Package: patchwork (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title The Composer of Plots

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Description The 'ggplot2' package provides a strong API for sequentially building up a plot, but does not concern itself with composition of multiple plots. 'patchwork' is a package that expands the API to allow for arbitrarily complex composition of plots by, among others, providing mathematical operators for combining multiple plots. Other packages that try to address this need (but with a different approach) are 'gridExtra' and 'cowplot'.

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Encoding UTF-8

Imports ggplot2 (>= 3.0.0), gtable, grid, stats, grDevices, utils, graphics, rlang (>= 1.0.0), cli, farver

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BugReports https://github.com/thomasp85/patchwork/issues

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Contents

`area` *Specify a plotting area in a layout*

Description

This is a small helper used to specify a single area in a rectangular grid that should contain a plot. Objects constructed with `area()` can be concatenated together with `c()` in order to specify multiple areas.

Usage

```
area(t, l, b = t, r = l)
```

Arguments

`t`, `b`	The top and bottom bounds of the area in the grid
`l`, `r`	The left and right bounds of the area int the grid

Details

The grid that the areas are specified in reference to enumerate rows from top to bottom, and coloumns from left to right. This means that `t` and `l` should always be less or equal to `b` and `r` respectively. Instead of specifying area placement with a combination of `area()` calls, it is possible to instead pass in a single string

```
areas <- c(area(1, 1, 2, 1),
           area(2, 3, 3, 3))
```

is equivalent to

```
areas < -"A##
          A#B
          ##B"
```

For an example of this, see the plot_layout() examples.

Value

A patch_area object

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

p1 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_point(aes(mpg, disp))
p2 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_boxplot(aes(gear, disp, group = gear))
p3 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_bar(aes(gear)) + facet_wrap(~cyl)

layout <- c(
  area(1, 1),
  area(1, 3, 3),
  area(3, 1, 3, 2)
)

# Show the layout to make sure it looks as it should
plot(layout)

# Apply it to a patchwork
p1 + p2 + p3 + plot_layout(design = layout)
```

---

free *Free a plot from various alignments*

Description

While the purpose of patchwork is often to align plots by their various parts, sometimes this doesn't cut it and we want to compose plots without alignment. The free() function tells patchwork to treat the content (which can either be a ggplot or a patchwork) specially and not align it with the remaining plots in the composition. free() has various modes to control what type of "non-alignment" is applied (see Details). Further you can control which side of the plot the non-alignment is applied to. You can stack free() calls if you e.g. want the top part to not align to the panel and the left part to not align to the labels.

Usage

```
free(x, type = c("panel", "label", "space"), side = "trbl")
```

Arguments

x	A ggplot or patchwork object
type	Which type of freeing should be applied. See the Details section
side	Which side should the freeing be applied to. A string containing one or more of "t", "r", "b", and "l"

Details

`free()` has multiple modes depending on what you are needing:

The default `"panel"` will allow the panel area to ignore alginment with the remaining plots and expand as much as needed to fill any empty space.

The `"label"` type will instead free the axis label to keep its proximity to the axis, even if a longer axis text from another plot would push them apart.

The `"space"` type also keeps axis and title together, but will instead not reserve any space for it. This allows the axis to occupy space in an otherwise empty area without making additional space available for itself.

Value

A modified version of `x` with a `free_plot` class

Examples

```
# Sometimes you have a plot that defies good composition alginment, e.g. due
# to long axis labels
library(ggplot2)
p1 <- ggplot(mtcars) +
  geom_bar(aes(y = factor(gear), fill = factor(gear))) +
  scale_y_discrete(
    "",
    labels = c("3 gears are often enough",
               "But, you know, 4 is a nice number",
               "I would def go with 5 gears in a modern car")
  )

# When combined with other plots it ends up looking bad
p2 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_point(aes(mpg, disp))

p1 / p2

# We can fix this be using free (here, with the default "panel" type)
free(p1) / p2

# If we still want the panels to be aligned to the right, we can choose to
# free only the left side
free(p1, side = "l") / p2

# We can still collect guides like before
free(p1) / p2 + plot_layout(guides = "collect")
```

```
# We could use "label" to fix the layout in a different way
p1 / free(p2, "label")

