

Package ‘ggEDA’

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Title Turnkey Visualisations for Exploratory Data Analysis

Version 0.1.0

Description

Provides interactive visualisations for exploratory data analysis of high-dimensional datasets. Includes parallel coordinate plots for exploring large datasets with mostly quantitative features, but also stacked one-dimensional visualisations that more effectively show missingness and complex categorical relationships in smaller datasets.

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Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

URL <https://github.com/CCICB/ggEDA>, <https://ccicb.github.io/ggEDA/>

BugReports <https://github.com/CCICB/ggEDA/issues>

Imports assertions (>= 0.2.0), cli, ggiraph (>= 0.8.11), ggplot2, ggtext, grDevices, patchwork (>= 1.3.0), rank (>= 0.1.1), rlang

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baseballfans	<i>Baseball Fans Dataset</i>
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Description

An artificially generated dataset describing basic demographics and accessorization choices of baseball fans as part of a hypothetical market research study from stadium merchandise vendors. None of the data are real; they were produced for illustrative and testing purposes only.

Usage

baseballfans

Format

baseballfans:

A data frame with 19 rows and 10 columns:

ID Unique integer identifier for each individual.

Age Age in years at time of observation.

Gender Self-reported gender (“Male” or “Female”).

EyeColour Eye color (“Brown”, “Green”, “Blue”), or missing (NA) if not recorded.

Height Height in centimeters; missing (NA) if not recorded.

HairColour Hair color (“Black”, “Blond”, “Red”, “Brown”).

Glasses Logical flag (TRUE/FALSE) indicating whether the individual wears glasses.

WearingHat Logical flag (TRUE/FALSE) indicating whether the individual is wearing a hat.

WearingHat_tooltip Type of hat worn, if any (e.g., “baseball cap”, “stetson”, “fedora”, “top hat”); empty when WearingHat == FALSE.

Date Date of observation in day/month/year format (e.g., 9/05/2023). Stored as character vector

#' @source Synthetic data; no real persons were observed.

Details

This mock dataset was created to demonstrate ggEDA functionality. All entries are fictional.

beautify	<i>Make strings prettier for printing</i>
----------	---

Description

Takes an input string and 'beautify' by converting underscores to spaces and

Usage

```
beautify(string, autodetect_units = TRUE)
```

Arguments

string	input string
autodetect_units	automatically detect units (e.g. mm, kg, etc) and wrap in brackets.

Value

string

column_info_table	<i>Parse a tibble and ensure it meets standards</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Parse a tibble and ensure it meets standards

Usage

```
column_info_table(  
  data,  
  maxlevels = 6,  
  col_id = NULL,  
  cols_to_plot,  
  tooltip_column_suffix = "_tooltip",  
  ignore_column_regex = "_ignore$",  
  palettes,  
  colours_default,  
  colours_default_logical,  
  verbose  
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	data.frame to autoplot (data.frame)
<code>maxlevels</code>	for categorical variables, what is the maximum number of distinct values to allow (too many will make it hard to find a palette that suits). (number)
<code>col_id</code>	name of column to use as an identifier. If null, artificial IDs will be created based on row-number.
<code>cols_to_plot</code>	names of columns in data that should be plotted. By default plots all valid columns (character)
<code>tooltip_column_suffix</code>	the suffix added to a column name that indicates column should be used as a tooltip (string)
<code>ignore_column_regex</code>	a regex string that, if matches a column name, will cause that column to be excluded from plotting (string). If NULL no regex check will be performed. (default: "_ignore\$")
<code>palettes</code>	A list of named vectors. List names correspond to data column names (categorical only). Vector names to levels of columns. Vector values are colours, the vector names are used to map values in data to a colour.
<code>colours_default</code>	Default colors for categorical variables without a custom palette.
<code>colours_default_logical</code>	Colors for binary variables: a vector of three colors representing TRUE, FALSE, and NA respectively (character).
<code>verbose</code>	Numeric value indicating the verbosity level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2: Highly verbose, all messages. • 1: Key messages only. • 0: Silent, no messages.

Value

tibble with the following columns:

1. `colnames`
2. `coltype` (categorical/numeric/tooltip/invalid)
3. `ndistinct` (number of distinct values)
4. `plottable` (should this column be plotted)
5. `tooltip_col` (the name of the column to use as the tooltip) or NA if no obvious tooltip column found

Description

Visualize relationships between numeric variables and categorical groupings using parallel coordinate plots.

Usage

