3", "#8c564b", "#bea353", "#b9e3e3", "#8b80ff", "#f9a4d4", "#e0475e")
elements$color <- colors[match(elements$metal, metals)]
elements$type <- elements$metal

# make coordinates for labels
elements$symx <- paste(elements$group, ":0.1", sep = "")
elements$numbery <- paste(elements$period, ":0.8", sep = "")
elements$massy <- paste(elements$period, ":0.15", sep = "")
elements$namey <- paste(elements$period, ":0.3", sep = "")

# create figure
p <- figure(title = "Periodic Table", tools = ",
  ylim = as.character(c(7:1)), xlim = as.character(1:18),
```
figure

Initialize a Bokeh figure

Description

Initialize a Bokeh figure

Usage

```r
figure(
  data = NULL,
  width = NULL,
  height = NULL,
  title = NULL,
  xlab = NULL,
  ylab = NULL,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  padding_factor = 0.07,
  xgrid = TRUE,
  ygrid = FALSE, xlab = "", ylab = "",
  height = 600, width = 1200) %>%

# plot rectangles
ly_crect(group, period, data = elements, 0.9, 0.9,
  fill_color = color, line_color = color, fill_alpha = 0.6,
  hover = list(name, atomic.number, type, atomic.mass,
               electronic.configuration)) %>%

# add symbol text
ly_text(symx, period, text = symbol, data = elements,
  font_style = "bold", font_size = "15pt",
  align = "left", baseline = "middle") %>%

# add atomic number text
ly_text(symx, numbery, text = atomic.number, data = elements,
  font_size = "9pt", align = "left", baseline = "middle") %>%

# add name text
ly_text(symx, namey, text = name, data = elements,
  font_size = "6pt", align = "left", baseline = "middle") %>%

# add atomic mass text
ly_text(symx, massy, text = atomic.mass, data = elements,
  font_size = "6pt", align = "left", baseline = "middle")
```

ygrid = TRUE,
xaxes = "below",
yaxes = "left",
legend_location = "top_right",
tools = c("pan", "wheel_zoom", "box_zoom", "reset", "save", "help"),
theme = getOption("bokeh_theme"),
toolbar_location = "above",
h_symmetry = TRUE,
v_symmetry = FALSE,
logo = NULL,
lod_factor = 10,
lod_interval = 300,
lod_threshold = NULL,
lod_timeout = 500,
webgl = FALSE,
...  
)

Arguments

data data to be supplied to all layers, if the layer doesn’t supply a data value
width figure width in pixels
height figure height in pixels
title a title to display above the plot. - "title" is also the prefix for a set of Text Properties, so you can set the font for the title with the parameter text_font.
xlab label for x axis
ylab label for y axis
xlim the extent of the plotting area in the x-dimension (will be computed automatically if not specified).
ylim the extent of the plotting area in the y-dimension (will be computed automatically if not specified).
padding_factor if limits are not specified, by what factor should the extents of the data be padded
xgrid whether to draw x axis grid lines
ygrid whether to draw y axis grid lines
xaxes where to put x axis, or FALSE if no x axis ticks / labels
yaxes where to put y axis, or FALSE if no y axis ticks / labels
legend_location ("top_right", "top_left", "bottom_left", "bottom_right") the location where the legend should draw itself, or NULL to omit the legend

tools character vector of interactivity tools options (acceptable values are: "pan", "wheel_zoom", "box_zoom", "reset", "save", "help"). Additionally, tool functions can be called on a figure to specify more control - see the "See Also" section below for a list of tool functions. If NULL, the toolbar will not be drawn. If "" the toolbar will be drawn but no tools will be added by default.
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<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>theme</td>
<td>an rbokeh theme to use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toolbar_location</td>
<td>('above', 'below', 'left', 'right') Where the toolbar will be located. If set to NULL, no toolbar will be attached to the plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h_symmetry</td>
<td>(logical) Whether the total horizontal padding on both sides of the plot will be made equal (the left or right padding amount, whichever is larger).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v_symmetry</td>
<td>(logical) Whether the total vertical padding on both sides of the plot will be made equal (the top or bottom padding amount, whichever is larger).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logo</td>
<td>('normal', 'grey') What version of the Bokeh logo to display on the toolbar. If set to NULL, no logo will be displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lod_factor</td>
<td>(integer) Decimation factor to use when applying level-of-detail decimation (see &quot;Controlling level of detail&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lod_interval</td>
<td>(integer) Interval (in ms) during which an interactive tool event will enable level-of-detail downsampling (see &quot;Controlling level of detail&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lod_threshold</td>
<td>(integer) A number of data points, above which level-of-detail downsampling may be performed by glyph renderers. Set to NULL to disable any level-of-detail downsampling (see &quot;Controlling level of detail&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lod_timeout</td>
<td>(integer) Timeout (in ms) for checking whether interactive tool events are still occurring. Once level-of-detail mode is enabled, a check is made every lod_timeout ms. If no interactive tool events have happened, level-of-detail mode is disabled (see &quot;Controlling level of detail&quot;).</td>
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<tr>
<td>webgl</td>
<td>(logical) should webgl be used for rendering?</td>
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Controlling level of detail

Although the HTML canvas can comfortably display tens or even hundreds of thousands of glyphs, doing so can have adverse affects on interactive performance. In order to accommodate large-ish (but not enormous) data sizes, Bokeh plots offer "Level of Detail" (LOD) capability in the client.

The basic idea is that during interactive operations (e.g., panning or zooming), the plot only draws some small fraction data points. This hopefully allows the general sense of the interaction to be preserved mid-flight, while maintaining interactive performance. See the lod_ parameters for information on how to control this.

See Also

Layers to add to a figure: ly_abline; ly_annular_wedge; ly_annulus; ly_arc; ly_bezier; ly_boxplot; ly_contour; ly_crect; ly_curve; ly_density; ly_hist; ly_image_url; ly_image; ly_lines; ly_map; ly_multi_line; ly_oval; ly_patch; ly_points; ly_polygons; ly_quadratic; ly_quartile; ly_ray; ly_segments; ly_text; ly_wedge Tools to add to a figure: tool_box_select; tool_box_zoom; tool_crosshair; tool_lasso_select; tool_reset; tool_resize; tool_save; tool_wheel_zoom Other figure types: grid_plot; gmap

Examples

```r
figure() %>% ly_points(1:10)
```
figure_data

Retrieves rbokeh figure data.

Usage

figure_data(fig)

Arguments

fig  

rbokeh figure

flightfreq

Flight frequency dataset

Description

Daily counts of domestic flights in the U.S. from 1999 to mid-2008.

Usage

flightfreq

Examples

p <- figure(width = 1000) %>%
  ly_points(date, Freq, data = flightfreq,
            hover = list(date, Freq, dow), size = 5) %>%
  ly_abline(v = as.Date("2001-09-11"))
p
get_object_refs

Get object ids and types from a figure

Description

Get object ids and types from a figure

Usage

get_object.refs(fig)

Arguments

fig a figure object

get_object_refs(fig)

Arguments

fig a figure object

gmap

Initialize a Bokeh Google Map plot

Description

Initialize a Bokeh Google Map plot

Usage

gmap(
    lat = 0,
    lng = 0,
    zoom = 0,
    api_key = NULL,
    map_type = "hybrid",
    map_style = NULL,
    width = 480,
    height = 480,
    title = NULL,
    xlab = NULL,
    ylab = NULL,
    xlim = NULL,
    ylim = NULL,
    padding_factor = 0.07,
    xgrid = FALSE,
    ygrid = FALSE,
    xaxes = FALSE,
    yaxes = FALSE,
    tools = c("pan", "wheel_zoom", "save"),
    theme = getOption("bokeh_theme")
)
Arguments

- **lat**: latitude where the map should be centered
- **lng**: longitude where the map should be centered
- **zoom**: initial **zoom level** to use when displaying the map
- **api_key**: Google Maps API key
- **map_type**: **map type** to use for the plot - one of "hybrid", "satellite", "roadmap", "terrain"
- **map_style**: a json string of a Google Maps style - see **gmap_style**
- **width**: figure width in pixels
- **height**: figure width in pixels
- **title**: a title to display above the plot. - "title" is also the prefix for a set of Text Properties, so you can set the font for the title with the parameter text_font.
- **xlab**: label for x axis
- **ylab**: label for y axis
- **xlim**: the extent of the plotting area in the x-dimension (will be computed automatically if not specified).
- **ylim**: the extent of the plotting area in the y-dimension (will be computed automatically if not specified).
- **padding_factor**: if limits are not specified, by what factor should the extents of the data be padded
- **xgrid**: whether to draw x axis grid lines
- **ygrid**: whether to draw y axis grid lines
- **xaxes**: where to put x axis, or FALSE if no x axis ticks / labels
- **yaxes**: where to put y axis, or FALSE if no y axis ticks / labels
- **tools**: character vector of interactivity tools options (acceptable values are: "pan", "wheel_zoom", "box_zoom", "resize", "crosshair", "box_select", "lasso_select", "reset", "save", "help"). Additionally, tool functions can be called on a figure to specify more control - see the "See Also" section below for a list of tool functions. If NULL, the toolbar will not be drawn. If "" the toolbar will be drawn but no tools will be added by default.
- **theme**: an rbokeh theme to use

**Note**

This can be used in the same way as **figure**, adding layers on top of the Google Map. There is an open issue documenting points appearing to sometimes be a few pixels off from their intended location. Google has its own terms of service for using Google Maps API and any use of rbokeh with Google Maps must be within Google's Terms of Service

**See Also**

- **gmap_style**
gmap_style

Examples

# custom map style
gmap(lat = 40.74, lng = -73.95, zoom = 11,
    width = 600, height = 600,
    map_style = gmap_style("blue_water"))

## Not run:
gmap(title = "NYC taxi pickups January 2013",
    lat = 40.74, lng = -73.95, zoom = 11,
    map_type = "roadmap", width = 1000, height = 800) %>%
    ly_hexbin(nyctaxihex, alpha = 0.5,
        palette = "Spectral10", trans = log, inv = exp)

## End(Not run)

---

**gmap_style**

*Get a Google Map Style*

**Description**

Get a Google Map Style

**Usage**

```r
    gmap_style(name)
```

**Arguments**

- `name` name of map style to retrieve (see details)

**Details**

This function provides Google Maps themes that can be passed to the `map_style` argument of `gmap`. Currently the most popular styles from [https://snazzymaps.com](https://snazzymaps.com) are available. You can also visit this site or others to specify a custom `map_style`. Available styles are: "subtle_grayscale", "shades_of_grey", "blue_water", "pale_dawn", "blue_essence", "apple_mapsesque", "midnight_commander", "light_monochrome", "paper", "retro", "flat_map", "cool_grey".

**See Also**

`gmap`
Examples

```r
# custom map style
gmap(lat = 40.74, lng = -73.95, zoom = 11,
    width = 600, height = 600,
    map_style = gmap_style("blue_water"))

## Not run:
gmap(title = "NYC taxi pickups January 2013",
    lat = 40.74, lng = -73.95, zoom = 11,
    map_type = "roadmap", width = 1000, height = 800) %>%
    ly_hexbin(nyctaxihex, alpha = 0.5,
        palette = "Spectral10", trans = log, inv = exp)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**grid_plot**

Create a Bokeh grid plot from a list of Bokeh figures

**Description**

Create a Bokeh grid plot from a list of Bokeh figures

**Usage**

```r
grid_plot(
    figs,
    width = NULL,
    height = NULL,
    nrow = 1,
    ncol = 1,
    byrow = TRUE,
    xlim = NULL,
    ylim = NULL,
    logo = NULL,
    same_axes = FALSE,
    simplify_axes = TRUE,
    y_margin = NULL,
    x_margin = NULL,
    link_data = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `figs` list of Bokeh figures - see details for what is acceptable
- `width` width of the entire grid plot in pixels - if NULL, the sum of the grid widths of columns will be used - if not NULL, the widths of the plots will be proportionately shrunk to meet the specified width
height

height of the entire grid plot in pixels - if NULL, the sum of the grid heights of rows will be used - if not NULL, the heights of the plots will be proportionately shrunk to meet the specified height

nrow

number of rows in the grid

ncol

number of columns in the grid

byrow

populate the grid by row according to the order of figure elements supplied in params

xlim

the extent of the plotting area in the x-dimension to be applied to every panel (original individual panel limits will be honored if not specified).

ylim

the extent of the plotting area in the y-dimension to be applied to every panel (original individual panel limits will be honored if not specified).

logo

(‘normal’, ‘grey’) What version of the Bokeh logo to display on the toolbar. If set to NULL, no logo will be displayed.

same_axes

logical or vector of two logics specifying whether the x and/or y axis limits should be the same for each plot in the grid

simplify_axes

logical or vector of logics specifying whether to simplify the x and/or y axes (only show the axes along the bottom and left sides of the grid) - only valid if same_axes is TRUE for the axis

x_margin, y_margin

specify the margin space in pixels to be left for axes when using simplify_axes=TRUE

link_data

logical - should an attempt be made to join the data sources of each plot for linked brushing? (see details)

Details

The figs parameter can either be a list of figures or a list of lists of figures. If the latter, the list structure will determine the layout, with each super-list of figures defining a single row of the grid. If the former, the parameters nrow and ncol and byrow are used to determine the layout. The grid is from top to bottom left to right.

If link_data is TRUE, then an effort will be made to link all data sources that are common among the different figures in the plot. Note that at this point, only data sources that are specified in the data argument to the different layer functions are checked.

Examples

```r
idx <- split(1:150, iris$Species)
figs <- lapply(idx, function(x) {
  figure(width = 300, height = 300) %>%
  ly_points(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, data = iris[x, ],
    hover = list(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width))
})

# 1 row, 3 columns
grid_plot(figs)
# specify xlim and ylim to be applied to all panels
grid_plot(figs, xlim = c(4, 8), ylim = c(1.5, 4.5))
```
Add an "abline" layer to a Bokeh figure

**Description**

Draws one or more straight lines.
Usage

ly_abline(
  fig,
  a = NULL,
  b = NULL,
  v = NULL,
  h = NULL,
  coef = NULL,
  color = "black",
  alpha = NULL,
  width = 1,
  type = 1,
  legend = NULL,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments

fig figure to modify
a, b the intercept and slope of the line(s) to draw
v the x value(s) for vertical lines
h the y value(s) for horizontal lines
coef a vector of length two giving the intercept and slope
color color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'
alpha transparency value for the line between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
width stroke width in units of pixels
type an integer between 1 and 6 matching the lty property in par or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
legend either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)
lname layer name
lgroup layer group
... additional parameters for fine control over line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Mapped plot attributes and legends

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the data argument, columns of data can be used to specify various plot attributes such as color, etc. For example, with ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species), the Species variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here,
Species is "mapped" to the color attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

Additional parameters

- `line_join`: how path segments should be joined together 'miter' 'round' 'bevel'
- `line_cap`: how path segments should be terminated 'butt' 'round' 'square'
- `line_dash`: an integer between 1 and 6 matching the lty property in `par` or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- `line_dash_offset`: the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from

See Also


Examples

```r
z <- lm(dist ~ speed, data = cars)
p <- figure() %>%
  ly_points(cars, hover = cars) %>%
  ly_lines(lowess(cars), legend = "lowess") %>%
  ly_abline(z, type = 2, legend = "lm", width = 2)
p

# abline with mixed axes for h and v
figure() %>%
  ly_points(1:26, letters) %>%
  ly_abline(h = "j") %>%
  ly_abline(v = 10)