# Another issue is that long labels are not using already available free
# space.
plot_spacer() + p1 + p2 + p2

# This can be fixed with the "space" type
plot_spacer() + free(p1, "space", "l") + p2 + p2
```

---

guide_area *Add an area to hold collected guides*

Description

Using the guides argument in plot_layout() you can collect and collapse guides from plots. By default these guides will be put on the side like with regular plots, but by adding a guide_area() to the plot you can tell patchwork to place the guides in that area instead. If guides are not collected or no guides exists to collect it behaves as a standard plot_spacer() instead.

Usage

```
guide_area()
```

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
p1 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_point(aes(mpg, disp, colour = factor(gear)))
p2 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_boxplot(aes(gear, disp, group = gear))
p3 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_bar(aes(gear)) + facet_wrap(~cyl)

# Guides are by default kept beeside their plot
p1 + p2 + p3

# They can be collected and placed on the side (according to the patchwork
# theme)
p1 + p2 + p3 + plot_layout(guides = 'collect', ncol = 2)

# Using guide_area() you can also designate an empty area for this
p1 + p2 + p3 + guide_area() + plot_layout(guides = 'collect')
```

`inset_element` *Create an inset to be added on top of the previous plot*

Description

The standard approach of patchwork is to place plots next to each other based on the provided layout. However, it may sometimes be beneficial to place one or several plots or graphic elements freely on top or below another plot. The `inset_element()` function provides a way to create such insets and gives you full control over placement.

Usage

```
inset_element(
  p,
  left,
  bottom,
  right,
  top,
  align_to = "panel",
  on_top = TRUE,
  clip = TRUE,
  ignore_tag = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`p`	A grob, ggplot, patchwork, formula, raster, nativeRaster, or gt object to add as an inset
`left`, `bottom`, `right`, `top`	numerics or units giving the location of the outer bounds. If given as numerics they will be converted to `npc` units.
`align_to`	Specifies what `left`, `bottom`, etc should be relative to. Either `'panel'` (default), `'plot'`, or `'full'`.
`on_top`	Logical. Should the inset be placed on top of the other plot or below (but above the background)?
`clip`	Logical. Should clipping be performed on the inset?
`ignore_tag`	Logical. Should autotagging ignore the inset?

Value

A `inset_path` object

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
p1 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_point(aes(mpg, disp))
p2 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_boxplot(aes(gear, disp, group = gear))

# Basic use
p1 + inset_element(p2, 0.6, 0.6, 1, 1)

# Align to the full area instead
p1 + inset_element(p2, 0, 0.6, 0.4, 1, align_to = 'full')

# Grobs and other objects can be added as insets as well
p1 + inset_element(grid::circleGrob(), 0.4, 0.4, 0.6, 0.6)

if (requireNamespace('png', quietly = TRUE)) {
  logo <- system.file('help', 'figures', 'logo.png', package = 'patchwork')
  logo <- png::readPNG(logo, native = TRUE)
  p1 + inset_element(logo, 0.8, 0.8, 1, 1, align_to = 'full')
}

# Just as expected insets are still amenable to changes after the fact
p1 +
  inset_element(p2, 0.6, 0.6, 1, 1) +
  theme_classic()

# Tagging also continues to work as expected
p1 +
  inset_element(p2, 0.6, 0.6, 1, 1) +
  plot_annotation(tag_levels = '1')

# but can be turned off, like for wrapped plots
p1 +
  inset_element(p2, 0.6, 0.6, 1, 1, ignore_tag = TRUE) +
  plot_annotation(tag_levels = '1')
```

---

multipage_align *Align plots across multiple pages*

Description

Sometimes it is necessary to make sure that separate plots are aligned, with each other, but still exists as separate plots. That could e.g. be if they need to be part of a slideshow and you don't want titles and panels jumping around as you switch between slides. patchwork provides a range of utilities to achieve that. Currently it is only possible to align ggplots, but aligning patchworks will be supported in the future.