```
ggparallel(  
  data,  
  col_id = NULL,  
  col_colour = NULL,  
  highlight = NULL,  
  interactive = TRUE,  
  order_columns_by = c("appearance", "random", "auto"),  
  order_observations_by = c("frequency", "original"),  
  verbose = TRUE,  
  palette_colour = palette.colors(palette = "Set2"),  
  palette_highlight = c("red", "grey90"),  
  convert_binary_numeric_to_factor = TRUE,  
  scaling = c("uniminmax", "none"),  
  return = c("plot", "data"),  
  options = ggparallel_options()  
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame containing the variables to plot.
col_id	The name of the column to use as an identifier. If NULL, artificial IDs will be generated based on row numbers. (character)
col_colour	Name of the column to use for coloring lines in the plot. If NULL, no coloring is applied. (character)
highlight	A level from col_colour to emphasize in the plot. Ignored if col_colour is not set. (character)
interactive	Produce interactive ggiraph visualisation (flag)
order_columns_by	Strategy for ordering columns in the plot. Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• "appearance": Order columns by their order in data (default).• "random": Randomly order columns.• "auto": Automatically order columns based on context:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– If highlight is set, columns are ordered to maximize separation between the highlighted level and all others, using mutual information.

- If `col_colour` is set but `highlight` is not, columns are ordered based on mutual information with all classes in `col_colour`.
- If neither `highlight` nor `col_colour` is set, columns are ordered to minimize the estimated number of crossings, using a repetitive nearest neighbour approach with two-opt refinement.

<code>order_observations_by</code>	Strategy for ordering lines in the plot. Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "frequency": Draw the largest groups first. • "original": Preserve the original order in data. Ignored if <code>highlight</code> is set.
<code>verbose</code>	Logical; whether to display informative messages during execution. (default: TRUE)
<code>palette_colour</code>	A named vector of colors for categorical levels in <code>col_colour</code> . (default: Set2 palette)
<code>palette_highlight</code>	A two-color vector for highlighting (<code>highlight</code> and others). (default: <code>c("red", "grey90")</code>)
<code>convert_binary_numeric_to_factor</code>	Logical; whether to convert numeric columns containing only 0, 1, and NA to factors. (default: TRUE)
<code>scaling</code>	Method for scaling numeric variables. Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "uniminmax": Rescale each variable to range [0, 1]. • "none": No rescaling. Use raw values.
<code>return</code>	What to return. Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "plot": Return the ggplot object (default). • "data": Return the processed data used for plotting.
<code>options</code>	A list of additional visualization parameters created by <code>ggparallel_options()</code> .

Value

A ggplot object or a processed data frame, depending on the return parameter.

Examples

```
ggparallel(
  data = minibeans,
  col_colour = "Class",
  order_columns_by = "auto"
)
```

```
ggparallel(
  data = minibeans,
  col_colour = "Class",
  highlight = "DERMASON",
  order_columns_by = "auto"
)
```

```
# Customise appearance using options argument
ggparallel(
  data = minibeans,
  col_colour = "Class",
  order_columns_by = "auto",
  options = ggparallel_options(show_legend = FALSE)
)
```

ggparallel_options *Visual Parameters for ggparallel Plots*

Description

Configures aesthetic and layout settings for plots generated by ggparallel.