# multiple hv lines
figure() %>%
  ly_points(1:10) %>%
  ly_abline(v = 1:10) %>%
  ly_abline(h = 1:10)

# multiple ab lines
figure() %>%
  ly_points(0:10) %>%
  ly_abline(0, seq(0, 1, by = 0.1))
```
ly_annular_wedge

Add an "annular_wedge" layer to a Bokeh figure

Description

Add an "annular_wedge" layer to a Bokeh figure

Usage

ly_annular_wedge(
    fig,
    x,
    y = NULL,
    data = figure_data(fig),
    inner_radius = 0.1,
    outer_radius = 0.3,
    start_angle = 0,
    end_angle = 2 * pi,
    direction = "anticlock",
    color = NULL,
    alpha = 1,
    hover = NULL,
    url = NULL,
    legend = NULL,
    lname = NULL,
    lgroup = NULL,
    ...
)

Arguments

fig figure to modify
x values or field name of center x coordinates
y values or field name of center y coordinates
data an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs x, y, and other glyph properties
inner_radius values or field name of inner radii
outer_radius values or field name of outer radii
start_angle the angles to start the annular wedges, in radians, as measured from the horizontal
end_angle the angles to end the annular wedges, in radians, as measured from the horizontal
direction direction to turn between starting and ending angles ("anticlock", "clock")
color color for the glyph - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo' - for glyphs with both fill and line properties, see "Handling color" below
alpha  
the alpha transparency of the glyph between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque) - if glyph has both fill and color properties, see "Handling alpha" below

hover  
a data frame of variables to be displayed when hovering over the glyph or a vector of variable names that can be found and extracted from the data argument

url  
a string of URLs or a single string that references a variable name (via `@var_name`) that can be found and extracted from the data argument

legend  
either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)

lname  
layer name

lgroup  
layer group

...  
additional parameters for fine control over fill and line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

### Handling color

The `color` parameter is a high-level plot attribute that provides default behavior for coloring glyphs.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the color of the line.
- When using a glyph that has line and fill properties, this will be the color of the line and the fill, with the alpha level of the fill reduced by 50%.
- If full control over fill and line color is desired, the `fill_color` and `line_color` attributes can be specified explicitly and will override `color`.

When `color` is `NULL` and `fill_color` or `line_color` are not specified, the color will be chosen from the theme.

### Handling alpha

The `alpha` is a high-level plot attribute that sets the transparency of the glyph being plotted.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the alpha of the line.
- When using a glyph that has line and fill properties, this will be the alpha of the line and the alpha of the fill will be set to 50% of this value.
- Individual fill and line alpha can be specified with `fill_alpha` and `line_alpha` and will override `alpha`.

### Mapped plot attributes and legends

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the `data` argument, columns of data can be used to specify various plot attributes such as `color`, etc. For example, with `ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species)`, the `Species` variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here, `Species` is "mapped" to the `color` attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.
**ly_annulus**

Add an "annulus" layer to a Bokeh figure

### Description

Add an "annulus" layer to a Bokeh figure

### Usage

```r
ly_annulus(
  fig,
  x,
  y = NULL,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  inner_radius = 0.1,
  outer_radius = 0.2,
)```

### Additional parameters

- **fill_color**
  color to use to fill the glyph with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g `green`

- **fill_alpha**
  transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)

- **line_color**
  color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g `green`

- **line_width**
  stroke width in units of pixels

- **line_alpha**
  transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)

- **line_join**
  how path segments should be joined together ‘miter’ ‘round’ ‘bevel’

- **line_cap**
  how path segments should be terminated ‘butt’ ‘round’ ‘square’

- **line_dash**
  array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use

- **line_dash_offset**
  the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from

### See Also

Other layer functions: `ly_abline()`, `ly_annulus()`, `ly_arc()`, `ly_bar()`, `ly_bezier()`, `ly_boxplot()`, `ly_contour()`, `ly_crect()`, `ly_curve()`, `ly_density()`, `ly_hist()`, `ly_image_url()`, `ly_image()`, `ly_lines()`, `ly_map()`, `ly_multi_line()`, `ly_oval()`, `ly_patch()`, `ly_points()`, `ly_polygons()`, `ly_quadratic()`, `ly_quantile()`, `ly_ray()`, `ly_rect()`, `ly_segments()`, `ly_text()`, `ly_wedge()`

### Examples

```r
rescale <- function(x)
  (x - min(x)) / diff(range(x))
figure() %>%
  ly_annular_wedge(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, data = iris,
  end_angle = rescale(Petal.Length) * 2 * pi, color = Species,
  inner_radius = 0.1, outer_radius = 0.15, alpha = 0.5,
  hover = Species)
```
color = NULL,
alpha = 1,
hover = NULL,
url = NULL,
legend = NULL,
lname = NULL,
lgroup = NULL,
... )

Arguments

fig figure to modify
x values or field name of center x coordinates
y values or field name of center y coordinates
data an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs x, y, and other glyph properties
inner_radius values or field name of inner radii
outer_radius values or field name of outer radii
color color for the glyph - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo' - for glyphs with both fill and line properties, see "Handling color" below
alpha the alpha transparency of the glyph between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque) - if glyph has both fill and color properties, see "Handling alpha" below
hover a data frame of variables to be displayed when hovering over the glyph or a vector of variable names that can be found and extracted from the data argument
url a string of URLs or a single string that references a variable name (via @var_name) that can be found and extracted from the data argument
legend either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)
lname layer name
lgroup layer group
... additional parameters for fine control over fill and line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Handling color

The color parameter is a high-level plot attribute that provides default behavior for coloring glyphs.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the color of the line.
- When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the color of the line and the fill, with the alpha level of the fill reduced by 50%.
• If full control over fill and line color is desired, the fill_color and line_color attributes can be specified explicitly and will override color.

When color is NULL and fill_color or line_color are not specified, the color will be chosen from the theme.

Handling alpha

The alpha is a high-level plot attribute that sets the transparency of the glyph being plotted.

• When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the alpha of the line.
• When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the alpha of the line and the alpha of the fill will be set to 50% of this value.
• Individual fill and line alpha can be specified with fill_alpha and line_alpha and will override alpha.

Mapped plot attributes and legends

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the data argument, columns of data can be used to specify various plot attributes such as color, etc. For example, with `ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species)`, the Species variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here, Species is "mapped" to the color attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

Additional parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fill_color</td>
<td>color to use to fill the glyph with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fill_alpha</td>
<td>transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line_color</td>
<td>color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line_width</td>
<td>stroke width in units of pixels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line_alpha</td>
<td>transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line_join</td>
<td>how path segments should be joined together 'miter' 'round' 'bevel'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line_cap</td>
<td>how path segments should be terminated 'butt' 'round' 'square'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line_dash</td>
<td>array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line_dash_offset</td>
<td>the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

ly_arc

Add an "arc" layer to a Bokeh figure

Description

Add an "arc" layer to a Bokeh figure

Usage

ly_arc(
  fig,
  x,
  y = NULL,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  color = NULL,
  alpha = 1,
  width = 2,
  type = 1,
  radius = 0.2,
  start_angle = 0,
  end_angle = 2 * pi,
  direction = "anticlock",
  legend = NULL,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments

fig  figure to modify
x    values or field name of center x coordinates
y    values or field name of center y coordinates
data  an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs x, y, and other glyph properties
color color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'
alpha  transparency value for the line between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
width  stroke width in units of pixels
type   an integer between 1 and 6 matching the lty property in `par` or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
radius values or field name of arc radii
start_angle values or field name of starting angles
end_angle values or field name of ending angles
direction direction to turn between starting and ending angles ("anticlock", "clock")
legend either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)

lname  layer name
lgroup layer group
...  additional parameters for fine control over line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Mapped plot attributes and legends
When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the data argument, columns of data can be used to specify various plot attributes such as color, etc. For example, with `ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species)`, the Species variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here, Species is "mapped" to the color attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

Additional parameters

line_join how path segments should be joined together 'miter' 'round' 'bevel'
line_cap how path segments should be terminated 'butt' 'round' 'square'
line_dash an integer between 1 and 6 matching the lty property in `par` or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
line_dash_offset the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from

See Also
Examples

```r
rescale <- function(x)
  (x - min(x)) / diff(range(x))
figure() %>%
  ly_arc(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, data = iris,
         end_angle = rescale(Petal.Length) * 2 * pi, color = Species,
         alpha = 0.5)
```

**ly_bar**

Add a "barchart" layer to a Bokeh figure

Description

Draws a bar chart

Usage

```r
ly_bar(
  fig,
  x = NULL,
  y = NULL,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  color = NULL,
  alpha = 1,
  position = c("stack", "fill", "dodge"),
  width = 0.9,
  hover = FALSE,
  origin = NULL,
  breaks = NULL,
  right = FALSE,
  binwidth = NULL,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  legend = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **fig**: figure to modify
- **x**: values or field name for x variable, or if NULL, x-axis will be counts of y
- **y**: values or field name for y variable, or if NULL, y-axis will be counts of x
- **data**: an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs x, y, and color properties
- **color**: color for the glyph - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo' - for glyphs with both fill and line properties, see "Handling color" below
alpha the alpha transparency of the glyph between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque) - if
glyph has both fill and color properties, see "Handling alpha" below
position either "stack", "fill", or "dodge" (see details)
width with of each bar, a value between 0 (no width) and 1 (full width)
hover logical - should a hover tool be added to show the value of each bar?
origin, breaks, right, binwidth
parameters to be used for binning x when it is continuous (not yet implemented)
lname layer name
lgroup layer group
legend either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string
indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping
plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does
not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)
... additional parameters for fine control over fill and line properties (see "Addi-
tional parameters" below)

Details
This function expects one of either x or y to be categorical and the other to be numeric or NULL.
The numeric variable is summed for each categorical variable and bars are plotted. If no numeric
variable is supplied, the unique values of the categorical variable will be tabulated. Within each
categorical variable, if color maps to another grouping variable then the bars are split up. In this
case, there are three ways to display the bars with the position argument. The default, "stack"
will stack the bars. The "fill" choice will show the relative proportion for each group within each
categorical variable level, stacking the bars. The "dodge" choice will plot the bars for each level of
the categorical variable side by side.

Handling color
The color parameter is a high-level plot attribute that provides default behavior for coloring glyphs.
• When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the color of the line.
• When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the color of the line and
  the fill, with the alpha level of the fill reduced by 50%.
• If full control over fill and line color is desired, the fill_color and line_color attributes
  can be specified explicitly and will override color.

When color is NULL and fill_color or line_color are not specified, the color will be chosen
from the theme.

Handling alpha
The alpha is a high-level plot attribute that sets the transparency of the glyph being plotted.
• When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the alpha of the line.
• When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the alpha of the line and
  the alpha of the fill will be set to 50% of this value.
• Individual fill and line alpha can be specified with fill_alpha and line_alpha and will
  override alpha.
**Mapped plot attributes and legends**

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the `data` argument, columns of data can be used to specify various plot attributes such as color, etc. For example, with `ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species)`, the `Species` variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here, `Species` is "mapped" to the `color` attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

**Additional parameters**

- **fill_color**: color to use to fill the glyph with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'
- **fill_alpha**: transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- **line_color**: color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'
- **line_width**: stroke width in units of pixels
- **line_alpha**: transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- **line_join**: how path segments should be joined together 'miter' 'round' 'bevel'
- **line_cap**: how path segments should be terminated 'butt' 'round' 'square'
- **line_dash**: array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- **line_dash_offset**: the distance in pixels into the `line_dash` that the pattern should start from

**See Also**


**Examples**

```r
# count of variety
figure() %>%
  ly_bar(variety, data = lattice::barley) %>%
  theme_axis("x", major_label_orientation = 90)

# total yield per variety
figure() %>%
  ly_bar(variety, yield, data = lattice::barley, hover = TRUE) %>%
  theme_axis("x", major_label_orientation = 90)

# swap axes and add hover
figure() %>%
  ly_bar(yield, variety, data = lattice::barley, hover = TRUE)

# stack by year
```
ly_bezier

Add a "bezier" layer to a Bokeh figure

Description

Draws Bezier curves with the given starting, ending, and control points.

Usage

ly_bezier(fig, x0, y0, x1, y1, cx0, cy0, cx1, cy1,
ly_bezier

data = figure_data(fig),
color = "black",
alpha = 1,
width = 1,
type = 1,
legend = NULL,
lname = NULL,
lgroup = NULL,
...
}

Arguments

fig        figure to modify
x0         values or field name of starting x coordinates
y0         values or field name of starting y coordinates
x1         values or field name of ending x coordinates
y1         values or field name of ending y coordinates
cx0        values or field name of first control point x coordinates
cy0        values or field name of first control point y coordinates
cx1        values or field name of second control point x coordinates
cy1        values or field name of second control point y coordinates
data        an optional data frame, providing the source for start, end, and control point
inputs, as well as other glyph properties
color      color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147
named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'
alpha      transparency value for the line between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
width      stroke width in units of pixels
type       an integer between 1 and 6 matching the lty property in par or an array of
integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
legend     either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string
indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping
plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does
not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)
lname      layer name
lgroup     layer group
...        additional parameters for fine control over line properties (see "Additional pa-
rameters" below)

Mapped plot attributes and legends

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the data argument, columns of data can be
used to specify various plot attributes such as color, etc. For example, with ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species), the Species variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here,
Species is "mapped" to the color attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

Additional parameters

- **line_join**: how path segments should be joined together 'miter' 'round' 'bevel'
- **line_cap**: how path segments should be terminated 'butt' 'round' 'square'
- **line_dash**: an integer between 1 and 6 matching the lty property in par or an array of integer distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- **line_dash_offset**: the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from

See Also


---

**ly_boxplot**  
Add a "boxplot" layer to a Bokeh figure

---

Description

Add a "boxplot" layer to a Bokeh figure

Usage

```r
ly_boxplot(
  fig,
  x,
  y = NULL,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  width = 0.9,
  coef = 1.5,
  color = "blue",
  alpha = 1,
  outlier_glyph = 1,
  outlier_size = 10,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)
```
Arguments

- **fig**: figure to modify
- **x**: either a numeric vector or a factor
- **y**: either a numeric vector or a factor
- **data**: an optional data frame, providing the source for x and y
- **width**: with of each box, a value between 0 (no width) and 1 (full width)
- **coef**: see `boxplot.stats`
- **color**: color for the glyph - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g. 'green', 'indigo' - for glyphs with both fill and line properties, see "Handling color" below
- **alpha**: the alpha transparency of the glyph between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque) - if glyph has both fill and color properties, see "Handling alpha" below
- **outlier_glyph**: the glyph used to plot the outliers. If set to NA, no outlier points are plotted. Run `point_types()` for possible values.
- **outlier_size**: the size of the glyph used to plot outliers. If set to NA, no outlier points are plotted.
- **lname**: layer name
- **lgroup**: layer group
- **...**: additional parameters for fine control over fill and line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Handling color

The **color** parameter is a high-level plot attribute that provides default behavior for coloring glyphs.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the color of the line.
- When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the color of the line and the fill, with the alpha level of the fill reduced by 50%.
- If full control over fill and line color is desired, the **fill_color** and **line_color** attributes can be specified explicitly and will override color.

When color is NULL and **fill_color** or **line_color** are not specified, the color will be chosen from the theme.

Handling alpha

The **alpha** is a high-level plot attribute that sets the transparency of the glyph being plotted.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the alpha of the line.
- When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the alpha of the line and the alpha of the fill will be set to 50% of this value.
- Individual fill and line alpha can be specified with **fill_alpha** and **line_alpha** and will override alpha.

Additional parameters
**fill_color**  
color to use to fill the glyph with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'

**fill_alpha**  
transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)

**line_color**  
color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'

**line_width**  
stroke width in units of pixels

**line_alpha**  
transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)

**line_join**  
how path segments should be joined together 'miter' 'round' 'bevel'

**line_cap**  
how path segments should be terminated 'butt' 'round' 'square'

**line_dash**  
array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use

**line_dash_offset**  
the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from

---

**Description**

Computes and draws contour lines.

**Usage**

```r
ly_contour(
  fig,
  z,
  x = seq(0, 1, length.out = nrow(z)),
  y = seq(0, 1, length.out = ncol(z)),
  nlevels = 10,
  levels = pretty(range(z, na.rm = TRUE), nlevels),
  color = "black",
  alpha = 1,
  width = 1,
  type = 1,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)
```

---

**See Also**


**Examples**