Usage

```
get_dim(plot)

set_dim(plot, dim)

get_max_dim(...)

align_patches(...)
```

Arguments

plot	A ggplot object
dim	A plot_dimension object as created by get_dim()
...	ggplot objects or a single list of them

Value

get_dim() and get_max_dim() return a plot_dimension object. set_dim() returns a modified ggplot object with fixed outer dimensions and align_patches() return a list of such. The modified ggplots still behaves like a standard ggplot and new layers, scales, etc can be added to them.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
p1 <- ggplot(mtcars) +
  geom_point(aes(mpg, disp)) +
  ggtitle('Plot 1')

p2 <- ggplot(mtcars) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(gear, disp, group = gear)) +
  ggtitle('Plot 2')

p3 <- ggplot(mtcars) +
  geom_point(aes(hp, wt, colour = mpg)) +
  ggtitle('Plot 3')

p4 <- ggplot(mtcars) +
  geom_bar(aes(gear)) +
  facet_wrap(~cyl) +
  ggtitle('Plot 4')

# Align a plot to p4
p4_dim <- get_dim(p4)
set_dim(p1, p4_dim)

# Align a plot to the maximum dimensions of a list of plots
max_dims <- get_max_dim(p1, p2, p3, p4)
set_dim(p2, max_dims)

# Align a list of plots with each other
```

```
aligned_plots <- align_patches(p1, p2, p3, p4)
aligned_plots[[3]]

# Aligned plots still behave like regular ggplots
aligned_plots[[3]] + theme_bw()
```

`plot_annotation` *Annotate the final patchwork*

Description

The result of this function can be added to a patchwork using + in the same way as `plot_layout()`, but unlike `plot_layout()` it will only have an effect on the top level plot. As the name suggests it controls different aspects of the annotation of the final plot, such as titles and tags. Already added annotations can be removed by setting the relevant argument to `NULL`.

Usage

```
plot_annotation(
  title = waiver(),
  subtitle = waiver(),
  caption = waiver(),
  tag_levels = waiver(),
  tag_prefix = waiver(),
  tag_suffix = waiver(),
  tag_sep = waiver(),
  theme = waiver()
)
```

Arguments

`title`, `subtitle`, `caption`	Text strings to use for the various plot annotations.
`tag_levels`	A character vector defining the enumeration format to use at each level. Possible values are `'a'` for lowercase letters, `'A'` for uppercase letters, `'1'` for numbers, `'i'` for lowercase Roman numerals, and `'I'` for uppercase Roman numerals. It can also be a list containing character vectors defining arbitrary tag sequences. If any element in the list is a scalar and one of `'a'`, `'A'`, `'1'`, `'i'`, or `'I'`, this level will be expanded to the expected sequence.
`tag_prefix`, `tag_suffix`	Strings that should appear before or after the tag.
`tag_sep`	A separator between different tag levels
`theme`	A ggplot theme specification to use for the plot. Only elements related to the titles as well as plot margin and background is used.

Details

Tagging of subplots is done automatically and following the order of the plots as they are added. When the plot contains nested layouts the `tag_level` argument in the nested plot_layout will define whether enumeration should continue as usual or add a new level. The format of the levels are defined with `tag_levels` argument in `plot_annotation`

Value

A `plot_annotation` object

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

p1 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_point(aes(mpg, disp))
p2 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_boxplot(aes(gear, disp, group = gear))
p3 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_bar(aes(gear)) + facet_wrap(~cyl)

# Add title, etc. to a patchwork
p1 + p2 + plot_annotation('This is a title', caption = 'made with patchwork')

# Change styling of patchwork elements
p1 + p2 +
  plot_annotation(
    title = 'This is a title',
    caption = 'made with patchwork',
    theme = theme(plot.title = element_text(size = 16))
  )

# Add tags to plots
p1 / (p2 | p3) +
  plot_annotation(tag_levels = 'A')

# Add multilevel tagging to nested layouts
p1 / ((p2 | p3) + plot_layout(tag_level = 'new')) +
  plot_annotation(tag_levels = c('A', '1'))

# Use a custom tag sequence (mixed with a standard one)
p1 / ((p2 | p3) + plot_layout(tag_level = 'new')) +
  plot_annotation(tag_levels = list(c('&', '%'), '1'))
```

---

plot_arithmetic *Plot arithmetic*

Description

In addition to the + operator known in `ggplot2`, `patchwork` defines logic for some of the other operators that aids in building up your plot composition and reduce code-reuse.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ggplot'
e1 - e2