Usage

```
ggparallel_options(
  show_legend = TRUE,
  show_legend_titles = FALSE,
  legend_position = c("bottom", "right", "left", "top"),
  legend_title_position = c("left", "top", "bottom", "right"),
  legend_nrow = NULL,
  legend_ncol = NULL,
  legend_key_size = 1,
  beautify_text = TRUE,
  max_digits_bounds = 1,
  x_axis_text_angle = 90,
  x_axis_text_hjust = 0,
  x_axis_text_vjust = 0.5,
  fontsize_x_axis_text = 12,
  show_column_names = TRUE,
  show_points = FALSE,
  show_bounds_labels = FALSE,
  show_bounds_rect = FALSE,
  line_alpha = 0.5,
  line_width = NULL,
  line_type = 1,
  x_axis_gridlines = ggplot2::element_line(colour = "black"),
  interactive_svg_width = NULL,
  interactive_svg_height = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>show_legend</code>	Display the legend on the plot (flag).
<code>show_legend_titles</code>	Display titles for legends (flag).
<code>legend_position</code>	Position of the legend ("right", "left", "bottom", "top").
<code>legend_title_position</code>	Position of the legend title ("top", "bottom", "left", "right").
<code>legend_nrow</code>	Number of rows in the legend (number).
<code>legend_ncol</code>	Number of columns in the legend. If set, <code>legend_nrow</code> should be NULL (number).
<code>legend_key_size</code>	Size of the legend key symbols. (number).
<code>beautify_text</code>	Beautify y-axis text and legend titles by capitalizing words and adding spaces (flag).
<code>max_digits_bounds</code>	Number of digits to round the axis bounds label text to (number)
<code>x_axis_text_angle</code>	Angle of the x axis text describing column names (number)
<code>x_axis_text_hjust</code>	Horizontal Justification of the x axis text describing column names (number)
<code>x_axis_text_vjust</code>	Vertical Justification of the x axis text describing column names (number)
<code>fontsize_x_axis_text</code>	fontsize of the x-axis text describing column names (number)
<code>show_column_names</code>	Show column names as x axis text (flag)
<code>show_points</code>	Show points (flag)
<code>show_bounds_labels</code>	Show bounds (min and max value) of each feature with labels above / below the axes (flag)
<code>show_bounds_rect</code>	Show bounds (min and max value) of each feature with a rectangular graphic (flag)
<code>line_alpha</code>	Alpha of line geom (number)
<code>line_width</code>	Width of the line geom (number)
<code>line_type</code>	Type of line geom (number or string. see <code>ggplot2::aes_linetype_size_shape()</code> for valid options)
<code>x_axis_gridlines</code>	Customise look of x axis gridlines. Must be either a call to <code>ggplot2::element_line()</code> or <code>ggplot2::element_blank()</code> .
<code>interactive_svg_width, interactive_svg_height</code>	Width and height of the interactive graphic region (in inches). Only used when <code>interactive = TRUE</code> .

Value

A list of visualization parameters for ggparallel.

Examples

```
ggparallel(  
  data = minibeans,  
  col_colour = "Class",  
  order_columns_by = "auto"  
)  
  
ggparallel(  
  data = minibeans,  
  col_colour = "Class",  
  highlight = "DERMASON",  
  order_columns_by = "auto"  
)  
  
# Customise appearance using options argument  
ggparallel(  
  data = minibeans,  
  col_colour = "Class",  
  order_columns_by = "auto",  
  options = ggparallel_options(show_legend = FALSE)  
)
```

ggstack

AutoPlot an entire data.frame

Description

Visualize all columns in a data frame with ggEDA's vertically aligned plots and automatic plot selection based on variable type. Plots are fully interactive, and custom tooltips can be added.

Usage

```
ggstack(  
  data,  
  col_id = NULL,  
  col_sort = NULL,  
  order_matches_sort = TRUE,  
  maxlevels = 7,  
  verbose = 2,  
  drop_unused_id_levels = FALSE,  
  interactive = TRUE,  
  return = c("plot", "column_info", "data"),  
  palettes = NULL,
```