```r
figure(ylab = "Height (inches)", width = 600) %>%
  ly_boxplot(voice.part, height, data = lattice::singer)
```

---

**Add a "contour" layer to a Bokeh figure**

---

**Description**

Computes and draws contour lines.

**Usage**

```r
ly_contour(
  fig,
  z,
  x = seq(0, 1, length.out = nrow(z)),
  y = seq(0, 1, length.out = ncol(z)),
  nlevels = 10,
  levels = pretty(range(z, na.rm = TRUE), nlevels),
  color = "black",
  alpha = 1,
  width = 1,
  type = 1,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)
```
Arguments

- **fig**: figure to modify
- **z**: a matrix containing the values to compute contour lines for
- **x, y**: locations of grid lines at which the values in `image` are measured (see `contourLines`)
- **nlevels, levels**: parameters sent to `contourLines`
- **color**: color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g `green`, `indigo`
- **alpha**: transparency value for the line between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- **width**: stroke width in units of pixels
- **type**: an integer between 1 and 6 matching the `lty` property in `par` or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- **lname**: layer name
- **lgroup**: layer group
- ... additional parameters for fine control over line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Additional parameters

- **line_join**: how path segments should be joined together `miter` `round` `bevel`
- **line_cap**: how path segments should be terminated `butt` `round` `square`
- **line_dash**: an integer between 1 and 6 matching the `lty` property in `par` or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- **line_dash_offset**: the distance in pixels into the `line_dash` that the pattern should start from

See Also


Examples

``` r
p <- figure(xlim = c(0, 1), ylim = c(0, 1), title = "Volcano") %>%
  ly_image(volcano) %>%
  ly_contour(volcano)
p
```
**ly_crect**

Add a "crect" (centered rectangle) layer to a Bokeh figure

---

**Description**

Add a "crect" (centered rectangle) layer to a Bokeh figure

**Usage**

```r
ly_crect(
  fig,
  x,
  y = NULL,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  width = 1,
  height = 1,
  angle = 0,
  dilate = FALSE,
  color = NULL,
  alpha = 1,
  hover = NULL,
  url = NULL,
  legend = NULL,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `fig` figure to modify
- `x` values or field name of center x coordinates
- `y` values or field name of center y coordinates
- `data` an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs xleft, ybottom, xright, ytop, and other glyph properties
- `width` values or field name of widths
- `height` values or field name of heights
- `angle` values or field name of rotation angles
- `dilate` logical - whether to dilate pixel distance computations when drawing
- `color` color for the glyph - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo' - for glyphs with both fill and line properties, see "Handling color" below
- `alpha` the alpha transparency of the glyph between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque) - if glyph has both fill and color properties, see "Handling alpha" below
hover

a data frame of variables to be displayed when hovering over the glyph or a vector of variable names that can be found and extracted from the data argument

url

a string of URLs or a single string that references a variable name (via @var_name) that can be found and extracted from the data argument

legend

either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)

lname

layer name

group

layer group

... additional parameters for fine control over fill and line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Handling color

The color parameter is a high-level plot attribute that provides default behavior for coloring glyphs.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the color of the line.
- When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the color of the line and the fill, with the alpha level of the fill reduced by 50%.
- If full control over fill and line color is desired, the fill_color and line_color attributes can be specified explicitly and will override color.

When color is NULL and fill_color or line_color are not specified, the color will be chosen from the theme.

Handling alpha

The alpha is a high-level plot attribute that sets the transparency of the glyph being plotted.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the alpha of the line.
- When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the alpha of the line and the alpha of the fill will be set to 50% of this value.
- Individual fill and line alpha can be specified with fill_alpha and line_alpha and will override alpha.

Mapped plot attributes and legends

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the data argument, columns of data can be used to specify various plot attributes such as color, etc. For example, with ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species), the Species variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here, Species is "mapped" to the color attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

Additional parameters
ly_crect

fill_color  color to use to fill the glyph with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g ‘green’, ‘indigo’
fill_alpha  transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
line_color  color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g ‘green’, ‘indigo’
line_width  stroke width in units of pixels
line_alpha  transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
line_join  how path segments should be joined together ‘miter’, ‘round’, ‘bevel’
line_cap    how path segments should be terminated ‘butt’, ‘round’, ‘square’
line_dash   array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
line_dash_offset  the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from

See Also

Other layer functions: ly_abline(), ly_annular_wedge(), ly_annulus(), ly_arc(), ly_bar(),
ly_bezier(), ly_boxplot(), ly_contour(), ly_curve(), ly_density(), ly_hist(), ly_image_url(),
ly_image(), ly_lines(), ly_map(), ly_multiline(), ly_oval(), ly_patch(), ly_points(),
ly_polygons(), ly_quadratic(), ly_quantile(), ly_ray(), ly_rect(), ly_segments(), ly_text(),
ly_wedge()

Examples

# prepare data
elements <- subset(elements, !is.na(group))
elements$group <- as.character(elements$group)
elements$period <- as.character(elements$period)

# add colors for groups
metals <- c("alkali metal", "alkaline earth metal", "halogen",
    "metal", "metalloid", "noble gas", "nonmetal", "transition metal")
colors <- c("#a6cee3", "#1f78b4", "#ff7f0e", "#bf4e4e", "#2c883d",
    "#bca690", "#bbad58", "#d88c74")
elements$color <- colors[match(elements$metal, metals)]
elements$type <- elements$metal

# make coordinates for labels
elements$symx <- paste(elements$group, ":0.1", sep = "")
elements$numbery <- paste(elements$period, ":0.8", sep = "")
elements$massy <- paste(elements$period, ":0.15", sep = "")
elements$namey <- paste(elements$period, ":0.3", sep = "")

# create figure
p <- figure(title = "Periodic Table", tools = "",
    ylim = as.character(c(7:1)), xlim = as.character(1:18),
    xgrid = FALSE, ygrid = FALSE, xlab = "", ylab = "",
    height = 600, width = 1200) %>%

# plot rectangles
ly_crect(group, period, data = elements, 0.9, 0.9,
    fill_color = color, line_color = color, fill_alpha = 0.6,
ly_curve

Description

Draws a curve corresponding to a function over the interval \([\text{from}, \text{to}]\).

Usage

```r
ly_curve(
  fig,
  expr,
  from = NULL,
  to = NULL,
  n = 101,
  color = "black",
  alpha = 1,
  width = 1,
  type = 1,
  legend = NULL,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)
```
Arguments

- **fig**: figure to modify
- **expr, from, to, n**: parameters sent to `curve`
- **color**: color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g. 'green', 'indigo'
- **alpha**: transparency value for the line between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- **width**: stroke width in units of pixels
- **type**: an integer between 1 and 6 matching the `lty` property in `par` or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- **legend**: either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)
- **lname**: layer name
- **lgroup**: layer group
- ... additional parameters for fine control over line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Mapped plot attributes and legends

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the `data` argument, columns of data can be used to specify various plot attributes such as `color`, etc. For example, with `ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species)`, the `Species` variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here, `Species` is "mapped" to the `color` attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

Additional parameters

- **line_join**: how path segments should be joined together 'miter' 'round' 'bevel'
- **line_cap**: how path segments should be terminated 'butt' 'round' 'square'
- **line_dash**: an integer between 1 and 6 matching the `lty` property in `par` or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- **line_dash_offset**: the distance in pixels into the `line_dash` that the pattern should start from

See Also

Examples

```r
chippy <- function(x) sin(cos(x)*exp(-x/2))
figure(width = 800) %>%
  ly_curve(chippy, -8, 7, n = 2001)
```

---

**ly_density**  Add a "density" layer to a Bokeh figure

---

**Description**

Draws a kernel density estimate

**Usage**

```r
ly_density(
  fig,
  x,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  bw = "nrd0",
  adjust = 1,
  kernel = c("gaussian", "epanechnikov", "rectangular", "triangular", "biweight",
             "cosine", "optcosine"),
  weights = NULL,
  window = kernel,
  n = 512,
  cut = 3,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  color = "black",
  alpha = 1,
  width = 1,
  type = 1,
  legend = NULL,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `fig` figure to modify
- `x, bw, adjust, kernel, weights, window, n, cut, na.rm` parameters passed to `density`
- `data` an optional data frame, providing the source for `x`
- `color` color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g. ‘green’, ‘indigo’
ly_hexbin

- **alpha**: transparency value for the line between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- **width**: stroke width in units of pixels
- **type**: an integer between 1 and 6 matching the `lty` property in `par` or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- **legend**: text to display in the legend entry for the density line
- **lname**: layer name
- **lgroup**: layer group
- **...**: additional parameters for fine control over line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

**Additional parameters**

- **line_join**: how path segments should be joined together ‘miter’ ‘round’ ‘bevel’
- **line_cap**: how path segments should be terminated ‘butt’ ‘round’ ‘square’
- **line_dash**: an integer between 1 and 6 matching the `lty` property in `par` or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- **line_dash_offset**: the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from

**See Also**


**Examples**

```r
h <- figure(width = 600, height = 400) %>%
  ly_hist(eruptions, data = faithful, breaks = 40, freq = FALSE) %>%
  ly_density(eruptions, data = faithful)

h
```

---

**ly_hexbin**: *Add a "hexbin" layer to a Bokeh figure*

**Description**

Add a "hexbin" layer to a Bokeh figure
ly_hexbin

Usage

ly_hexbin(
  fig,
  x,
  y = NULL,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  xbins = 30,
  shape = 1,
  xbnds = NULL,
  ybnds = NULL,
  style = "colorscale",
  trans = NULL,
  inv = NULL,
  lname = NULL,
  palette = "RdYlGn11",
  line = FALSE,
  alpha = 1,
  hover = TRUE
)

Arguments

  fig          figure to modify
  x            values or field name of center x coordinates to be binned
  y            values or field name of center y coordinates to be binned
  data         an optional data frame, providing the source for x and y
  xbins, shape, xbnds, ybnds
                parameters passed to hexbin
  style        type of plotting for hexbins (see grid.hexagons) - "colorramp" and "lattice"
                are currently supported
  trans, inv   transformation and inverse transformation function for the bin counts
  lname        layer name
  palette      name of color palette to use for color ramp (see here for acceptable values)
  line         logical - should hexagons have an outline?
  alpha        the alpha transparency of the hexagons between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
  hover        logical - should a hover tool be added to show the count in each hexagon?

Examples

  figure() %>% ly_hexbin(rnorm(10000), rnorm(10000))
ly_hist

Add a "hist" layer to a Bokeh figure

Description

Draws a histogram

Usage

ly_hist(
    fig,
    x,
    data = figure_data(fig),
    breaks = "Sturges",
    freq = TRUE,
    include.lowest = TRUE,
    right = TRUE,
    color = NULL,
    alpha = 1,
    lname = NULL,
    lgroup = NULL,
    ...
)

Arguments

fig figure to modify
x either a vector to be passed to hist or an object of class "histogram"
data an optional data frame, providing the source for x
breaks, freq, include.lowest, right parameters passed to hist
color color for the glyph - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo' - for glyphs with both fill and line properties, see "Handling color" below
alpha the alpha transparency of the glyph between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque) - if glyph has both fill and color properties, see "Handling alpha" below
lname layer name
lgroup layer group
... additional parameters for fine control over fill and line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)
Handling color

The color parameter is a high-level plot attribute that provides default behavior for coloring glyphs.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the color of the line.
- When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the color of the line and the fill, with the alpha level of the fill reduced by 50%.
- If full control over fill and line color is desired, the fill_color and line_color attributes can be specified explicitly and will override color.

When color is NULL and fill_color or line_color are not specified, the color will be chosen from the theme.

Handling alpha

The alpha is a high-level plot attribute that sets the transparency of the glyph being plotted.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the alpha of the line.
- When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the alpha of the line and the alpha of the fill will be set to 50% of this value.
- Individual fill and line alpha can be specified with fill_alpha and line_alpha and will override alpha.

Additional parameters

- `fill_color`: color to use to fill the glyph with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g. ‘green’, ‘indigo’
- `fill_alpha`: transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- `line_color`: color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g. ‘green’, ‘indigo’
- `line_width`: stroke width in units of pixels
- `line_alpha`: transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- `line_join`: how path segments should be joined together ‘miter’ ‘round’ ‘bevel’
- `line_cap`: how path segments should be terminated ‘butt’ ‘round’ ‘square’
- `line_dash`: array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- `line_dash_offset`: the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from

See Also


Examples

```r
h <- figure(width = 600, height = 400) %>%
  ly_hist(eruptions, data = faithful, breaks = 40, freq = FALSE)
```
ly_image(  
    fig,  
    z,  
    rows,  
    byrow = TRUE,  
    x = 0,  
    y = 0,  
    dw = 1,  
    dh = 1,  
    palette = "Spectral10",  
    dilate = FALSE,  
    lname = NULL,  
    lgroup = NULL  
)
See Also


Examples

```r
p <- figure(xlim = c(0, 1), ylim = c(0, 1), title = "Volcano") %>%
  ly_image(volcano) %>%
  ly_contour(volcano)
p
```

---

**ly_image_url**

Add an "image_url" layer to a Bokeh figure

### Description

Renders raster images from URLs at provided coordinates

### Usage

```r
ly_image_url(
  fig,
  x = 0,
  y = 0,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  w = 10,
  h = 10,
  image_url,
  dilate = TRUE,
  anchor = "top_left",
  angle = 0,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL
)
```

### Arguments

- **fig**
  - figure to modify
- **x**
  - x coordinates
- **y**
  - y coordinates
- **data**
  - an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs x, y, and other properties
**ly_lines**

Add a "lines" layer to a Bokeh figure. Draws lines with the given coordinates.

**Description**

Add a "lines" layer to a Bokeh figure. Draws lines with the given coordinates.

**Usage**

```r
ly_lines(x, y, w = NULL, h = NULL, image_url = NULL, anchor = "center", angle = NULL, lname = NULL, lgroup = NULL, dilate = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **x, y** values or field names of width and height of image
- **w, h** values or field names of width and height of image
- **image_url** values or field name of image URLs
- **dilate** logical - whether to dilate pixel distance computations when drawing
- **anchor** where the image is anchored to with respect to x and y
- **angle** values or field name of the angle to rotate the image, in radians
- **lname** layer name
- **lgroup** layer group

**See Also**


**Examples**

```r
ss <- seq(0, 2*pi, length = 13)[-1]
ws <- runif(12, 2.5, 5) * rep(c(1, 0.8), 6)

imgdat <- data.frame(
  x = sin(ss) * 10, y = cos(ss) * 10,
  w = ws, h = ws * rep(c(1, 0.76), 6),
  url = rep(url, 6)
)

p <- figure(xlab = "x", ylab = "y") %>%
  ly_image_url(x, y, w = w, h = h, image_url = url, data = imgdat,
               anchor = "center") %>%
  ly_lines(sin(c(ss, ss[1])) * 10, cos(c(ss, ss[1])) * 10,
            width = 15, alpha = 0.1)

p
```
Usage

```r
ly_lines(
  fig,
  x,
  y = NULL,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  group = NULL,
  color = "black",
  type = 1,
  width = 1,
  alpha = 1,
  legend = NULL,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **fig**: figure to modify
- **x**: values or field name of line x coordinates
- **y**: values or field name of line y coordinates
- **data**: an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs x, y, and other glyph properties
- **group**: values or field name of a grouping variable to break lines up by
- **color**: color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'
- **type**: an integer between 1 and 6 matching the lty property in `par` or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- **width**: stroke width in units of pixels
- **alpha**: transparency value for the line between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- **legend**: either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)
- **lname**: layer name
- **lgroup**: layer group
- **...**: additional parameters for fine control over line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Mapped plot attributes and legends

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the `data` argument, columns of `data` can be used to specify various plot attributes such as color, etc. For example, with `ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species)`, the `Species` variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here,
Species is "mapped" to the color attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

Additional parameters

- `line_join`: how path segments should be joined together ('miter', 'round', 'bevel')
- `line_cap`: how path segments should be terminated ('butt', 'round', 'square')
- `line_dash`: an integer between 1 and 6 matching the `lty` property in `par` or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use.
- `line_dash_offset`: the distance in pixels into the `line_dash` that the pattern should start from.

See Also


Examples

```r
z <- lm(dist ~ speed, data = cars)
p <- figure() %>%
  ly_points(cars, hover = cars) %>%
  ly_lines(lowess(cars), legend = "lowess") %>%
  ly_abline(z, type = 2, legend = "lm", width = 2)
p
```

### ly_map

Add a "map" layer to a Bokeh figure

**Description**

Draws lines and polygons as specified by a map database

**Usage**

```r
ty_map(
  fig,
  database = "world",
  regions = ".",
  color = NULL,
)```
alpha = 1,
lname = NULL,
lgroup = NULL,
...)