## S3 method for class 'ggplot'
e1 / e2

## S3 method for class 'ggplot'
e1 | e2

## S3 method for class 'gg'
e1 * e2

## S3 method for class 'gg'
e1 & e2
```

Arguments

e1	A ggplot or patchwork object
e2	A ggplot or patchwork object in case of /, or a gg object such as a geom or theme specification in case of * and &

Details

patchwork augment the + operator from ggplot2 and allows the user to add full ggplot objects together in order to compose them into the same view. The last added plot is always the active one where new geoms etc. are added to. Another operator that is much like it, but not quite, is -. It also adds plots together but instead of adding the right hand side to the patchwork defined in the left hand side, it puts the left hand side besides the right hand side in a patchwork. This might sound confusing, but in essence - ensures that the right and left side are put in the same nesting level (+ puts the right side *into* the left side). Using - might seem unintuitive if you think of the operator as "subtract", but look at it as a hyphen instead (the underlying reason is that - is the only operator in the same precedence group as +). An alternative and more explicit way to get the same effect as - is to use `merge()` on the left hand side.

Often you are interested in creating single column or single row layouts. patchwork provides | (besides) and / (over) operators to support stacking and packing of plots. See the examples for their use.

In order to reduce code repetition patchwork provides two operators for adding ggplot elements (geoms, themes, facets, etc.) to multiple/all plots in a patchwork. * will add the element to all plots in the current nesting level, while & will recurse into nested patches.

Value

A patchwork object

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
p1 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_point(aes(mpg, disp))
p2 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_boxplot(aes(gear, disp, group = gear))
p3 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_bar(aes(gear)) + facet_wrap(~cyl)
p4 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_bar(aes(carb))

# Standard addition vs division
p1 + p2 + p3 + plot_layout(ncol = 1)
p1 + p2 - p3 + plot_layout(ncol = 1)

# Stacking and packing
(p1 | p2 | p3) /
      p4

# Add elements to the same nesting level
(p1 + (p2 + p3) + p4 + plot_layout(ncol = 1)) * theme_bw()

# Recurse into nested plots as well
(p1 + (p2 + p3) + p4 + plot_layout(ncol = 1)) & theme_bw()
```

`plot_layout` *Define the grid to compose plots in*

Description

To control how different plots are laid out, you need to add a layout specification. If you are nesting grids, the layout is scoped to the current nesting level. An already set value can be removed by setting it to `NULL`.

Usage

```
plot_layout(
  ncol = waiver(),
  nrow = waiver(),
  byrow = waiver(),
  widths = waiver(),
  heights = waiver(),
  guides = waiver(),
  tag_level = waiver(),
  design = waiver(),
  axes = waiver(),
  axis_titles = axes
)
```

Arguments

`ncol`, `nrow`	The dimensions of the grid to create - if both are `NULL` it will use the same logic as facet_wrap() to set the dimensions

byrow — Analogous to byrow in matrix(). If FALSE the plots will be filled in in column-major order

widths, heights — The relative widths and heights of each column and row in the grid. Will get repeated to match the dimensions of the grid. The special value of NA/-1null will behave as 1null unless a fixed aspect plot is inserted in which case it will allow the dimension to expand or contract to match the aspect ratio of the content

guides — A string specifying how guides should be treated in the layout. 'collect' will collect guides below to the given nesting level, removing duplicates. 'keep' will stop collection at this level and let guides be placed alongside their plot. auto will allow guides to be collected if a upper level tries, but place them alongside the plot if not. If you modify default guide "position" with theme(legend.position=...) while also collecting guides you must apply that change to the overall patchwork (see example).

tag_level — A string ('keep' or 'new') to indicate how auto-tagging should behave. See plot_annotation().

design — Specification of the location of areas in the layout. Can either be specified as a text string or by concatenating calls to area() together. See the examples for further information on use.

axes — A string specifying how axes should be treated. 'keep' will retain all axes in individual plots. 'collect' will remove duplicated axes when placed in the same run of rows or columns of the layout. 'collect_x' and 'collect_y' will remove duplicated x-axes in the columns or duplicated y-axes in the rows respectively.

axis_titles — A string specifying how axis titltes should be treated. 'keep' will retain all axis titles in individual plots. 'collect' will remove duplicated titles in one direction and merge titles in the opposite direction. 'collect_x' and 'collect_y' control this for x-axis titles and y-axis titles respectively.