```

sort_type = c("frequency", "alphabetical"),
desc = TRUE,
limit_plots = TRUE,
max_plottable_cols = 10,
cols_to_plot = NULL,
tooltip_column_suffix = "_tooltip",
ignore_column_regex = "_ignore$",
convert_binary_numeric_to_factor = TRUE,
options = ggstack_options(show_legend = !interactive)
)

```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	data.frame to autoplot (data.frame)
<code>col_id</code>	name of column to use as an identifier. If null, artificial IDs will be created based on row-number.
<code>col_sort</code>	name of columns to sort on. To do a hierarchical sort, supply a vector of column names in the order they should be sorted (character).
<code>order_matches_sort</code>	should the column plots be stacked top-to-bottom in the order they appear in <code>col_sort</code> (flag)
<code>maxlevels</code>	for categorical variables, what is the maximum number of distinct values to allow (too many will make it hard to find a palette that suits). (number)
<code>verbose</code>	Numeric value indicating the verbosity level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2: Highly verbose, all messages. • 1: Key messages only. • 0: Silent, no messages.
<code>drop_unused_id_levels</code>	if <code>col_id</code> is a factor with unused levels, should these be dropped or included in visualisation
<code>interactive</code>	produce interactive ggiraph visualisation (flag)
<code>return</code>	a string describing what this function should return. Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plot: Return the ggEDA visualisation (default) • column_info: Return a data.frame describing the columns the dataset. • data: Return the processed dataset used for plotting.
<code>palettes</code>	A list of named vectors. List names correspond to data column names (categorical only). Vector names to levels of columns. Vector values are colours, the vector names are used to map values in data to a colour.
<code>sort_type</code>	controls how categorical variables are sorted. Numerical variables are always sorted in numerical order irrespective of the value given here. Options are alphabetical or frequency
<code>desc</code>	sort in descending order (flag)
<code>limit_plots</code>	throw an error when there are > <code>max_plottable_cols</code> in dataset (flag)

<code>max_plottable_cols</code>	maximum number of columns that can be plotted (default: 10) (number)
<code>cols_to_plot</code>	names of columns in data that should be plotted. By default plots all valid columns (character)
<code>tooltip_column_suffix</code>	the suffix added to a column name that indicates column should be used as a tooltip (string)
<code>ignore_column_regex</code>	a regex string that, if matches a column name, will cause that column to be excluded from plotting (string). If NULL no regex check will be performed. (default: <code>"_ignore\$"</code>)
<code>convert_binary_numeric_to_factor</code>	If a numeric column contains only values 0, 1, & NA, then automatically convert to a factor.
<code>options</code>	a list of additional visual parameters created by calling <code>ggstack_options()</code> . See ggstack_options for details.

Value

ggiraph interactive visualisation

Examples

```
# Create Basic Plot
ggstack(baseballfans, col_id = "ID", col_sort = "Glasses")

# Configure plot ggstack_options()
ggstack(
  lazy_birdwatcher,
  col_sort = "Magpies",
  palettes = list(
    Birdwatcher = c(Robert = "#E69F00", Catherine = "#999999"),
    Day = c(Weekday = "#999999", Weekend = "#009E73")
  ),
  options = ggstack_options(
    show_legend = TRUE,
    fontsize_barplot_y_numbers = 12,
    legend_text_size = 16,
    legend_key_size = 1,
    legend_nrow = 1,
  )
)
```

ggstack_options

*Visual Parameters for ggstack Plots***Description**

Configures aesthetic and layout settings for plots generated by ggstack.

Usage

