Package 'ggperiodic'

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Title Easy Plotting of Periodic Data with 'ggplot2'

Version 1.0.3

Description Implements methods to plot periodic data in any arbitrary range on the fly.

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URL https://github.com/eliocamp/ggperiodic

BugReports https://github.com/eliocamp/ggperiodic/issues

Imports dplyr, ggplot2, sticky, tidyselect, data.table

Suggests covr, knitr, maps, rmarkdown, testthat

VignetteBuilder knitr

ByteCompile true

Encoding UTF-8

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NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

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get_period *Get period information from an object*

Description

Get period information from an object

Usage

```
get_period(object)
```

Arguments

object	a periodic object

ggperiodic *ggperiodic: Easy Plotting of Periodic Data with 'ggplot2'*

Description

Implements methods to plot periodic data in any arbitrary range on the fly.

Overview

The only thing you need to do is add the periodic information to a data frame with `periodic()`. You then can manually wrap your data around any domain with `wrap()` or just let ggplot2 do it automatically for you

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See Also

Useful links:

- https://github.com/eliocamp/ggperiodic
- Report bugs at https://github.com/eliocamp/ggperiodic/issues

is.periodic *Check if an object is periodic*

Description

Check if an object is periodic

Usage

```
is.periodic(object)
```

Arguments

object	an object

periodic *Add or remove periodic variables*

Description

Creates a periodic object by specifying the periodic variables and their periods.

Usage

```
periodic(object, ...)

## Default S3 method:
periodic(object, period, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
periodic(object, ...)

setperiodic(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	the object to coerce to periodic
...	name-value pairs of expressions defining the period
period	a numeric vector whose range defines the period

Value

An object of subclass `periodic_df` or `periodic_v`.

If `object` is of class `data.table`, then it will modify the object by reference. To modify this behaviour, use `options(ggperiodic.data.table.copy = TRUE)`. `setperiodic()` will modify a `data.table` by reference bypassing the global option.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

x <- seq(0, 360 - 20, by = 20)
df <- data.frame(x = x, y = cos(x*pi/180))
df_p <- periodic(df, x = c(0, 360))

ggplot(df_p, aes(x, y)) +
   geom_line() +            # periodic data
   geom_point(data = df)    # non periodic data

# Extend domain
ggplot(df_p, aes(x, y), x = c(-180, 540)) +
   geom_line() +
   geom_point(data = df)

# with non regular intervals
x <- runif(30, 0, 360)
df <- periodic(data.frame(x = x, y = cos(x*pi/180)),
               x = c(0, 360))
ggplot(df, aes(x, y), x = c(-180, 540)) +
   geom_point()
```

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qwrap *Quickly wrap data*

Description

Wraps periodic data from one specified range to the other in one line.

Usage

```
qwrap(object, ..., .group = NULL)
```

Arguments

object	the object to wrap
...	named formulas with the form from ~ to (see examples)
.group	optional group column (see wrap)

Details

qwrap is a shortcut to wrap(periodic(obejct, x = range_from), x = range_to)

Examples

```
x <- seq(0, 360 - 20, by = 20)
df <- data.frame(x = x, y = cos(x*pi/180))
qwrap(df, x = c(0, 360) ~ c(-180, 180))
```

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unperiodic *Remove periodic specifications*

Description

Remove periodic specifications

Usage

```
unperiodic(object, ...)

setunperiodic(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	the object to remove periodicities
...	arguments to methods

Value

An object of the same class as `object` but with no periodic subclass or periodicity specifications.

If `object` is of class `data.table`, then it will modify the object by reference. To modify this behaviour, use `options(ggperiodic.data.table.copy = TRUE)`. `setperiodic()` will modify a `data.table` by reference bypassing the global option.

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wrap *Wrap periodic data to an arbitrary range*

Description

Wrap periodic data to an arbitrary range

Usage

```
wrap(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'periodic_df'
wrap(object, ..., .group = NULL)
```

Arguments

object	a periodic data frame
...	name-value pairs of expressions defining range specifications
.group	optional group column (see examples)

Value

An object of the same class as object but with no periodic subclass or periodicity specifications and wrapped dimensions.

Examples

```
x <- seq(0, 360 - 20, by = 20)
df <- data.frame(x = x, y = cos(x*pi/180))
df_p <- periodic(df, x = c(0, 360))

# wrap in default rante
df_wrapped <- wrap(df_p)
range(df_wrapped$x)
range(df$x)

# specify range
df_wrapped <- wrap(df_p, x = c(-145, 365))
range(df_wrapped$x)

# with non regular intervals
x <- runif(30, 0, 360)
df <- periodic(data.frame(x = x, y = cos(x*pi/180)),
               x = c(0, 360))
df_wrapped <- wrap(df, x = c(-180, 540))
range(df_wrapped$x)
range(df$x)
## Not run:
# This example illustrates the use of the .group parameter
library(ggplot2)
map <- periodic(map_data("world"), long = long)

# If wrapped without .group, the repated parts of the map
# have the same group and so polygons are not correctly defined.
map_wrapped <- wrap(map, long = c(-180, 360))
ggplot(map_wrapped, aes(long, lat, group = group)) +
    geom_path()

# Using groups, you get the correct grouping.
map_wrapped <- wrap(map, long = c(-180, 360), .group = group)
ggplot(map_wrapped, aes(long, lat, group = group)) +
    geom_path()

## End(Not run)
```

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