Arguments

fig figure to modify
database, regions parameters passed to map
color color for the glyph - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo' - for glyphs with both fill and line properties, see "Handling color" below
alpha the alpha transparency of the glyph between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque) - if glyph has both fill and color properties, see "Handling alpha" below
lname layer name
lgroup layer group
... additional parameters for fine control over fill and line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Handling color

The color parameter is a high-level plot attribute that provides default behavior for coloring glyphs.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the color of the line.
- When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the color of the line and the fill, with the alpha level of the fill reduced by 50%.
- If full control over fill and line color is desired, the fill_color and line_color attributes can be specified explicitly and will override color.

When color is NULL and fill_color or line_color are not specified, the color will be chosen from the theme.

Handling alpha

The alpha is a high-level plot attribute that sets the transparency of the glyph being plotted.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the alpha of the line.
- When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the alpha of the line and the alpha of the fill will be set to 50% of this value.
- Individual fill and line alpha can be specified with fill_alpha and line_alpha and will override alpha.
**Additional parameters**

- **fill_color**: color to use to fill the glyph with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g. 'red', 'indigo'
- **fill_alpha**: transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- **line_color**: color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g. 'green', 'indigo'
- **line_width**: stroke width in units of pixels
- **line_alpha**: transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- **line_join**: how path segments should be joined together 'miter' 'round' 'bevel'
- **line_cap**: how path segments should be terminated 'butt' 'round' 'square'
- **line_dash**: array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- **line_dash_offset**: the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from

**See Also**


---

**ly_multi_line**  
*Add a "multi_line" layer to a Bokeh figure*

---

**Description**

Draws multiple lines with the given lists of coordinates.

**Usage**

```r
ly_multi_line(
  fig,
  xs,
  ys,
  color = "black",
  alpha = 1,
  width = 1,
  type = 1,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)
```
Arguments

- **fig**  
  figure to modify
- **xs**  
  list of vectors of x coordinates
- **ys**  
  list of vectors of y coordinates
- **color**  
  color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'
- **alpha**  
  transparency value for the line between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- **width**  
  stroke width in units of pixels
- **type**  
  an integer between 1 and 6 matching the lty property in `par` or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- **lname**  
  layer name
- **lgroup**  
  layer group
- ...  
  additional parameters for fine control over line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Additional parameters

- **line_join**  
  how path segments should be joined together 'miter' 'round' 'bevel'
- **line_cap**  
  how path segments should be terminated 'butt' 'round' 'square'
- **line_dash**  
  an integer between 1 and 6 matching the lty property in `par` or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- **line_dash_offset**  
  the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from

See Also


---

**ly_oval**  
Add an "oval" layer to a Bokeh figure

---

**Description**

Add an "oval" layer to a Bokeh figure
Usage

ly_oval(
  fig,
  x,
  y = NULL,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  width = 0.1,
  height = 0.1,
  angle = 0,
  color = NULL,
  alpha = 1,
  legend = NULL,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments

fig figure to modify
x values or field name of center x coordinates
y values or field name of center y coordinates
data an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs x, y, and other glyph properties
width values or field name of widths
height values or field name of heights
angle values or field name of rotation angles
color color for the glyph - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo' - for glyphs with both fill and line properties, see "Handling color" below
alpha the alpha transparency of the glyph between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque) - if glyph has both fill and color properties, see "Handling alpha" below
legend either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)
lname layer name
lgroup layer group
... additional parameters for fine control over fill and line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Handling color

The color parameter is a high-level plot attribute that provides default behavior for coloring glyphs.
• When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the color of the line.
• When using a glyph that has line and fill properties, this will be the color of the line and the fill, with the alpha level of the fill reduced by 50%.
• If full control over fill and line color is desired, the fill_color and line_color attributes can be specified explicitly and will override color.

When color is NULL and fill_color or line_color are not specified, the color will be chosen from the theme.

Handling alpha

The alpha is a high-level plot attribute that sets the transparency of the glyph being plotted.

• When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the alpha of the line.
• When using a glyph that has line and fill properties, this will be the alpha of the line and the alpha of the fill will be set to 50% of this value.
• Individual fill and line alpha can be specified with fill_alpha and line_alpha and will override alpha.

Mapped plot attributes and legends

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the data argument, columns of data can be used to specify various plot attributes such as color, etc. For example, with `ly_points(...,data = iris, color = Species)`, the Species variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here, Species is "mapped" to the color attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

Additional parameters

- `fill_color`: color to use to fill the glyph with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g. 'green', 'indigo'
- `fill_alpha`: transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- `line_color`: color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g. 'green', 'indigo'
- `line_width`: stroke width in units of pixels
- `line_alpha`: transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- `line_join`: how path segments should be joined together 'miter' 'round' 'bevel'
- `line_cap`: how path segments should be terminated 'butt' 'round' 'square'
- `line_dash`: array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- `line_dash_offset`: the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from

See Also

Other layer functions: `ly_abline()`, `ly_annular_wedge()`, `ly_annulus()`, `ly_arc()`, `ly_bar()`, `ly_bezier()`, `ly_boxplot()`, `ly_contour()`, `ly_crect()`, `ly_curve()`, `ly_density()`, `ly_hist()`, `ly_image_url()`, `ly_image()`, `ly_lines()`, `ly_map()`, `ly_multi_line()`, `ly_patch()`, `ly_points()`,
**ly_patch**

Add a "patch" layer to a Bokeh figure

**Description**

Add a "patch" layer to a Bokeh figure

**Usage**

```r
ly_patch(
  fig,
  x,
  y,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  color = NULL,
  alpha = 1,
  hover = NULL,
  url = NULL,
  legend = NULL,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- **fig** figure to modify
- **x** values or field name of patch x coordinates
- **y** values or field name of patch y coordinates
- **data** an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs x, y, and other glyph properties
- **color** color for the glyph - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo' - for glyphs with both fill and line properties, see "Handling color" below
- **alpha** the alpha transparency of the glyph between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque) - if glyph has both fill and color properties, see "Handling alpha" below
- **hover** a data frame of variables to be displayed when hovering over the glyph or a vector of variable names that can be found and extracted from the data argument
- **url** a string of URLs or a single string that references a variable name (via @var_name) that can be found and extracted from the data argument
\texttt{legend} either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in \texttt{data}, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)

\texttt{lname} layer name

\texttt{lgroup} layer group

... additional parameters for fine control over fill and line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

**Handling color**

The \texttt{color} parameter is a high-level plot attribute that provides default behavior for coloring glyphs.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the color of the line.
- When using a glyph that has line and fill properties, this will be the color of the line and the fill, with the alpha level of the fill reduced by 50%.
- If full control over fill and line color is desired, the \texttt{fill\_color} and \texttt{line\_color} attributes can be specified explicitly and will override \texttt{color}.

When \texttt{color} is \texttt{NULL} and \texttt{fill\_color} or \texttt{line\_color} are not specified, the color will be chosen from the theme.

**Handling alpha**

The \texttt{alpha} is a high-level plot attribute that sets the transparency of the glyph being plotted.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the alpha of the line.
- When using a glyph that has line and fill properties, this will be the alpha of the line and the alpha of the fill will be set to 50\% of this value.
- Individual fill and line alpha can be specified with \texttt{fill\_alpha} and \texttt{line\_alpha} and will override \texttt{alpha}.

**Mapped plot attributes and legends**

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the \texttt{data} argument, columns of \texttt{data} can be used to specify various plot attributes such as \texttt{color}, etc. For example, with \texttt{ly\_points(...,data = iris,color = Species)}, the \texttt{Species} variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here, \texttt{Species} is "mapped" to the \texttt{color} attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

**Additional parameters**

\texttt{fill\_color} color to use to fill the glyph with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g. \texttt{’green’}

\texttt{fill\_alpha} transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)

\texttt{line\_color} color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g. \texttt{’green’}

\texttt{line\_width} stroke width in units of pixels
ly_points

Description

Add a "points" layer to a Bokeh figure

Usage

```r
ly_points(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  glyph = 21,
  color = NULL,
  alpha = 1,
  size = 10,
  hover = NULL,
  url = NULL,
  legend = NULL,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)
```
Arguments

fig  figure to modify
x   values or field name of center x coordinates
y   values or field name of center y coordinates
data an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs x, y, and other glyph properties
glyph value(s) or field name of the glyph to use (see point_types)
color color for the glyph - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g. ‘green’, ‘indigo’ - for glyphs with both fill and line properties, see "Handling color" below
alpha the alpha transparency of the glyph between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque) - if glyph has both fill and color properties, see "Handling alpha" below
size size of the glyph in screen units
hover a data frame of variables to be displayed when hovering over the glyph or a vector of variable names that can be found and extracted from the data argument
url a string of URLs or a single string that references a variable name (via @var_name) that can be found and extracted from the data argument
legend either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)
lname layer name
lgroup layer group
... additional parameters for fine control over fill and line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Handling color

The color parameter is a high-level plot attribute that provides default behavior for coloring glyphs.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the color of the line.
- When using a glyph that has line and fill properties, this will be the color of the line and the fill, with the alpha level of the fill reduced by 50%.
- If full control over fill and line color is desired, the fill_color and line_color attributes can be specified explicitly and will override color.

When color is NULL and fill_color or line_color are not specified, the color will be chosen from the theme.

Handling alpha

The alpha is a high-level plot attribute that sets the transparency of the glyph being plotted.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the alpha of the line.
• When using a glyph that has line and fill properties, this will be the alpha of the line and
the alpha of the fill will be set to 50% of this value.
• Individual fill and line alpha can be specified with fill_alpha and line_alpha and will
override alpha.

Mapped plot attributes and legends

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the data argument, columns of data can
be used to specify various plot attributes such as color, etc. For example, with `ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species)`, the Species variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here,
Species is "mapped" to the color attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be
mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to
each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined
based on the theme.

Additional parameters

- **fill_color**: color to use to fill the glyph with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'
- **fill_alpha**: transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- **line_color**: color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'
- **line_width**: stroke width in units of pixels
- **line_alpha**: transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- **line_join**: how path segments should be joined together 'miter', 'round', 'bevel'
- **line_cap**: how path segments should be terminated 'butt', 'round', 'square'
- **line_dash**: array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- **line_dash_offset**: the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from

See Also

Other layer functions: `ly_abline()`, `ly_annular_wedge()`, `ly_annulus()`, `ly_arc()`, `ly_bar()`,
`ly_bezier()`, `ly_boxplot()`, `ly_contour()`, `ly_crect()`, `ly_curve()`, `ly_density()`, `ly_hist()`,
`ly_image_url()`, `ly_image()`, `ly_lines()`, `ly_map()`, `ly_multi_line()`, `ly_oval()`, `ly_patch()`,
`ly_polygons()`, `ly_quadratic()`, `ly_quantile()`, `ly_ray()`, `ly_rect()`, `ly_segments()`, `ly_text()`,
`ly_wedge()`

Examples

```r
figure() %>%
  ly_points(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, data = iris,
            color = Species, glyph = Species,
            hover = list(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width))
```

```r
# custom hover
mtcars$model <- row.names(mtcars)
figure() %>%
  ly_points(disp, mpg, data = mtcars, color = cyl,
            blank = FALSE)
```
```r
hover = "This <strong>@model</strong><br>has @hp horsepower!"

z <- lm(dist ~ speed, data = cars)
p <- figure() %>%
  ly_points(cars, hover = cars) %>%
  ly_lines(lowess(cars), legend = "lowess") %>%
  ly_abline(z, type = 2, legend = "lm", width = 2)
p
```

---

**ly_polygons**

*Add a "polygons" layer to a Bokeh figure*

**Description**

Add a "polygons" layer to a Bokeh figure

**Usage**

```r
ly_polygons(
  fig,
  xs,
  ys,
  group = NULL,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  color = NULL,
  alpha = 1,
  hover = NULL,
  url = NULL,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `fig`  
  figure to modify

- `xs`  
  vector or list of values or field name of polygon x coordinates - see details

- `ys`  
  vector or list of values or field name of polygon y coordinates - see details

- `group`  
  vector or field name of grouping variable - see details

- `data`  
  an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs `xs`, `ys`, `group`, and other glyph properties

- `color`  
  color for the glyph - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g. 'green', 'indigo' - for glyphs with both fill and line properties, see "Handling color" below
alpha  the alpha transparency of the glyph between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque) - if
glyph has both fill and color properties, see "Handling alpha" below

hover  a data frame of variables to be displayed when hovering over the glyph or a
vector of variable names that can be found and extracted from the data argument

url  a string of URLs or a single string that references a variable name (via @var_name)
that can be found and extracted from the data argument

lname  layer name
lgroup  layer group

...  additional parameters for fine control over fill and line properties (see "Addi-
tional parameters" below)

Details

xs and ys can be a list of vectors, each element for one polygon to be drawn, or can be vectors with
the group argument specifying how to break them up into individual polygons.

Handling color

The color parameter is a high-level plot attribute that provides default behavior for coloring glyphs.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the color of the line.
- When using a glyph that has line and fill properties, this will be the color of the line and
  the fill, with the alpha level of the fill reduced by 50%.
- If full control over fill and line color is desired, the fill_color and line_color attributes
can be specified explicitly and will override color.

When color is NULL and fill_color or line_color are not specified, the color will be chosen
from the theme.

Handling alpha

The alpha is a high-level plot attribute that sets the transparency of the glyph being plotted.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the alpha of the line.
- When using a glyph that has line and fill properties, this will be the alpha of the line and
  the alpha of the fill will be set to 50% of this value.
- Individual fill and line alpha can be specified with fill_alpha and line_alpha and will
  override alpha.

Additional parameters

fill_color  color to use to fill the glyph with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g ‘green’, ‘indigo’
fill_alpha  transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
line_color  color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g ‘green’, ‘indigo’
line_width  stroke width in units of pixels
line_alpha  transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
line_join  how path segments should be joined together ‘miter’ ‘round’ ‘bevel’
Add a "quadratic" layer to a Bokeh figure

Description

Draws quadratic curves with the given starting, ending, and control points.

Usage

ly_quadratic(
    fig,
    x0,
    y0,
    x1,
    y1,
    cx,
    cy,
    data = figure_data(fig),
    color = "black",
    alpha = 1,
    width = 1,
    type = 1,
    legend = NULL,
    lname = NULL,
    lgroup = NULL,
    ...
)

Arguments

fig figure to modify
x0 values or field name of starting x coordinates
ly_quadratic

y0 values or field name of starting y coordinates
x1 values or field name of ending x coordinates
y1 values or field name of ending y coordinates
cx values or field name of control point x coordinates
cy values or field name of control point y coordinates
data an optional data frame, providing the source for start, end, and control point inputs, as well as other glyph properties
color color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'
alpha transparency value for the line between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
width stroke width in units of pixels
type an integer between 1 and 6 matching the lty property in par or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
legend either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)
fname layer name
lgroup layer group
... additional parameters for fine control over fill and line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Mapped plot attributes and legends

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the data argument, columns of data can be used to specify various plot attributes such as color, etc. For example, with ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species), the Species variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here, Species is "mapped" to the color attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

Additional parameters

fill_color color to use to fill the glyph with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'
fill_alpha transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
line_color color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'
line_width stroke width in units of pixels
line_alpha transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
line_join how path segments should be joined together 'miter' 'round' 'bevel'
line_cap how path segments should be terminated 'butt' 'round' 'square'
line_dash array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
line_dash_offset the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from
ly_quantile

Add a "quantile" layer to a Bokeh figure

Description

Draws quantiles

Usage

ly_quantile(
  fig,
  x,
  group = NULL,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  probs = NULL,
  distn = stats::qunif,
  ncutoff = 200,
  color = NULL,
  alpha = 1,
  legend = TRUE,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments

fig figure to modify
x numeric vector or field name of variable to compute sample quantiles for
group values or field name of a grouping variable to break quantile computations up by
data an optional data frame, providing the source for x
probs numeric vector of probabilities with values in \([0,1]\) at which to compute quantiles - if NULL, every point of \(x\) is a quantile
distn quantile function to use on the x-axis (e.g. qnorm) - default is qunif.
if the length of x exceeds this value and probs is not specified, compute quantiles at n_cutoff points

color  color for the glyph - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo' - for glyphs with both fill and line properties, see "Handling color" below

alpha  the alpha transparency of the glyph between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque) - if glyph has both fill and color properties, see "Handling alpha" below

legend  either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)

lname  layer name

lgroup  layer group

...  additional parameters for fine control over fill and line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Handling color

The color parameter is a high-level plot attribute that provides default behavior for coloring glyphs.