```
ggstack_options(
  colours_default = c("#66C2A5", "#FC8D62", "#8DA0CB", "#E78AC3", "#A6D854", "#FFD92F",
    "#E5C494"),
  colours_default_logical = c(`TRUE` = "#648fff", `FALSE` = "#dc267f"),
  colours_missing = "grey90",
  show_legend_titles = FALSE,
  legend_title_position = c("top", "bottom", "left", "right"),
  legend_nrow = 4,
  legend_ncol = NULL,
  legend_title_size = NULL,
  legend_text_size = NULL,
  legend_key_size = 0.3,
  legend_orientation_heatmap = c("horizontal", "vertical"),
  show_legend = TRUE,
  legend_position = c("right", "left", "bottom", "top"),
  na_marker = "!",
  na_marker_size = 8,
  na_marker_colour = "black",
  show_na_marker_categorical = FALSE,
  show_na_marker_heatmap = FALSE,
  colours_heatmap_low = "purple",
  colours_heatmap_high = "seagreen",
  transform_heatmap = c("identity", "log10", "log2"),
  fontsize_values_heatmap = 3,
  show_values_heatmap = FALSE,
  colours_values_heatmap = "white",
  vertical_spacing = 0,
  numeric_plot_type = c("bar", "heatmap"),
  y_axis_position = c("left", "right"),
  width = 0.9,
  relative_height_numeric = 4,
  cli_header = "Running ggstack",
  interactive_svg_width = NULL,
  interactive_svg_height = NULL,
  fontsize_barplot_y_numbers = 8,
  max_digits_barplot_y_numbers = 3,
  fontsize_y_title = 12,
  beautify_text = TRUE
```

)

Arguments

colours_default	Default colors for categorical variables without a custom palette.
colours_default_logical	Colors for binary variables: a vector of three colors representing TRUE, FALSE, and NA respectively (character).
colours_missing	Color for missing (NA) values in categorical plots (string).
show_legend_titles	Display titles for legends (flag).
legend_title_position	Position of the legend title ("top", "bottom", "left", "right").
legend_nrow	Number of rows in the legend (number).
legend_ncol	Number of columns in the legend. If set, legend_nrow should be NULL (number).
legend_title_size	Size of the legend title text (number).
legend_text_size	Size of the text within the legend (number).
legend_key_size	Size of the legend key symbols (number).
legend_orientation_heatmap	should legend orientation be "horizontal" or "vertical".
show_legend	Display the legend on the plot (flag).
legend_position	Position of the legend ("right", "left", "bottom", "top").
na_marker	Text used to mark NA values in numeric plots (string).
na_marker_size	Size of the text marker for NA values (number).
na_marker_colour	Color of the NA text marker (string).
show_na_marker_categorical	Show a marker for NA values on categorical tiles (flag).
show_na_marker_heatmap	Show a marker for NA values on heatmap tiles (flag).
colours_heatmap_low	Color for the lowest value in heatmaps (string).
colours_heatmap_high	Color for the highest value in heatmaps (string).
transform_heatmap	Transformation to apply before visualizing heatmap values ("identity", "log10", "log2").

fontsize_values_heatmap	Font size for heatmap values (number).
show_values_heatmap	Display numerical values on heatmap tiles (flag).
colours_values_heatmap	Color for heatmap values (string).
vertical_spacing	Space between each data row in points (number).
numeric_plot_type	Type of visualization for numeric data: "bar" or "heatmap".
y_axis_position	Position of the y-axis ("left" or "right").
width	controls how much space is present between bars and tiles within each plot. Can be 0-1 where values of 1 makes bars/tiles take up 100% of available space (no gaps between bars).
relative_height_numeric	how many times taller should numeric plots be relative to categorical tile plots. Only taken into account if numeric_plot_type == "bar" (number)
cli_header	Text used for h1 header. Included so it can be tweaked by packages that use ggstack, so they can customise how the info messages appear.
interactive_svg_width, interactive_svg_height	width and height of the interactive graphic region (in inches). Only used when interactive = TRUE.
fontsize_barplot_y_numbers	fontsize of the text describing numeric barplot max & min values (number).
max_digits_barplot_y_numbers	Number of digits to round the numeric barplot max and min values to (number).
fontsize_y_title	fontsize of the y axis titles (a.k.a the data.frame column names) (number).
beautify_text	Beautify y-axis text and legend titles by capitalizing words and adding spaces (flag).

Value

A list of visualization parameters for ggstack.

Examples

```
# Create Basic Plot
ggstack(baseballfans, col_id = "ID", col_sort = "Glasses")

# Configure plot ggstack_options()
ggstack(
  lazy_birdwatcher,
  col_sort = "Magpies",
  palettes = list(
    Birdwatcher = c(Robert = "#E69F00", Catherine = "#999999"),
```