Value

A plot_layout object to be added to a ggassmble object

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

p1 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_point(aes(mpg, disp))
p2 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_boxplot(aes(gear, disp, group = gear))
p3 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_bar(aes(gear)) + facet_wrap(~cyl)
p4 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_bar(aes(carb))
p5 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_violin(aes(cyl, mpg, group = cyl))

# The plots are layed out automatically by default
p1 + p2 + p3 + p4 + p5

# Use byrow to change how the grid is filled out
p1 + p2 + p3 + p4 + p5 + plot_layout(byrow = FALSE)
```

```
# Change the grid dimensions
p1 + p2 + p3 + p4 + p5 + plot_layout(ncol = 2, widths = c(1, 2))

# Define layout at different nesting levels
p1 +
  p2 +
  (p3 +
     p4 +
     plot_layout(ncol = 1)
  ) +
  p5 +
  plot_layout(widths = c(2, 1))

# Complex layouts can be created with the `design` argument
design <- c(
  area(1, 1, 2),
  area(1, 2, 1, 3),
  area(2, 3, 3),
  area(3, 1, 3, 2),
  area(2, 2)
)
p1 + p2 + p3 + p4 + p5 + plot_layout(design = design)


# The same can be specified as a character string:
design <- "
  122
  153
  443
"
p1 + p2 + p3 + p4 + p5 + plot_layout(design = design)

# When using strings to define the design `#` can be used to denote empty
# areas
design <- "
  1##
  123
  ##3
"
p1 + p2 + p3 + plot_layout(design = design)

# Use guides="collect" to remove duplicate guides
p6 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_point(aes(mpg, disp, color=cyl))
p7 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_point(aes(mpg, hp, color=cyl))
p6 + p7 + plot_layout(guides='collect')

# Guide position must be applied to entire patchwork
p6 + p7 + plot_layout(guides='collect') &
  theme(legend.position='bottom')
```

---

plot_spacer *Add a completely blank area*

Description

This simple wrapper creates an empty transparent patch that can be added to push your other plots apart. The patch responds to adding theme() specifications, but only `plot.background` will have an effect.

Usage

```
plot_spacer()
```

Value

A `ggplot` object containing an empty plot

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

p1 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_point(aes(mpg, disp))
p2 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_boxplot(aes(gear, disp, group = gear))

p1 + plot_spacer() + p2


# To have more control over spacing, you can use the `plot.margin`
# parameter for `theme()` on each individual plot.

(p1 + theme(plot.margin = unit(c(0,30,0,0), "pt"))) +
(p2 + theme(plot.margin = unit(c(0,0,0,30), "pt")))
```

`wrap_elements` *Wrap arbitrary graphics in a patchwork-compliant patch*

Description

In order to add non-ggplot2 element to a patchwork they can be converted to a compliant representation using the `wrap_elements()` function. This allows you to position either grobs, ggplot objects, patchwork objects, or even base graphics (if passed as a formula) in either the full area, the full plotting area (anything between and including the axis label), or the panel area (only the actual area where data is drawn). Further you can still add title, subtitle, tag, and caption using the same approach as with normal ggplots (using ggtitle() and labs()) as well as styling using theme(). For the latter, only the theme elements targeting plot margins and background as well as title, subtitle, etc styling will have an effect. If a patchwork or ggplot object is wrapped, it will be fixated in its state and will no longer respond to addition of styling, geoms, etc.. When grobs and formulas are added directly, they will implicitly be converted to `wrap_elements(full = x)`.