• When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the color of the line.
• When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the color of the line and the fill, with the alpha level of the fill reduced by 50%.
• If full control over fill and line color is desired, the fill_color and line_color attributes can be specified explicitly and will override color.

When color is NULL and fill_color or line_color are not specified, the color will be chosen from the theme.

Handling alpha

The alpha is a high-level plot attribute that sets the transparency of the glyph being plotted.

• When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the alpha of the line.
• When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the alpha of the line and the alpha of the fill will be set to 50% of this value.
• Individual fill and line alpha can be specified with fill_alpha and line_alpha and will override alpha.

Mapped plot attributes and legends

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the data argument, columns of data can be used to specify various plot attributes such as color, etc. For example, with ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species), the Species variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here, Species is "mapped" to the color attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.
Additional parameters

- **fill_color**: color to use to fill the glyph with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g. 'green', 'indigo'
- **fill_alpha**: transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- **line_color**: color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g. 'green', 'indigo'
- **line_width**: stroke width in units of pixels
- **line_alpha**: transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- **line_join**: how path segments should be joined together 'miter' 'round' 'bevel'
- **line_cap**: how path segments should be terminated 'butt' 'round' 'square'
- **line_dash**: array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- **line_dash_offset**: the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from

See Also


Examples

```r
figure(legend_location = "top_left") %>%
  ly_quantile(Sepal.Length, group = Species, data = iris)
```

---

**ly_ray**

Add a "ray" layer to a Bokeh figure

Description

Draws line segments starting at the given coordinate and extending the given length at the given angle.

Usage

```r
ly_ray(
  fig,
  x,
  y = NULL,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  length = NULL,
  angle = 0,
  color = "black",
  type = 1,
  width = 1,
)```
Arguments

fig: figure to modify
x: values or field name of center x coordinates
y: values or field name of center y coordinates
data: an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs x, y, and other glyph properties
length: values or field name of ray lengths in screen units
angle: values or field name of ray angles
color: color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'
type: an integer between 1 and 6 matching the lty property in par or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
width: stroke width in units of pixels
alpha: transparency value for the line between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
legend: either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)
lname: layer name
lgroup: layer group
...: additional parameters for fine control over line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Mapped plot attributes and legends

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the data argument, columns of data can be used to specify various plot attributes such as color, etc. For example, with `ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species)`, the Species variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here, Species is "mapped" to the color attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

Additional parameters

line_join: how path segments should be joined together 'miter' 'round' 'bevel'
line_cap: how path segments should be terminated 'butt' 'round' 'square'
line_dash: an integer between 1 and 6 matching the lty property in par or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
line_dash_offset: the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from
See Also


---

**ly_rect**  
*Add a "rect" layer to a Bokeh figure*

Description

Add a "rect" layer to a Bokeh figure

Usage

```r
ly_rect(
  fig,
  xleft, ybottom, xright, ytop,
  data = figure_data(fig),
  color = NULL,
  alpha = 1,
  hover = NULL,
  url = NULL,
  legend = NULL,
  lname = NULL,
  lgroup = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **fig**: figure to modify
- **xleft**: values or field name of left edges
- **ybottom**: values or field name of bottom edges
- **xright**: values or field name of right edges
- **ytop**: values or field name of top edges
- **data**: an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs xleft, ybottom, xright, ytop, and other glyph properties
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>color</code></td>
<td>color for the glyph - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo' - for glyphs with both fill and line properties, see &quot;Handling color&quot; below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>alpha</code></td>
<td>the alpha transparency of the glyph between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque) - if glyph has both fill and color properties, see &quot;Handling alpha&quot; below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hover</code></td>
<td>a data frame of variables to be displayed when hovering over the glyph or a vector of variable names that can be found and extracted from the <code>data</code> argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>url</code></td>
<td>a string of URLs or a single string that references a variable name (via @var_name) that can be found and extracted from the <code>data</code> argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>legend</code></td>
<td>either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in <code>data</code>, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see &quot;Mapped plot attributes and legends&quot; below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>lname</code></td>
<td>layer name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>lgroup</code></td>
<td>layer group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>additional parameters for fine control over fill and line properties (see &quot;Additional parameters&quot; below)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Handling color

The `color` parameter is a high-level plot attribute that provides default behavior for coloring glyphs.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the color of the line.
- When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the color of the line and the fill, with the alpha level of the fill reduced by 50%.
- If full control over fill and line color is desired, the `fill_color` and `line_color` attributes can be specified explicitly and will override `color`.

When `color` is `NULL` and `fill_color` or `line_color` are not specified, the color will be chosen from the theme.

### Handling alpha

The `alpha` is a high-level plot attribute that sets the transparency of the glyph being plotted.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the alpha of the line.
- When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the alpha of the line and the alpha of the fill will be set to 50% of this value.
- Individual fill and line alpha can be specified with `fill_alpha` and `line_alpha` and will override `alpha`.

### Mapped plot attributes and legends

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the `data` argument, columns of data can be used to specify various plot attributes such as `color`, etc. For example, with `ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species)`, the `Species` variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here, `Species` is "mapped" to the `color` attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be
mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

**Additional parameters**

- `fill_color`  
  Color to use to fill the glyph with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'

- `fill_alpha`  
  Transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)

- `line_color`  
  Color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'

- `line_width`  
  Stroke width in units of pixels

- `line_alpha`  
  Transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)

- `line_join`  
  How path segments should be joined together 'miter' 'round' 'bevel'

- `line_cap`  
  How path segments should be terminated 'butt' 'round' 'square'

- `line_dash`  
  Array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use

- `line_dash_offset`  
  The distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from

**See Also**


---

### ly_segments

*Add a "segments" layer to a Bokeh figure*

**Description**

Draws line segments with the given starting and ending coordinates.

**Usage**

```python
ly_segments(
    fig,
    x0,
    y0,
    x1,
    y1,
    data = figure_data(fig),
    color = "black",
    alpha = 1,
    width = 1,
    type = 1,
```
ly_segments

legend = NULL,
lname = NULL,
lgroup = NULL,
...
)

Arguments

fig figure to modify
x0 values or field name of starting x coordinates
y0 values or field name of starting y coordinates
x1 values or field name of ending x coordinates
y1 values or field name of ending y coordinates
data an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs x, y, and other glyph properties
color color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo'
alpha transparency value for the line between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
width stroke width in units of pixels
type an integer between 1 and 6 matching the lty property in par or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
legend either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)
lname layer name
lgroup layer group
... additional parameters for fine control over line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Mapped plot attributes and legends

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the data argument, columns of data can be used to specify various plot attributes such as color, etc. For example, with ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species), the Species variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here, Species is "mapped" to the color attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

Additional parameters

line_join how path segments should be joined together 'miter' 'round' 'bevel'
line_cap how path segments should be terminated 'butt' 'round' 'square'
line_dash an integer between 1 and 6 matching the lty property in par or an array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
line_dash_offset the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from
See Also


---

**ly_text**

*Add a “text” layer to a Bokeh figure*

**Description**

Add a "text" layer to a Bokeh figure

**Usage**

```r
def ly_text(
    fig,
    x,
    y = NULL,
    text = NULL,
    data = figure_data(fig),
    color = "black",
    alpha = 1,
    angle = 0,
    align = NULL,
    baseline = NULL,
    font = NULL,
    font_size = NULL,
    font_style = NULL,
    x_offset = NULL,
    y_offset = NULL,
    legend = NULL,
    lname = NULL,
    lgroup = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- **fig**: figure to modify
- **x**: x coordinates of text anchors
- **y**: y coordinates of text anchors
- **text**: text values to render
data an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs x, y, text, and other glyph properties
color text color values for the text
alpha text alpha values for the text
angle angle to rotate the text in radians
align text align values for the text ("left", "right", "center")
baseline text baseline values for the text ("top", "middle", "bottom", "alphabetic", "hanging")
font text font values for the text
font_size text font size values for the text
font_style text font style values for the text ("normal", "italic", "bold")
x_offset offset values to apply to the x-coordinates
y_offset offset values to apply to the y-coordinates
legend either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)
lname layer name
lgroup layer group

Mapped plot attributes and legends
When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the data argument, columns of data can be used to specify various plot attributes such as color, etc. For example, with ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species), the Species variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here, Species is "mapped" to the color attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

See Also
Other layer functions: ly_abline(), ly_annular_wedge(), ly_annulus(), ly_arc(), ly_bar(), ly_bezier(), ly_boxplot(), ly_contour(), ly_crect(), ly_curve(), ly_density(), ly_hist(), ly_image_url(), ly_image(), ly_lines(), ly_map(), ly_multi_line(), ly_oval(), ly_patch(), ly_points(), ly_polygons(), ly_quadratic(), ly_quantile(), ly_ray(), ly_rect(), ly_segments(), ly_wedge()

Examples

# prepare data
elements <- subset(elements, !is.na(group))
elements$group <- as.character(elements$group)
elements$period <- as.character(elements$period)
# add colors for groups
metals <- c("alkali metal", "alkaline earth metal", "halogen", "metal", "metalloid", "noble gas", "nonmetal", "transition metal")
colors <- c("#a6cee3", "#2c7bb1", "#fddfbe", "#f5b041", "#e5bcfa", "#bbbc88", "#bab2a9", "#e8b28a")
elements$color <- colors[match(elements$metal, metals)]
elements$type <- elements$metal

# make coordinates for labels
elements$symx <- paste(elements$group, ":0.1", sep = "\"")
elements$numbery <- paste(elements$period, ":0.8", sep = "\"")
elements$massy <- paste(elements$period, ":0.15", sep = "\"")
elements$namey <- paste(elements$period, ":0.3", sep = "\"")

# create figure
p <- figure(title = "Periodic Table", tools = "", ylim = as.character(c(7:1)), xlim = as.character(1:18), xgrid = FALSE, ygrid = FALSE, xlab = ", ylab = "
height = 600, width = 1200) >%

# plot rectangles
ly_crect(group, period, data = elements, 0.9, 0.9, fill_color = color, line_color = color, fill_alpha = 0.6, hover = list(name, atomic.number, type, atomic.mass, electronic.configuration)) >%

# add symbol text
ly_text(symx, period, text = symbol, data = elements, font_style = "bold", font_size = "15pt", align = "left", baseline = "middle") >%

# add atomic number text
ly_text(symx, numbery, text = atomic.number, data = elements, font_size = "9pt", align = "left", baseline = "middle") >%

# add name text
ly_text(symx, namey, text = name, data = elements, font_size = "6pt", align = "left", baseline = "middle") >%

# add atomic mass text
ly_text(symx, massy, text = atomic.mass, data = elements, font_size = "6pt", align = "left", baseline = "middle")

p

ly_wedge

Add a "wedge" layer to a Bokeh figure

Description

Add a "wedge" layer to a Bokeh figure
ly_wedge

Usage
ly_wedge(
    fig,
    x,
    y = NULL,
    data = figure_data(fig),
    radius = 0.3,
    start_angle = 0,
    end_angle = 2 * pi,
    direction = "anticlock",
    color = NULL,
    alpha = 1,
    hover = NULL,
    url = NULL,
    legend = NULL,
    lname = NULL,
    lgroup = NULL,
    ...)

Arguments
fig figure to modify
x values or field name of center x coordinates
y values or field name of center y coordinates
data an optional data frame, providing the source for inputs x, y, and other glyph
    properties
radius values or field name of wedge radii
start_angle the angles to start the wedges, in radians, as measured from the horizontal
end_angle the angles to end the wedges, in radians, as measured from the horizontal
direction direction to turn between starting and ending angles ("anticlock", "clock")
color color for the glyph - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS
colors, e.g 'green', 'indigo' - for glyphs with both fill and line properties, see
    "Handling color" below
alpha the alpha transparency of the glyph between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque) - if
    glyph has both fill and color properties, see "Handling alpha" below
hover a data frame of variables to be displayed when hovering over the glyph or a
    vector of variable names that can be found and extracted from the data argument
url a string of URLs or a single string that references a variable name (via @var_name)
    that can be found and extracted from the data argument
legend either a logical specifying not to plot a legend for this layer (FALSE) or a string
    indicating the name of the legend entry for this layer (note that when mapping
    plot attributes to variables in data, a legend is automatically created and does
    not need to be specified - see "Mapped plot attributes and legends" below)
ly_wedge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lname</td>
<td>layer name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lgroup</td>
<td>layer group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

... additional parameters for fine control over fill and line properties (see "Additional parameters" below)

Handling color

The color parameter is a high-level plot attribute that provides default behavior for coloring glyphs.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the color of the line.
- When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the color of the line and the fill, with the alpha level of the fill reduced by 50%.
- If full control over fill and line color is desired, the fill_color and line_color attributes can be specified explicitly and will override color.

When color is NULL and fill_color or line_color are not specified, the color will be chosen from the theme.

Handling alpha

The alpha is a high-level plot attribute that sets the transparency of the glyph being plotted.

- When using a glyph that only has line properties, this will be the alpha of the line.
- When using a glyph that has has line and fill properties, this will be the alpha of the line and the alpha of the fill will be set to 50% of this value.
- Individual fill and line alpha can be specified with fill_alpha and line_alpha and will override alpha.

Mapped plot attributes and legends

When specifying an input data frame for a layer through the data argument, columns of data can be used to specify various plot attributes such as color, etc. For example, with ly_points(..., data = iris, color = Species), the Species variable is used to determine how to color the points. Here, Species is "mapped" to the color attribute. Both continuous and categorical variables can be mapped. In the case of continuous variables, the range is cut into slices and attributes are applied to each interval. The mapping from the values of the variable to the actual plot attributes is determined based on the theme.

Additional parameters

- fill_color: color to use to fill the glyph with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g ‘green’, ‘indigo’
- fill_alpha: transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- line_color: color to use to stroke lines with - a hex code (with no alpha) or any of the 147 named CSS colors, e.g ‘green’, ‘indigo’
- line_width: stroke width in units of pixels
- line_alpha: transparency value between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque)
- line_join: how path segments should be joined together ‘miter’, ‘round’, ‘bevel’
- line_cap: how path segments should be terminated ‘butt’, ‘round’, ‘square’
- line_dash: array of integer pixel distances that describe the on-off pattern of dashing to use
- line_dash_offset: the distance in pixels into the line_dash that the pattern should start from
nyctaxihex

See Also


Examples

```r
rescale <- function(x)
  (x - min(x)) / diff(range(x))
figure() %>%
  ly_wedge(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, data = iris,
           end_angle = rescale(Petal.Length) * 2 * pi, color = Species,
           radius = 0.15, alpha = 0.5,
           hover = Species)
```

### nyctaxihex

*Hexagon binned counts of NYC taxi pickup locations*

#### Description

Counts of NYC taxi pickups by location for January 2013, obtained from [here](#).

#### Usage

nyctaxihex

#### Examples