```
    Day = c(Weekday = "#999999", Weekend = "#009E73")
  ),
  options = ggstack_options(
    show_legend = TRUE,
    fontsize_barplot_y_numbers = 12,
    legend_text_size = 16,
    legend_key_size = 1,
    legend_nrow = 1,
  )
)
```

lazy_birdwatcher	<i>Lazy Birdwatcher Dataset</i>
------------------	---------------------------------

Description

A simulated dataset describing the number of magpies observed by two birdwatchers.

Usage

```
lazy_birdwatcher
```

Format

lazy_birdwatcher:

A data frame with 45 rows and 3 columns:

Magpies Number of magpies observed

Day Was the day of observation a weekday or a weekend?

Birdwatcher Name of the birdwatcher

minibeans	<i>Dry Beans Dataset</i>
-----------	--------------------------

Description

A subsample of the Koklu & Ozkan (2020) dry beans dataset produced by imaging a total of 13,611 grains from 7 varieties of dry beans. The original dataset contains 13,611 observations, but here we include a random subsample of 1000.

Usage

```
minibeans
```

Format

minibeans:

A data frame with 1000 rows and 17 columns:

Area The area of a bean zone and the number of pixels within its boundaries.

Perimeter Bean circumference is defined as the length of its border.

Major axis length The distance between the ends of the longest line that can be drawn from a bean.

Minor axis length The longest line that can be drawn from the bean while standing perpendicular to the main axis.

Aspect ratio Defines the relationship between L and l.

Eccentricity Eccentricity of the ellipse having the same moments as the region.

Convex area Number of pixels in the smallest convex polygon that can contain the area of a bean seed.

Equivalent diameter The diameter of a circle having the same area as a bean seed area.

Extent The ratio of the pixels in the bounding box to the bean area.

Solidity Also known as convexity. The ratio of the pixels in the convex shell to those found in beans.

Roundness Calculated with the following formula: $(4\pi A)/(P^2)$.

Compactness Measures the roundness of an object: E_d/L .

ShapeFactor1 Shape factor 1.

ShapeFactor2 Shape factor 2.

ShapeFactor3 Shape factor 3.

ShapeFactor4 Shape factor 4.

Class Seker, Barbunya, Bombay, Cali, Derosan, Horoz, and Sira.

Source

Koklu, M, and IA Ozkan. 2020. Multiclass Classification of Dry Beans Using Computer Vision and Machine Learning Techniques. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*, 174: 105507. doi: 10.1016/j.compag.2020.105507, <https://doi.org/10.24432/C50S4B>

mutinfo

Compute Mutual Information

Description

Computes mutual information between each feature in the features data frame and the target vector. The features are discretized using the "equalfreq" method from `infotheo::discretize()`.

Usage

```
mutinfo(features, target, return_colnames = FALSE)
```


Arguments

features	A data frame of features. These will be discretized using the "equalfreq" method (see <code>infotheo::discretize()</code>).
target	A vector (character or factor) representing the variable to compute mutual information with.
return_colnames	Logical; if TRUE, returns the column names from features ordered by their mutual information with target (highest to lowest). If FALSE, returns mutual information values. (default: FALSE)

Value

If `return_colnames = FALSE`, a named numeric vector of mutual information scores is returned (one for each column in `features`), sorted in descending order. The names of the vector correspond to the column names of `features`. If `return_colnames = TRUE`, only the ordered column names of `features` are returned.

Examples

```
data(iris)
# Compute mutual information scores
mutinfo(iris[1:4], iris[[5]])

# Get column names ordered by mutual information with target column (most mutual info first)
mutinfo(iris[1:4], iris[[5]], return_colnames = TRUE)
```

sensible_2_breaks *GGplot breaks*

Description

Find sensible values to add 2 breaks at for a ggplot2 axis

Usage

```
sensible_2_breaks(vector)
```

Arguments

vector	vector fed into ggplot axis you want to define sensible breaks for
--------	--

Value

vector of length 2. first element describes upper break position, lower describes lower break

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