Usage

```
wrap_elements(
  panel = NULL,
  plot = NULL,
  full = NULL,
  clip = TRUE,
  ignore_tag = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

panel, plot, full	A grob, ggplot, patchwork, formula, raster, nativeRaster, or gt object to add to the respective area.
clip	Should the grobs be clipped if expanding outside its area
ignore_tag	Should tags be ignored for this patch. This is relevant when using automatic tagging of plots and the content of the patch does not qualify for a tag.

Value

A wrapped_patch object

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(grid)

# Combine grobs with each other
wrap_elements(panel = textGrob('Here are some text')) +
  wrap_elements(
    panel = rectGrob(gp = gpar(fill = 'steelblue')),
    full = rectGrob(gp = gpar(fill = 'goldenrod'))
  )

# wrapped elements can still get titles etc like ggplots
wrap_elements(panel = textGrob('Here are some text')) +
  wrap_elements(
    panel = rectGrob(gp = gpar(fill = 'steelblue')),
    full = rectGrob(gp = gpar(fill = 'goldenrod'))
  ) +
  ggtitle('Title for the amazing rectangles')

# You can also pass in ggplots or patchworks to e.g. have it fill out the
# panel area
p1 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_point(aes(mpg, disp))
p1 + wrap_elements(panel = p1 + ggtitle('Look at me shrink'))

# You can even add base graphics if you pass it as a formula (requires gridGraphics package)
if (requireNamespace("gridGraphics", quietly = TRUE)) {
  p1 + wrap_elements(full = ~ plot(mtcars$mpg, mtcars$disp))
```

```
  # Adding a grob or formula directly is equivalent to placing it in `full`
  p1 + ~ plot(mtcars$mpg, mtcars$disp)
}
```

---

wrap_ggplot_grob *Make a gtable created from a ggplot object patchwork compliant*

Description

This function converts a gtable, as produced by ggplot2::ggplotGrob() and makes it ready to be added to a patchwork. In contrast to passing the gtable to wrap_elements(), wrap_ggplot_grob() ensures proper alignment as expected. On the other hand major restructuring of the gtable will result in an object that doesn't work properly with wrap_ggplot_grob().

Usage

```
wrap_ggplot_grob(x)
```

Arguments

x	A gtable as produced by ggplot2::ggplotGrob()

Value

A table_patch object to be added to a patchwork

Examples

```
library(grid)
library(gtable)
library(ggplot2)

p1 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_point(aes(mpg, disp)) + ggtitle('disp and mpg seems connected')
p2 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_boxplot(aes(gear, disp, group = gear))

# Convert p2 so we can add new stuff to it
p2_table <- ggplotGrob(p2)
stamp <- textGrob('TOP SECRET', rot = 35,
  gp = gpar(fontsize = 72, fontface = 'bold')
)
p2_table <- gtable_add_grob(p2_table, stamp,
  t = 1, l = 1, b = nrow(p2_table), r = ncol(p2_table)
)

# Adding it directly will loose alignment
p1 + p2_table

# Use wrap_ggplot_grob to keep alignment
```

```
p1 + wrap_ggplot_grob(p2_table)
```

`wrap_plots` *Wrap plots into a patchwork*

Description

While the use of + is a natural way to add plots together, it can be difficult to string together multiple plots programmatically if the number of plots is not known beforehand. `wrap_plots` makes it easy to take a list of plots and add them into one composition, along with layout specifications.

Usage

```
wrap_plots(
  ...,
  ncol = NULL,
  nrow = NULL,
  byrow = NULL,
  widths = NULL,
  heights = NULL,
  guides = NULL,
  tag_level = NULL,
  design = NULL,
  axes = NULL,
  axis_titles = axes
)
```

Arguments

`...`	multiple `ggplot`s or a list containing `ggplot` objects
`ncol`, `nrow`	The dimensions of the grid to create - if both are `NULL` it will use the same logic as facet_wrap() to set the dimensions
`byrow`	Analogous to `byrow` in matrix(). If `FALSE` the plots will be filled in in column-major order
`widths`, `heights`	The relative widths and heights of each column and row in the grid. Will get repeated to match the dimensions of the grid. The special value of `NA`/`-1null` will behave as `1null` unless a fixed aspect plot is inserted in which case it will allow the dimension to expand or contract to match the aspect ratio of the content
`guides`	A string specifying how guides should be treated in the layout. `'collect'` will collect guides below to the given nesting level, removing duplicates. `'keep'` will stop collection at this level and let guides be placed alongside their plot. `auto` will allow guides to be collected if a upper level tries, but place them alongside the plot if not. If you modify default guide "position" with theme(legend.position=...) while also collecting guides you must apply that change to the overall patchwork (see example).

tag_level	A string ('keep' or 'new') to indicate how auto-tagging should behave. See plot_annotation().
design	Specification of the location of areas in the layout. Can either be specified as a text string or by concatenating calls to area() together. See the examples for further information on use.
axes	A string specifying how axes should be treated. 'keep' will retain all axes in individual plots. 'collect' will remove duplicated axes when placed in the same run of rows or columns of the layout. 'collect_x' and 'collect_y' will remove duplicated x-axes in the columns or duplicated y-axes in the rows respectively.
axis_titles	A string specifying how axis titltes should be treated. 'keep' will retain all axis titles in individual plots. 'collect' will remove duplicated titles in one direction and merge titles in the opposite direction. 'collect_x' and 'collect_y' control this for x-axis titles and y-axis titles respectively.