```r
## Not run:
gmap(title = "NYC taxi pickups January 2013",
      lat = 40.74, lng = -73.95, zoom = 11,
      map_type = "roadmap", width = 1000, height = 800) %>%
  ly_hexbin(nyctaxihex, alpha = 0.5,
            palette = "Spectral10", trans = log, inv = exp)
## End(Not run)
```
**pal_color**  
*Palettes for themes*

**Description**

Palettes for themes

**Usage**

```r
pal_color(colors)
pal_tableau(pal = "Tableau10")
pal_bk_glyph()
pal_gradient(
  cols = c("#66C2A4", "#41AE76", "#238B45", "#006D2C", "#00441B"),
  space = "rgb"
)
pal_size(min = 2, max = 20)
pal_bk_line_dash()
pal_bk_line_width()
```

**Arguments**

- `colors`: a vector of colors to be used in the color palette
- `pal`: palette name
- `cols`: a vector of colors to ramp across for a continuous palette
- `space`: passed on to `colorRampPalette`[grDevices]
- `min`: minimum value
- `max`: maximum value

---

**phantom_install**  
*Instructions for installing phantomjs*

**Description**

Instructions for installing phantomjs

**Usage**

```r
phantom_install()
```
**point_types**  
*Display glyph types available for ly_points()*

---

**Description**  
Display glyph types available for ly_points()

**Usage**  
point_types(size = 25, color = "blue", width = 800, height = 450)

**Arguments**  
- **size**: size of the glyph  
- **color**: color to use for line and fill properties  
- **width, height**: dimensions of output plot

**Examples**  
point_types()

---

**print_model_json**  
*Print the JSON of a Bokeh figure*

---

**Description**  
Print the JSON of a Bokeh figure

**Usage**  
print_model_json(fig, prepare = TRUE, pretty = TRUE, file = "", pbcopy = FALSE)

**Arguments**  
- **fig**: figure to print  
- **prepare**: logical - should the figure be sent through preparations that need to be done prior to plotting (TRUE), or printed as-is (FALSE)  
- **pretty**: parameter passed on to toJSON  
- **file**: parameter passed on to cat  
- **pbcopy**: logical - if on OSX, should the results be passed to the clipboard (TRUE) instead of printed to the screen (FALSE)?
Examples

```r
## Not run:
p <- figure() %>% ly_points(1:10) %>%
tool_pan(dimensions = "height")
print_model_json(p)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**rbokeh2html**  
*Get the HTML content required to embed a Bokeh figure*

**Description**

Get the HTML content required to embed a Bokeh figure

**Usage**

```r
rbokeh2html(
  fig,
  file = tempfile(fileext = ".html"),
  pretty = FALSE,
  secure = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `fig`  
  figure
- `file`  
  html file name to write the figure to
- `pretty`  
  should the json model be pretty printed to the html file?
- `secure`  
  should https be used for cdn links?

**Examples**

```r
p <- figure() %>% ly_points(1:10)
rbokeh2html(p)
```
rbokehOutput

Widget output function for use in Shiny

Description

Widget output function for use in Shiny

Usage

rbokehOutput(outputId, width = "100\%", height = "400px")

Arguments

outputId 
output variable to read from

width 
a valid CSS unit for the width or a number, which will be coerced to a string and have "px" appended.

height 
a valid CSS unit for the height or a number, which will be coerced to a string and have "px" appended.

Examples

## Not run:
library("shiny")
library("rbokeh")

ui <- fluidPage(
  rbokehOutput("rbokeh")
)

server <- function(input, output, session) {
  output$rbokeh <- renderRbokeh(
    # Use invalidateLater() and jitter() to add some motion
    invalidateLater(1000, session)
    figure() %>%
      ly_points(jitter(cars$speed), jitter(cars$dist))
  )
}

shinyApp(ui, server)

library("shiny")
library("rbokeh")

ui <- fluidPage(
  rbokehOutput("rbokeh", width = 500, height = 540),
  textOutput("x_range_text")
)
server <- function(input, output, session) {
  output$rbokeh <- renderRbokeh({
    figure() %>% ly_points(1:10) %>%
    x_range(callback = shiny_callback("x_range"))
  })

  output$x_range_text <- reactive({
    xrng <- input$x_range
    if(!is.null(xrng)) {
      paste0("factors: ", xrng$factors, ", start: ", xrng$start, ", end: ", xrng$end)
    } else {
      "waiting for axis event..."
    }
  })
}

shinyApp(ui, server)

## End(Not run)

---

**renderRbokeh**

Widget render function for use in Shiny

---

**Description**

Widget render function for use in Shiny

**Usage**

renderRbokeh(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE)

**Arguments**

- **expr**: an expression that generates a rbokeh figure
- **env**: the environment in which to evaluate expr.
- **quoted**: is expr a quoted expression (with quote())? This is useful if you want to save an expression in a variable.

**See Also**

rbokehOutput for an example in Shiny
set_palette

Set palettes for various plot attributes

Description

Set palettes for various plot attributes

Usage

set_palette(
  fig,
  discrete_color = NULL,
  discrete_alpha = NULL,
  continuous_color = NULL,
  continuous_alpha = NULL,
  discrete_glyph = NULL,
  discrete_fill_color = NULL,
  discrete_line_color = NULL,
  discrete_text_color = NULL,
  discrete_fill_alpha = NULL,
  discrete_line_alpha = NULL,
  discrete_text_alpha = NULL,
  discrete_line_dash = NULL,
  discrete_line_width = NULL,
  discrete_size = NULL,
  continuous_glyph = NULL,
  continuous_fill_color = NULL,
  continuous_line_color = NULL,
  continuous_text_color = NULL,
  continuous_fill_alpha = NULL,
  continuous_line_alpha = NULL,
  continuous_text_alpha = NULL,
  continuous_line_dash = NULL,
  continuous_line_width = NULL,
  continuous_size = NULL
)

Arguments

fig figure to update theme palettes for

discrete_color a discrete color palette to override the theme (see details)
discrete_alpha a discrete alpha palette to override the theme (see details)
continuous_color a continuous color palette to override the theme (see details)
continuous_alpha a continuous alpha palette to override the theme (see details)
discrete_glyph  a discrete glyph palette to override the theme
discrete_fill_color  a discrete fill_color palette to override the theme
discrete_line_color  a discrete line_color palette to override the theme
discrete_text_color  a discrete text_color palette to override the theme
discrete_fill_alpha  a discrete fill_alpha palette to override the theme
discrete_line_alpha  a discrete line_alpha palette to override the theme
discrete_text_alpha  a discrete text_alpha palette to override the theme
discrete_line_dash  a discrete line_dash palette to override the theme
discrete_line_width  a discrete line_width palette to override the theme
discrete_size  a discrete size palette to override the theme

continuous_glyph  a continuous glyph palette to override the theme
continuous_fill_color  a continuous fill_color palette to override the theme
continuous_line_color  a continuous line_color palette to override the theme
continuous_text_color  a continuous text_color palette to override the theme
continuous_fill_alpha  a continuous fill_alpha palette to override the theme
continuous_line_alpha  a continuous line_alpha palette to override the theme
continuous_text_alpha  a continuous text_alpha palette to override the theme
continuous_line_dash  a continuous line_dash palette to override the theme
continuous_line_width  a continuous line_width palette to override the theme
continuous_size  a continuous size palette to override the theme

Details

Palettes specified in this function will override the existing theme and apply the specified attributes when they are not otherwise explicitly specified in a layer function. See the contents of bk_default_theme for an example of the theme elements this will update. As a convenience, if you use discrete_color, the palette will apply to all the discrete_***_color attributes unless those
are explicitly specified also. The same pattern is true for discrete_alpha, continuous_color, and continuous_alpha. For specifying discrete color palettes, the easiest thing to do is use `pal_color` with a vector of colors you want to use in the palette.

Examples

```r
figure() %>%
  ly_points(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, data = iris,
            color = Species, glyph = Species) %>%
  set_palette(discrete_color = pal_color(c("red", "blue", "green")))
```

---

**set_theme**

*Set the theme for a figure*

### Description

Set the theme for a figure

### Usage

```r
set_theme(fig, theme)
```

### Arguments

- `fig` a figure to set the theme for
- `theme` theme

### Examples

# manually specify a ggplot-like grid and background
figure() %>%
  ly_points(1:10) %>%
  theme_plot(background_fill_color = "#E6E6E6",
             outline_line_color = "white") %>%
  theme_grid(c("x", "y"), grid_line_color = "white",
             minor_grid_line_color = "white",
             minor_grid_line_alpha = 0.4) %>%
  theme_axis(c("x", "y"), axis_line_color = "white",
             major_label_text_color = "#7F7F7F",
             major_tick_line_color = "#7F7F7F",
             minor_tick_line_alpha = 0, num_minor_ticks = 2)

# or use the built in ggplot theme (under development)
figure(data = iris, legend = "top_left", tools = NULL) %>%
  ly_points(Sepal.Length, Petal.Length, color = Species) %>%
  set_theme(bk_ggplot_theme)
## Not run:

# or to set the theme for all future plots
options(bokeh_theme = bk_ggplot_theme)

figure() %>%
  ly_points(1:10)

figure() %>%
  ly_boxplot(1:10)

## End(Not run)

---

### shiny_callback

*Specify a Shiny callback*

#### Description

Specify a Shiny callback

#### Usage

```r
shiny_callback(id)
```

#### Arguments

- `id`: a name that will be made available in your Shiny app as `input$id`

#### Note

Depending on the type of callback you are using (selection, range, hover, tap), the value of `input$id` will change. The best way to get familiar with what to expect as these values is to debug inside your Shiny app and inspect the contents. You can also use `custom_callback` to write your own custom callbacks that can register other data in your Shiny app. To see what the callbacks look like for each callback type, see, for example, the contents of `rbokeh::handle_range_callback.shinyCallback`

---

### sub_names

*Retrieve and properly parse all data*

#### Description

Retrieve and properly parse all data

#### Usage

```r
sub_names(fig, data, arg_obj, process_data_and_names = TRUE)
```
theme_axis

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fig</td>
<td>figure to be used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>data to be used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arg_obj</td>
<td>args object supplied by grab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>process_data_and_names</td>
<td>boolean to determine if the data and x_name and y_name should be post processed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

- list of three groups: data, info, and params

theme_axis | Override theme parameters for axis attributes

Description

Override theme parameters for axis attributes

Usage

theme_axis(
  fig,
  which = c("x", "y"),
  num_minor_ticks = 5,
  axis_label_standoff = NULL,
  axis_label_text_align = "left",
  axis_label_text_alpha = 1,
  axis_label_text_baseline = "bottom",
  axis_label_text_color = "#444444",
  axis_label_text_font = "Helvetica",
  axis_label_text_font_size = "12pt",
  axis_label_text_font_style = "normal",
  axis_line_alpha = 1,
  axis_line_cap = "butt",
  axis_line_color = "black",
  axis_line_dash = NULL,
  axis_line_dash_offset = 0,
  axis_line_join = "miter",
  axis_line_width = 1,
  major_label_orientation = "horizontal",
  major_label_standoff = NULL,
  major_label_text_align = "left",
  major_label_text_alpha = 1,
  major_label_text_baseline = "bottom",
  major_label_text_color = "#444444",
)
major_label_text_font = "Helvetica",
major_label_text_font_size = "12pt",
major_label_text_font_style = "normal",
major_tick_in = NULL,
major_tick_line_alpha = 1,
major_tick_line_cap = "butt",
major_tick_line_color = "black",
major_tick_line_dash = NULL,
major_tick_line_dash_offset = 0,
major_tick_line_join = "miter",
major_tick_line_width = 1,
major_tick_out = NULL,
minor_tick_in = NULL,
minor_tick_line_alpha = 1,
minor_tick_line_cap = "butt",
minor_tick_line_color = "black",
minor_tick_line_dash = NULL,
minor_tick_line_dash_offset = 0,
minor_tick_line_join = "miter",
minor_tick_line_width = 1,
minor_tick_out = NULL,
pars = NULL
)

Arguments

fig figure to modify
which which grids to apply attributes to ("x" and/or "y")
num_minor_ticks number of minor ticks
axis_label_standoff (integer) The distance in pixels that the axis labels should be offset from the tick labels.
axis_label_text_align ('left', 'right', 'center') The text align of the axis label.
axis_label_text_alpha (numeric) The text alpha of the axis label.
axis_label_text_baseline ('top', 'middle', 'bottom', 'alphabetic', 'hanging') The text baseline of the axis label.
axis_label_text_color (color) The text color of the axis label.
axis_label_text_font (string) The text font of the axis label.
axis_label_text_font_size (string - e.g. '12pt') The text font size of the axis label.
axis_label_text_font_style ('normal', 'italic', 'bold') The text font style of the axis label.
theme_axis

axis_line_alpha
  (numeric) The line alpha of the axis line.
axis_line_cap  ('butt', 'round', 'square') The line cap of the axis line.
axis_line_color
  (color) The line color of the axis line.
axis_line_dash The line dash of the axis line.
axis_line_dash_offset
  (integer) The line dash offset of the axis line.
axis_line_join  ('miter', 'round', 'bevel') The line join of the axis line.
axis_line_width
  (integer) The line width of the axis line.

major_label_orientation
  ('horizontal', 'vertical', or angle in degrees) What direction the major label text should be oriented. If a number is supplied, the angle of the text is measured from horizontal.
major_label_standoff
  (integer) The distance in pixels that the major tick labels should be offset from the associated ticks.
major_label_text_align
  ('left', 'right', 'center') The text align of the major tick labels.
major_label_text_alpha
  (numeric) The text alpha of the major tick labels.
major_label_text_baseline
  ('top', 'middle', 'bottom', 'alphabetic', 'hanging') The text baseline of the major tick labels.
major_label_text_color
  (color) The text color of the major tick labels.
major_label_text_font
  (string - 'Helvetica') The text font of the major tick labels.
major_label_text_font_size
  (string - e.g. '12pt') The text font size of the major tick labels.
major_label_text_font_style
  ('normal', 'italic', 'bold') The text font style of the major tick labels.
major_tick_in
  (integer) The distance in pixels that major ticks should extend into the main plot area.
major_tick_line_alpha
  (numeric) The line alpha of the major ticks.
major_tick_line_cap
  ('butt', 'round', 'square') The line cap of the major ticks.
major_tick_line_color
  (color) The line color of the major ticks.
major_tick_line_dash
  The line dash of the major ticks.
major_tick_line_dash_offset
  (integer) The line dash offset of the major ticks.
theme_axis

major_tick_line_join
    ('miter', 'round', 'bevel') The line join of the major ticks.

major_tick_line_width
    (integer) The line width of the major ticks.

major_tick_out
    (integer) The distance in pixels that major ticks should extend out of the main plot area.

minor_tick_in
    (integer) The distance in pixels that minor ticks should extend into the main plot area.

minor_tick_line_alpha
    (numeric) The line alpha of the minor ticks.

minor_tick_line_cap
    ('butt', 'round', 'square') The line cap of the minor ticks.

minor_tick_line_color
    (color) The line color of the minor ticks.

minor_tick_line_dash
    The line dash of the minor ticks.

minor_tick_line_dash_offset
    (integer) The line dash offset of the minor ticks.

minor_tick_line_join
    ('miter', 'round', 'bevel') The line join of the minor ticks.

minor_tick_line_width
    (integer) The line width of the minor ticks.

minor_tick_out
    (integer) The distance in pixels that major ticks should extend out of the main plot area.

pars
    optionally specify a named list of all parameters - useful when dealing with theme lists

Examples

# manually specify a ggplot-like grid and background
figure() %>%
  ly_points(1:10) %>%
  theme_plot(background_fill_color = "#E6E6E6",
             outline_line_color = "white") %>%
  theme_grid(c("x", "y"), grid_line_color = "white",
             minor_grid_line_color = "white",
             minor_grid_line_alpha = 0.4) %>%
  theme_axis(c("x", "y"), axis_line_color = "white",
             major_label_text_color = "#7F7F7F",
             major_tick_line_color = "#7F7F7F",
             minor_tick_line_alpha = 0, num_minor_ticks = 2)

# or use the built in ggplot theme (under development)
figure(data = iris, legend = "top_left", tools = NULL) %>%
  ly_points(Sepal.Length, Petal.Length, color = Species) %>%
  set_theme(bk_ggplot_theme)
theme_grid

Override theme parameters for grid attributes

Description

Override theme parameters for grid attributes

Usage

theme_grid(
  fig,
  which = c("x", "y"),
  band_fill_alpha = 1,
  band_fill_color = "gray",
  grid_line_alpha = 1,
  grid_line_cap = "butt",
  grid_line_color = "black",
  grid_line_dash = NULL,
  grid_line_dash_offset = 0,
  grid_line_join = "miter",
  grid_line_width = 1,
  minor_grid_line_alpha = 1,
  minor_grid_line_cap = "butt",
  minor_grid_line_color = "black",
  minor_grid_line_dash = NULL,
  minor_grid_line_dash_offset = 0,
  minor_grid_line_join = "miter",
  minor_grid_line_width = 1,
  pars = NULL
)

Arguments

fig figure to modify
which which grids to apply attributes to ("x" and/or "y")
band_fill_alpha
The fill alpha of alternating bands between Grid lines.

band_fill_color
The fill color of alternating bands between Grid lines.

grid_line_alpha
The line alpha of the Grid lines.

grid_line_cap
('butt', 'round', 'square') The line cap of the Grid lines.

grid_line_color
The line color of the Grid lines.

grid_line_dash
The line dash of the Grid lines.

grid_line_dash_offset
The line dash offset of the Grid lines.

grid_line_join
('miter', 'round', 'bevel') The line join of the Grid lines.

grid_line_width
The line width of the Grid lines.

minor_grid_line_alpha
The line alpha of the minor Grid lines.

minor_grid_line_cap
('butt', 'round', 'square') The line cap of the minor Grid lines.

minor_grid_line_color
The line color of the minor Grid lines.

minor_grid_line_dash
The line dash of the minor Grid lines.

minor_grid_line_dash_offset
The line dash offset of the minor Grid lines.

minor_grid_line_join
('miter', 'round', 'bevel') The line join of the minor Grid lines.

minor_grid_line_width
The line width of the minor Grid lines.

pars
optionally specify a named list of all parameters - useful when dealing with theme lists

Examples

# manually specify a ggplot-like grid and background
figure() %>%
  ly_points(1:10) %>%
  theme_plot(background_fill_color = "#E6E6E6",
            outline_line_color = "white") %>%
  theme_grid(c("x", "y"), grid_line_color = "white",
             minor_grid_line_color = "white",
             minor_grid_line_alpha = 0.4) %>%
  theme_axis(c("x", "y"), axis_line_color = "white",
             major_label_text_color = "#7F7F7F",
             major_tick_line_color = "#7F7F7F",
             minor_tick_line_color = 0, num_minor_ticks = 2)
# or use the built in ggplot theme (under development)
figure(data = iris, legend = "top_left", tools = NULL) %>%
  ly_points(Sepal.Length, Petal.Length, color = Species) %>%
  set_theme(bk_ggplot_theme)

## Not run:
# or to set the theme for all future plots
options(bokeh_theme = bk_ggplot_theme)

figure() %>%
  ly_points(1:10)

figure() %>%
  ly_boxplot(1:10)

## End(Not run)

---

### theme_legend

**Override theme parameters for legend attributes**

#### Description

Override theme parameters for legend attributes

#### Usage

```r
theme_legend(
  fig,
  background_fill_alpha = 0.95,
  background_fill_color = "#fff",
  border_line_alpha = 0.5,
  border_line_cap = "butt",
  border_line_color = "black",
  border_line_dash = NULL,
  border_line_dash_offset = 0,
  border_line_join = "miter",
  border_line_width = 1,
  glyph_height = 20,
  glyph_width = 20,
  label_height = 20,
  label_standoff = 15,
  label_text_align = "left",
  label_text_alpha = 1,
  label_text_baseline = "bottom",
  label_text_color = "#444444",
  label_text_font = "Helvetica",
  label_text_font_size = "12pt",
)```


```r
label_text_font_style = "normal",
label_width = 50,
legend_padding = 10,
legend_spacing = 3,
pars = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- `fig`: figure to modify
- `background_fill_alpha`: (numeric) background color alpha of plot
- `background_fill_color`: (color) background color of plot
- `border_line_alpha`: The line alpha for the legend border outline.
- `border_line_cap`: ('butt', 'round', 'square') The line cap for the legend border outline.
- `border_line_color`: The line color for the legend border outline.
- `border_line_dash`: The line dash for the legend border outline.
- `border_line_dash_offset`: The line dash offset for the legend border outline.
- `border_line_join`: ('miter', 'round', 'bevel') The line join for the legend border outline.
- `border_line_width`: The line width for the legend border outline.
- `glyph_height`: The height (in pixels) that the rendered legend glyph should occupy.
- `glyph_width`: The width (in pixels) that the rendered legend glyph should occupy.
- `label_height`: The height (in pixels) of the area that legend labels should occupy.
- `label_standoff`: The distance (in pixels) to separate the label from its associated glyph.
- `label_text_align`: ('left', 'right', 'center') The text align for the legend labels.
- `label_text_alpha`: The text alpha for the legend labels.
- `label_text_baseline`: ('top', 'middle', 'bottom', 'alphabetic', 'hanging') The text baseline for the legend labels.
- `label_text_color`: The text color for the legend labels.
- `label_text_font`: The text font for the legend labels.
- `label_text_font_size`: The text font size for the legend labels.
theme_plot

```
# Configuration

label_text_font_style
  ('normal', 'italic', 'bold') The text font style for the legend labels.
label_width
  The width (in pixels) of the area that legend labels should occupy.
legend_padding
  Amount of padding around the legend.
legend_spacing
  Amount of spacing between legend entries.
 pars
  optionally specify a named list of all parameters - useful when dealing with theme lists

Examples
```

```
figure(legend_location = "top_left") %>%
  ly_points(1:10, legend = "a") %>%
  theme_legend(border_line_width = 2)
```

theme_plot

```
Override theme parameters for general plot attributes
```

Description

Override theme parameters for general plot attributes

Usage

```
theme_plot(
  fig,
  pars = NULL,
  background_fill_color = "white",
  background_fill_alpha = 1,
  border_fill_color = "white",
  border_fill_alpha = 1,
  outline_line_alpha = 1,
  outline_line_cap = "butt",
  outline_line_color = "black",
  outline_line_dash = NULL,
  outline_line_dash_offset = 0,
  outline_line_join = "miter",
  outline_line_width = 1,
  min_border = 50,
  min_border_bottom = 50,
  min_border_left = 50,
  min_border_right = 50,
  min_border_top = 50
)
```
Arguments

fig  figure to modify
pars  optionally specify a named list of all parameters - useful when dealing with
theme lists

background_fill_color  
  (color) background color of plot

background_fill_alpha  
  (numeric) background color alpha of plot

border_fill_color  
  (color) fill color of border area of plot

border_fill_alpha  
  (numeric) fill color alpha of border area of plot

outline_line_alpha  
  (numeric) The line alpha for the plot border outline.

outline_line_cap  
  ('butt', 'round', 'square') The line cap for the plot border outline.

outline_line_color  
  (color) The line color for the plot border outline.

outline_line_dash  
  The line dash for the plot border outline.

outline_line_dash_offset  
  (integer) The line dash offset for the plot border outline.

outline_line_join  
  ('miter', 'round', 'bevel') The line join for the plot border outline.

outline_line_width  
  (integer) The line width for the plot border outline.

min_border  
  (integer) A convenience property to set all the min_X_border properties to
  the same value. If an individual border property is explicitly set, it will override
  min_border.

min_border_bottom  
  (integer) Minimum size in pixels of the padding region below the bottom of the
  central plot region. This is a minimum. The padding region may expand as needed to
  accommodate titles or axes, etc.

min_border_left  
  (integer) Minimum size in pixels of the padding region to the left of the central
  plot region. This is a minimum. The padding region may expand as needed to
  accommodate titles or axes, etc.

min_border_right  
  (integer) Minimum size in pixels of the padding region to the right of the central
  plot region. This is a minimum. The padding region may expand as needed to
  accommodate titles or axes, etc.

min_border_top  
  (integer) Minimum size in pixels of the padding region above the top of the
  central plot region. This is a minimum. The padding region may expand as needed to
  accommodate titles or axes, etc.
Examples

# manually specify a ggplot-like grid and background
figure() %>%
  ly_points(1:10) %>%
  theme_plot(background_fill_color = "#E6E6E6",
             outline_line_color = "white") %>%
  theme_grid(c("x", "y"),
             grid_line_color = "white",
             minor_grid_line_color = "white",
             minor_grid_line_alpha = 0.4) %>%
  theme_axis(c("x", "y"),
             axis_line_color = "white",
             major_label_text_color = "#7F7F7F",
             major_tick_line_color = "#7F7F7F",
             minor_tick_line_color = "white",
             minor_tick_line_alpha = 0, num_minor_ticks = 2)

# or use the built in ggplot theme (under development)
figure(data = iris, legend = "top_left", tools = NULL) %>%
  ly_points(Sepal.Length, Petal.Length, color = Species) %>%
  set_theme(bk_ggplot_theme)

## Not run:
# or to set the theme for all future plots
options(bokeh_theme = bk_ggplot_theme)

figure() %>%
  ly_points(1:10)

figure() %>%
  ly_boxplot(1:10)

## End(Not run)

theme_title

Override theme parameters for general plot attributes

Description

Override theme parameters for general plot attributes

Usage

theme_title(
  fig,
  pars = NULL,
  background_fill_color = "white",
  background_fill_alpha = 1,
  border_fill_color = "white",
  border_fill_alpha = 1,
  align = "left",
)
text_alpha = 1,
text_baseline = "bottom",
text_color = "#444444",
text_font = "Helvetica",
text_font_size = "12pt",
text_font_style = "normal"
)

Arguments

fig figure to modify
pars optionally specify a named list of all parameters - useful when dealing with theme lists
background_fill_color (color) background color of plot
background_fill_alpha (numeric) background color alpha of plot
border_fill_color (color) fill color of border area of plot
border_fill_alpha (numeric) fill color alpha of border area of plot
align ('left', 'right', 'center') The text align for the plot title.
text_alpha The text alpha for the plot title.
text_baseline ('top', 'middle', 'bottom', 'alphabetic', 'hanging') The text baseline for the plot title.
text_color (color) The text color for the plot title.
text_font (string) The text font for the plot title.
text_font_size (string - e.g. '12pt') The text font size for the plot title.
text_font_style ('normal', 'italic', 'bold') The text font style for the plot title.

Examples

figure(title = "asdf") %>%
  ly_points(1:10) %>%
  theme_title(text_color = "red")

---

**tool_box_select**  
*Add "box_select" tool to a Bokeh figure*

**Description**

Add "box_select" tool to a Bokeh figure
tool_box_select

Usage

tool_box_select(
  fig,
  callback = NULL,
  ref_layer = NULL,
  line_color = "black",
  line_alpha = 1,
  fill_color = "lightgrey",
  fill_alpha = 0.5,
  line_width = 2,
  line_dash = c(4, 4),
  level = "overlay"
)

Arguments

  fig            figure to modify
  callback       a callback to be applied to this tool - either a character string of javascript
code or any one of debug_callback, shiny_callback, console_callback,
custom_callback
  ref_layer      name of the layer that the callback should be applied to
  line_color, line_alpha, fill_color, fill_alpha, line_width, line_dash, level
  parameters to control the look of the selection bounding region

Note

Tools can be easily specified as a vector of tool names in the tools argument when instantiating
a \texttt{figure}. In this case, they are added with defaults. Explicitly calling these tool_ functions will
manually add the tool to a figure and allow additional specification of parameters.

See Also

Other tools: tool_box_zoom(), tool_crosshair(), tool_hover(), tool_lasso_select(), tool_pan(),
tool_reset(), tool_resize(), tool_save(), tool_tap(), tool_wheel_zoom()

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
figure() %>% ly_points(1:10) %>%
tool_box_select()
\end{verbatim}
Add "box_zoom" tool to a Bokeh figure

Usage

\[
\text{tool_box_zoom(}
  \text{fig},
  \text{line\_color = "black",}
  \text{line\_alpha = 1,}
  \text{fill\_color = "lightgrey",}
  \text{fill\_alpha = 0.5,}
  \text{line\_width = 2,}
  \text{line\_dash = c(4, 4),}
  \text{level = "overlay"}
\text{)}
\]

Arguments

- **fig**: figure to modify
- **line_color, line_alpha, fill_color, fill_alpha, line_width, line_dash, level**: parameters to control the look of the selection bounding region

Note

Tools can be easily specified as a vector of tool names in the tools argument when instantiating a \texttt{figure}. In this case, they are added with defaults. Explicitly calling these \texttt{tool} functions will manually add the tool to a figure and allow additional specification of parameters.

See Also

Other tools: \texttt{tool\_box\_select()}, \texttt{tool\_crosshair()}, \texttt{tool\_hover()}, \texttt{tool\_lasso\_select()}, \texttt{tool\_pan()}, \texttt{tool\_reset()}, \texttt{tool\_resize()}, \texttt{tool\_save()}, \texttt{tool\_tap()}, \texttt{tool\_wheel\_zoom()}

Examples

\[
\text{figure() \%\% ly\_points(1:10) \%\%}
\text{tool\_box\_zoom()}
\]
Description

Add "crosshair" tool to a Bokeh figure

Usage

tool_crosshair(fig)

Arguments

fig figure to modify

Note

Tools can be easily specified as a vector of tool names in the tools argument when instantiating a figure. In this case, they are added with defaults. Explicitly calling these tool_ functions will manually add the tool to a figure and allow additional specification of parameters.

See Also

Other tools: tool_box_select(), tool_box_zoom(), tool_hover(), tool_lasso_select(), tool_pan(), tool_reset(), tool_resize(), tool_save(), tool_tap(), tool_wheel_zoom()

Examples

```r
figure() %>% ly_points(1:10) %>%
  tool_crosshair()
```

Description

Add "hover" tool to a Bokeh figure

Usage

tool_hover(fig, callback, ref_layer)
tool_lasso_select

Add "lasso_select" tool to a Bokeh figure

Description
Add "lasso_select" tool to a Bokeh figure

Usage

```r
tool_lasso_select(
  fig,
  callback = NULL,
  ref_layer = NULL,
  line_color = "black",
  line_alpha = 1,
  fill_color = "lightgrey",
```
tool_pan

```r
fill_alpha = 0.5,
line_width = 2,
line_dash = c(4, 4),
level = "overlay"
)
```

**Arguments**

- `fig` figure to modify
- `callback` a callback to be applied to this tool - either a character string of javascript code or any one of `debug_callback`, `shiny_callback`, `console_callback`, `custom_callback`
- `ref_layer` name of the layer that the callback should be applied to
- `line_color, line_alpha, fill_color, fill_alpha, line_width, line_dash, level` parameters to control the look of the selection bounding region

**Note**

Tools can be easily specified as a vector of tool names in the `tools` argument when instantiating a `figure`. In this case, they are added with defaults. Explicitly calling these `tool_` functions will manually add the tool to a figure and allow additional specification of parameters.

**See Also**

Other tools: `tool_box_select()`, `tool_box_zoom()`, `tool_crosshair()`, `tool_hover()`, `tool_pan()`, `tool_reset()`, `tool_resize()`, `tool_save()`, `tool_tap()`, `tool_wheel_zoom()`

**Examples**