Details

If design is specified as a text string *and* the plots are named (e.g. wrap_plots(A = p1, ...)) *and* all plot names are single characters represented in the design layout string, the plots will be matched to their respective area by name. Otherwise the areas will be filled out sequentially in the same manner as using the + operator. See the examples for more.

Value

A patchwork object

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

p1 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_point(aes(mpg, disp))
p2 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_boxplot(aes(gear, disp, group = gear))
p3 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_bar(aes(gear)) + facet_wrap(~cyl)
p4 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_bar(aes(carb))
p5 <- ggplot(mtcars) + geom_violin(aes(cyl, mpg, group = cyl))

# Either add the plots as single arguments
wrap_plots(p1, p2, p3, p4, p5)

# Or add them as a list...
plots <- list(p1, p2, p3, p4, p5)
wrap_plots(plots)

# Match plots to areas by name
design <- "#BB
           AA#"
wrap_plots(B = p1, A = p2, design = design)

# Compare to not using named plot arguments
wrap_plots(p1, p2, design = design)
```

`wrap_table` *Wrap a table in a patchwork compliant patch*

Description

This function works much like `wrap_elements()` in that it turns the input into patchwork compliant objects that can be added to a composition. However, `wrap_table()` uses the knowledge that the input is a table to provide some very nifty layout options that makes it generally better to use than `wrap_elements()` for this type of object.

Usage

```
wrap_table(
  table,
  panel = c("body", "full", "rows", "cols"),
  space = c("free", "free_x", "free_y", "fixed"),
  ignore_tag = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`table`	A gt table or an object coercible to a data frame
`panel`	what portion of the table should be aligned with the panel region? `"body"` means that any column and row headers will be placed outside the panel region, i.e. the topleft corner of the panel region will be aligned with the topleft data cell. `"full"` means that the whole table will be placed inside the panel region. `"rows"` means that all rows (including column headers) will be placed inside the panel region but row headers will be placed to the left. `"cols"` is the opposite, placing all columns within the panel region but keeping the column header on top of it. If this is set to `"body"` or `"cols"` and `space` is set to `"fixed"` or `"free_x"` then any footnotes or source notes in the table will be placed outside the bottom of the panel region.
`space`	How should the dimension of the table influence the final composition? `"fixed"` means that the table width will set the width of the column it occupies and the table height will set the height of the row it occupies. `"free"` is the opposite meaning that the table dimension will not have any influence on the sizing. `"free_x"` and `"free_y"` allows you to free either direction while keeping the remaining fixed. Do note that if you set a specific width or height in `plot_layout()` it will have higher priority than the table dimensions
`ignore_tag`	Should tags be ignored for this patch. This is relevant when using automatic tagging of plots and the content of the patch does not qualify for a tag.

Value

A wrapped_table object

Note

This functionality requires v0.11.0 or higher of the gt package

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(gt)

p1 <- ggplot(airquality) +
  geom_line(aes(x = Day, y = Temp, colour = month.name[Month])) +
  labs(colour = "Month")

table <- data.frame(
  Month = month.name[5:9],
  "Mean temp." = tapply(airquality$Temp, airquality$Month, mean),
  "Min temp." = tapply(airquality$Temp, airquality$Month, min),
  "Max temp." = tapply(airquality$Temp, airquality$Month, max)
)
gt_tab <- gt(table, rowname_col = "Month")

# Default addition usees wrap_table
p1 + gt_tab

# Default places column and row headers outside panel area. Use wrap_table
# to control this
p1 + wrap_table(gt_tab, panel = "full")

# Tables generally have fixed dimensions and these can be used to control
# the size of the area they occupy
p2 <- ggplot(airquality) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(y = month.name[Month], x = Temp)) +
  scale_y_discrete(name = NULL, limits = month.name[9:5], guide = "none")

wrap_table(gt_tab, space = "fixed") + p2
```

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