```r
figure() %>% ly_points(1:10) %>%
tool_lasso_select()
```

---

**tool_pan**

Add "pan" tool to a Bokeh figure

**Description**

Add "pan" tool to a Bokeh figure

**Usage**

`tool_pan(fig, dimensions = "both")`
tool_reset

Arguments

fig
figure to modify

dimensions
a vector specifying whether the pan tool should pan with respect to the x axis ("length") and the y axis ("height") or "both"

Note

Tools can be easily specified as a vector of tool names in the tools argument when instantiating a figure. In this case, they are added with defaults. Explicitly calling these tool_ functions will manually add the tool to a figure and allow additional specification of parameters.

See Also

Other tools: tool_box_select(), tool_box_zoom(), tool_crosshair(), tool_hover(), tool_lasso_select(), tool_pan(), tool_resize(), tool_save(), tool_tap(), tool_wheel_zoom()

Examples

# only pan on x axis
figure() %>% ly_points(1:10) %>%
    tool_pan(dimensions = "height")

Description

Add "reset" tool to a Bokeh figure

Usage

tool_reset(fig)

Arguments

fig
figure to modify

Note

Tools can be easily specified as a vector of tool names in the tools argument when instantiating a figure. In this case, they are added with defaults. Explicitly calling these tool_ functions will manually add the tool to a figure and allow additional specification of parameters.

See Also

Other tools: tool_box_select(), tool_box_zoom(), tool_crosshair(), tool_hover(), tool_lasso_select(), tool_pan(), tool_resize(), tool_save(), tool_tap(), tool_wheel_zoom()
Examples

```r
figure() %>% ly_points(1:10) %>%
tool_reset()
```

---

tool_resize Add "resize" tool to a Bokeh figure

Description

Add "resize" tool to a Bokeh figure

Usage

```r
tool_resize(fig)
```

Arguments

- **fig**: figure to modify

Note

Tools can be easily specified as a vector of tool names in the `tools` argument when instantiating a `figure`. In this case, they are added with defaults. Explicitly calling these `tool_` functions will manually add the tool to a figure and allow additional specification of parameters.

See Also

Other tools: `tool_box_select()`, `tool_box_zoom()`, `tool_crosshair()`, `tool_hover()`, `tool_lasso_select()`, `tool_pan()`, `tool_reset()`, `tool_save()`, `tool_tap()`, `tool_wheel_zoom()`

Examples

```r
figure() %>% ly_points(1:10) %>%
tool_resize()
```
tool_save

Add "save" tool to a Bokeh figure

Description

Add "save" tool to a Bokeh figure

Usage

tool_save(fig)

Arguments

fig

figure to modify

Note

Tools can be easily specified as a vector of tool names in the tools argument when instantiating a figure. In this case, they are added with defaults. Explicitly calling these tool_ functions will manually add the tool to a figure and allow additional specification of parameters.

See Also

Other tools: tool_box_select(), tool_box_zoom(), tool_crosshair(), tool_hover(), tool_lasso_select(), tool_pan(), tool_reset(), tool_resize(), tool_tap(), tool_wheel_zoom()

Examples

```r
figure() %>% ly_points(1:10) %>%
  tool_save()
```

tool_selection

Add "selection" tool callback to a Bokeh figure

Description

This adds a selection callback to be used with the box select or lasso select tools.

Usage

tool_selection(fig, callback, ref_layer)
**Arguments**

- **fig**: figure to modify
- **callback**: a callback to be applied to this tool - either a character string of javascript code or any one of `debug_callback`, `shiny_callback`, `console_callback`, `custom_callback`
- **ref_layer**: name of the layer that the callback should be applied to

---

**tool_tap**

*Add "tap" tool to a Bokeh figure*

---

**Description**

Add "tap" tool to a Bokeh figure

**Usage**

```r
tool_tap(fig, callback, ref_layer)
```

**Arguments**

- **fig**: figure to modify
- **callback**: a callback to be applied to this tool - either a character string of javascript code or any one of `debug_callback`, `shiny_callback`, `console_callback`, `custom_callback`
- **ref_layer**: name of the layer that the callback should be applied to

**Note**

Tools can be easily specified as a vector of tool names in the `tools` argument when instantiating a `figure`. In this case, they are added with defaults. Explicitly calling these `tool_` functions will manually add the tool to a figure and allow additional specification of parameters.

**See Also**

Other tools: `tool_box_select()`, `tool_box_zoom()`, `tool_crosshair()`, `tool_hover()`, `tool_lasso_select()`, `tool_pan()`, `tool_reset()`, `tool_resize()`, `tool_save()`, `tool_wheel_zoom()`

**Examples**

```r
figure() %>%
  ly_points(1:10, lname = "points") %>%
  tool_tap(debug_callback("points"), "points")
```
**tool_wheel_zoom**  
*Add "wheel_zoom" tool to a Bokeh figure*

---

**Description**

Add "wheel_zoom" tool to a Bokeh figure

**Usage**

```
tool_wheel_zoom(fig, dimensions = "both")
```

**Arguments**

- **fig**: figure to modify
- **dimensions**: a vector specifying whether the wheel_zoom tool should zoom with respect to the x axis ("width") and the y axis ("height") or "both"

**Note**

Tools can be easily specified as a vector of tool names in the `tools` argument when instantiating a `figure`. In this case, they are added with defaults. Explicitly calling these `tool_` functions will manually add the tool to a figure and allow additional specification of parameters.

**See Also**

Other tools: `tool_box_select()`, `tool_box_zoom()`, `tool_crosshair()`, `tool_hover()`, `tool_lasso_select()`, `tool_pan()`, `tool_reset()`, `tool_resize()`, `tool_save()`, `tool_tap()`

**Examples**

```r
# only zoom on x axis
figure() %>% ly_points(1:10) %>%
  tool_wheel_zoom(dimensions = "height")
```

---

**widget2gist**  
*Export htmlwidget plot to a gist*

---

**Description**

Export htmlwidget plot to a gist
Usage

widget2gist(
  widget_string,
  name,
  created = NULL,
  description = "",
  license = c("none", "apache-2.0", "bsd-2-clause", "bsd-3-clause", "cc-by-4.0",
             "cc-by-nc-4.0", "cc-by-nc-nd-4.0", "cc-by-nc-sa-4.0", "cc-by-nd-4.0", "cc-by-sa-4.0",
             "cddl-1.0", "epl-1.0", "gpl-2.0", "gpl-3.0", "lgpl-2.1", "lgpl-3.0", "mit",
             "mpl-2.0"),
  border = TRUE,
  scrolling = FALSE,
  secure = TRUE,
  view = TRUE
)

Arguments

- **widget_string**: a string containing R code to create an htmlwidget
- **name**: name of the gist
- **created**: optional string for a "Created by" to preceed the README
- **description**: optional text to go in README.md to describe the gist
- **license**: license under which gist is released - one of those accepted here: https://bl.ocks.org/licenses.txt
- **border**: should the bl.ocks.org iframe have a border?
- **scrolling**: should the bl.ocks.org iframe scroll?
- **secure**: should https be used for cdn links?
- **view**: should the resulting gist be opened in the browser on bl.ocks.org?

Note

This requires that you have a github personal access token stored as an environment variable GITHUB_PAT. See [gist_create](#) for more information.

Also note that this currently can’t handle thumbnails but we are looking into ways to do that.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
widget2gist("figure() %>% ly_points(1:10)", name = "test")
```

## End(Not run)
widget2png  

Make a static png file for an htmlwidget

Description

Make a static png file for an htmlwidget

Usage

widget2png(p, file, timeout = 500)

Arguments

p  htmlwidget object
file  where to save png file
timeout  plot render timeout in milliseconds (see details)

Details

This uses phantomjs (https://phantomjs.org) to render your htmlwidget in a headless browser and take a screenshot of it, creating a static output. This assumes that phantomjs has been installed on your machine and is available as a system call. For plots that take longer to load and render, you may need to increase the value of timeout. Note that this function is experimental.

Examples

```r
figure(tools = NULL) %>%
  ly_points(1:10) %>%
  widget2png("/tmp/test.png")
```

x_axis

Customize x axis of a Bokeh figure

Description

Customize x axis of a Bokeh figure
x_axis

Usage

x_axis(
  fig,
  label,
  position = "below",
  log = FALSE,
  grid = TRUE,
  desired_num_ticks = NULL,
  num_minor_ticks = 5,
  visible = TRUE,
  number_formatter = c("basic", "numeral", "printf"),
  power_limit_high = 5,
  power_limit_low = -3,
  precision = NULL,
  use_scientific = TRUE,
  format = NULL
)

Arguments

fig        figure to modify
label      axis label
position   where to place the axis (either "above" or "below")
log        logical or integer - if TRUE, a log axis with base 10 is used - if an integer, a log
            axis with base of that integer will be used
grid       logical - should a reference grid be shown for this axis?
desired_num_ticks  desired target number of major tick positions to generate across the plot range
num_minor_ticks  number of minor ticks
visible     should axis be shown?
number_formatter  Bokeh numeric tick label formatter ("basic", "numeral", or "printf"); ignored if
                log is TRUE
power_limit_high (int) Limit the use of scientific notation to when log(x) >= value. Only applicable when number_formatter is "basic".
power_limit_low  (int) Limit the use of scientific notation to when log(x) <= value. Only applicable when number_formatter is "basic".
precision     (int) How many digits of precision to display in tick labels. Automatically determined if not specified. Only applicable when number_formatter is "basic".
use_scientific (logical) Whether to ever display scientific notation. If True, then when to use scientific notation is controlled by power_limit_low and power_limit_high. Only applicable when number_formatter is "basic".
format       Specification of format options. Specification depends on the value of number_formatter
              - see "details" below.
Details

format parameter: When number_formatter is "basic" and the axis type is datetime, format specifies how to display tick values from a continuous range as formatted datetimes. See DatetimeTickFormatter. When number_formatter is "numeral", format specifies a human-readable format string. See NumeralTickFormatter. When number_formatter is "printf", format is a printf-style format string. See PrintfTickFormatter.

See Also

Other axes: y_axis()

Examples

```r
figure() %>%
  ly_points(rexp(1000), rexp(1000)) %>%
  x_axis(label = "x", log = TRUE) %>%
  y_axis(label = "y", log = TRUE)

figure() %>%
  ly_points(2 ^ (1:10)) %>%
  y_axis(log = 2)

# disable scientific tick labels
figure() %>%
  ly_points(rnorm(10), rnorm(10) / 1000) %>%
  y_axis(use_scientific = FALSE)

# specify datetime tick labels
# the appropriate datetime units are automatically chosen
big_range <- seq(as.Date("2012-01-01"), as.Date("2012-12-31"), by = "days")
small_range <- seq(as.Date("2012-01-01"), as.Date("2012-02-01"), by = "days")

figure() %>%
  ly_lines(big_range, rnorm(366)) %>%
  x_axis(label = "Date", format = list(months = "%b-%Y", days = "%d"))

figure() %>%
  ly_lines(small_range, rnorm(32)) %>%
  x_axis(label = "Date", format = list(months = "%b-%Y", days = "%d"))

# specify numeric tick labels
figure() %>%
  ly_points(rnorm(10), rnorm(10) * 10000) %>%
  y_axis(number_formatter = "numeral", format = "0,000")

figure() %>%
  ly_points(rnorm(10), rnorm(10) * 100) %>%
  y_axis(number_formatter = "printf", format = "%0.1f%%")
```
x_range

Description

Update x axis range in a Bokeh figure

Usage

x_range(fig, dat = NULL, callback = NULL)

Arguments

fig  figure to modify

dat  either a vector (min, max) if the axis is numeric, or a vector of values if the axis is categorical. In the latter case, the order in which the values are supplied is how they will be arranged on the axis.

callback  TODO

See Also

Other ranges: y_range()

Examples

# get data from Duluth site in 'barley' data
du <- subset(lattice::barley, site == "Duluth")

# plot with default ranges
p <- figure(width = 600) %>%
  ly_points(yield, variety, color = year, data = du)
p

# y axis is alphabetical

# manually set x and y axis (y in order of 1932 yield)
p %>%
  x_range(c(20, 40)) %>%
  y_range(du$variety[order(subset(du, year == 1932)$yield)])
y_axis  

Customize x axis of a Bokeh figure

Description

Customize x axis of a Bokeh figure

Usage

\[
y\_axis( \\
    \text{fig,} \\
    \text{label,} \\
    \text{position = "left",} \\
    \text{log = FALSE,} \\
    \text{grid = TRUE,} \\
    \text{desired\_num\_ticks = NULL,} \\
    \text{num\_minor\_ticks = 5,} \\
    \text{visible = TRUE,} \\
    \text{number\_formatter = c("basic", "numeral", "printf"),} \\
    \text{power\_limit\_high = 5,} \\
    \text{power\_limit\_low = -3,} \\
    \text{precision = NULL,} \\
    \text{use\_scientific = TRUE,} \\
    \text{format = NULL} \\
\)
\]

Arguments

- **fig**: figure to modify
- **label**: axis label
- **position**: where to place the axis (either "left" or "right")
- **log**: logical or integer - if TRUE, a log axis with base 10 is used - if an integer, a log axis with base of that integer will be used
- **grid**: logical - should a reference grid be shown for this axis?
- **desired_num_ticks**: desired target number of major tick positions to generate across the plot range
- **num_minor_ticks**: number of minor ticks
- **visible**: should axis be shown?
- **number_formatter**: Bokeh numeric tick label formatter ("basic", "numeral", or "printf"); ignored if log is TRUE
- **power_limit_high**: (int) Limit the use of scientific notation to when log(x) >= value. Only applicable when number_formatter is "basic".
y_axis

power_limit_low

(int) Limit the use of scientific notation to when \( \log(x) \leq value \). Only applicable when number_formatter is "basic".

precision

(int) How many digits of precision to display in tick labels. Automatically determined if not specified. Only applicable when number_formatter is "basic".

use_scientific

(logical) Whether to ever display scientific notation. If True, then when to use scientific notation is controlled by power_limit_low and power_limit_high. Only applicable when number_formatter is "basic".

format

Specification of format options. Specification depends on the value of number_formatter - see "details" below.

See Also

Other axes: x_axis()

Examples

```r
figure() %>%
  ly_points(rexp(1000), rexp(1000)) %>%
  x_axis(label = "x", log = TRUE) %>%
  y_axis(label = "y", log = TRUE)

figure() %>%
  ly_points(2 ^ (1:10)) %>%
  y_axis(log = 2)

# disable scientific tick labels
figure() %>%
  ly_points(rnorm(10), rnorm(10) / 1000) %>%
  y_axis(use_scientific = FALSE)

# specify datetime tick labels
# the appropriate datetime units are automatically chosen
big_range <- seq(as.Date("2012-01-01"), as.Date("2012-12-31"), by = "days")
small_range <- seq(as.Date("2012-01-01"), as.Date("2012-02-01"), by = "days")

figure() %>%
  ly_lines(big_range, rnorm(366)) %>%
  x_axis(label = "Date", format = list(months = "%b-%Y", days = "%d"))

figure() %>%
  ly_lines(small_range, rnorm(32)) %>%
  x_axis(label = "Date", format = list(months = "%b-%Y", days = "%d"))

# specify numeric tick labels
figure() %>%
  ly_points(rnorm(10), rnorm(10) * 10000) %>%
  y_axis(number_formatter = "numeral", format = "0,000")

figure() %>%
  ly_points(rnorm(10), rnorm(10) * 100) %>%
```
Description

Update y axis range in a Bokeh figure

Usage

y_range(fig, dat = NULL, callback = NULL)

Arguments

- **fig**: figure to modify
- **dat**: either a vector (min, max) if the axis is numeric, or a vector of values if the axis is categorical. In the latter case, the order in which the values are supplied is how they will be arranged on the axis.
- **callback**: TODO

See Also

Other ranges: `x_range()`

Examples

```r
# get data from Duluth site in 'barley' data
du <- subset(lattice::barley, site == "Duluth")

# plot with default ranges
p <- figure(width = 600) %>%
  ly_points(yield, variety, color = year, data = du)
p
  # y axis is alphabetical

# manually set x and y axis (y in order of 1932 yield)
p %>%
  x_range(c(20, 40)) %>%
  y_range(du$variety[order(subset(du, year == 1932)$yield)])
```
Pipe figures

Description
Pipe figures

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lhs</td>
<td>a Bokeh figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhs</td>
<td>a layer to add to the figure</td>
</tr>
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