Package 'ggtree'

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`ggtree-package` *ggtree: an R package for visualization of tree and annotation data*

Description

'ggtree' extends the 'ggplot2' plotting system which implemented the grammar of graphics. 'ggtree' is designed for visualization and annotation of phylogenetic trees and other tree-like structures with their annotation data.

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See Also

Useful links:

- https://www.amazon.com/Integration-Manipulation-Visualization-Phylogenetic-Computational-ebook/dp/B0B5NLZR1Z/(book)
- http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/2041-210X.12628(paper)
- Report bugs at https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ggtree/issues

`add_colorbar` *add_colorbar*

Description

add colorbar legend

Usage

```
add_colorbar(p, color, x = NULL, ymin = NULL, ymax = NULL, font.size = 4)
```

Arguments

`p`	tree view
`color`	output of scale_color function
`x`	x position
`ymin`	ymin
`ymax`	ymax
`font.size`	font size

Value

ggplot2 object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

`applyLayoutDaylight` *applyLayoutDaylight*

Description

Apply the daylight alorithm to adjust the spacing between the subtrees and tips of the specified node.

Usage

```
applyLayoutDaylight(df, node_id, cache = NULL)
```

Arguments

`df`	tree data.frame
`node_id`	is id of the node from which daylight is measured to the other subtrees.
`cache`	optional precomputed daylight cache.

Value

list with tree data.frame with updated layout using daylight algorithm and max_change angle.

`as.polytomy` *as.polytomy*

Description

collapse binary tree to polytomy by applying 'fun' to 'feature'

Usage

```
as.polytomy(tree, feature, fun)
```

Arguments

`tree`	tree object, 'phylo' object only
`feature`	selected feature
`fun`	function to select nodes to collapse

Value

polytomy tree

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

`as_tanglegram` *Coerce paired-tree inputs to a tanglegram*

Description

Normalize supported paired-tree inputs into a `tanglegram` object.

Usage

```
as_tanglegram(x, ...)

as_tanglegram.tanglegram(x, ...)

as_tanglegram.default(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  assoc = NULL,
  layout = "rectangular",
  ladderize = TRUE,
  preserve_layers = TRUE,
  ...
)

as_tanglegram.cophylo(
  x,
  ...,
  layout = "rectangular",
  ladderize = TRUE,
  preserve_layers = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`x`	A tree-like object, a `ggtree` plot, a `tanglegram`, or a `cophylo` object.
`...`	Additional arguments passed to `fortify()` for raw-tree inputs.
`y`	Optional second tree-like object or `ggtree` plot.
`assoc`	Association table. It should contain `left` and `right` columns, or two unnamed columns that will be treated as `left` and `right`.
`layout`	Tree layout for raw-tree inputs. Only `"rectangular"` is supported in v1.

ladderize	logical flag passed to `fortify()` for raw-tree inputs.
preserve_layers	logical flag indicating whether replayable layers from `ggtree` inputs should be carried over.

Value

A `tanglegram` object.

Examples

```
tr1 <- ape::rtree(5)
tr2 <- ape::rtree(5)
tr2$tip.label <- tr1$tip.label[c(1, 3, 5, 2, 4)]
assoc <- data.frame(left = tr1$tip.label, right = tr2$tip.label)

tg <- as_tanglegram(tr1, y = tr2, assoc = assoc)
df <- fortify(tg)
```

---

collapse.ggtree *collapse-ggtree*

Description

collapse a selected clade, which can later be expanded with the 'expand()' fuction if necessary

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ggtree'
collapse(x = NULL, node, mode = "none", clade_name = NULL, height = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If tree_view is NULL, the last ggplot will be used.
node	internal node number
mode	one of 'none'(default), 'max', 'min' and 'mixed'. 'none' would simply collapse the clade as 'tip' and the rest will display a triangle, whose shape is determined by the farest/closest tip of the collapsed clade to indicate it
clade_name	set a name for the collapsed clade. If clade_name = NULL, do nothing
height	controls the display height of the collapsed clade. `NULL` keeps the default behavior, `ggplot2::rel(0.2)` scales the original clade height to 20%, and a numeric value such as 1 forces the displayed height to 1.
...	additional parameters to set the color or transparency of the triangle

Value

tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

See Also

expand

Examples

```
x <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab()
p
p1 <- collapse(p, node = 17, mode = "mixed",
               clade_name = "cclade", alpha = 0.8,
               color = "grey", fill = "light blue")
p2 <- collapse(p, node = 17, mode = "mixed", height = ggplot2::rel(0.2),
               color = "grey", fill = "light blue")
p3 <- collapse(p, node = 17, mode = "mixed", height = 1,
               color = "grey", fill = "light blue")
```

Date2decimal *Date2decimal*

Description

convert Date to decimal format, eg "2014-05-05" to "2014.34"

Usage

```
Date2decimal(x)
```

Arguments

x	Date

Value

numeric

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

decimal2Date *decimal2Date*

Description

convert decimal format to Date, eg "2014.34" to "2014-05-05"

Usage

```
decimal2Date(x)
```

Arguments

x	numerical number, eg 2014.34

Value

Date

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

expand *expand*

Description

expand collapsed clade

Usage

```
expand(tree_view = NULL, node)
```

Arguments

tree_view	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If tree_view is NULL, the last ggplot object will be used.
node	internal node number to specify a clade. If NULL, using the whole tree

Value

tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

See Also

collapse

Examples

```
x <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab()
p1 <- collapse(p, 17)
expand(p1, 17)
```

`facet_data` *facet_data*

Description

extract data used in `facet_plot` or `geom_facet`

Usage

```
facet_data(tree_view, panel)
```

Arguments

`tree_view`	ggtree object
`panel`	data plotted in specific panel. If only one dataset used in the panel, return the data frame, else return a list of data frames.

Value

data frame or a list of data frames

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

G Yu, TTY Lam, H Zhu, Y Guan (2018). Two methods for mapping and visualizing associated data on phylogeny using ggtree. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 35(2):3041-3043. https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msy194

facet_labeller *facet_labeller*

Description

function to relable selected panels created by 'geom_facet' or 'facet-plot'

Usage

```
facet_labeller(p, label)
```

Arguments

p	facet_plot output
label	new labels of facet panels

Value

ggplot object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

facet_plot *facet_plot*

Description

plot tree associated data in an additional panel

Usage

```
facet_plot(p, mapping = NULL, data, geom, panel, ...)

geom_facet(mapping = NULL, data, geom, panel, ...)
```

Arguments

p	tree view
mapping	aes mapping for 'geom'
data	data to plot by 'geom', first column should be matched with tip label of tree
geom	geom function to plot the data
panel	panel name for plot of input data
...	additional parameters for 'geom'

Details

'facet_plot()' automatically re-arranges the input 'data' according to the tree structure, visualizes the 'data' on specific 'panel' using the 'geom' function with aesthetic 'mapping' and other parameters, and align the graph with the tree 'p' side by side. 'geom_facet' is a 'ggplot2' layer version of 'facet_plot'

Value

ggplot object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

G Yu, TTY Lam, H Zhu, Y Guan (2018). Two methods for mapping and visualizing associated data on phylogeny using ggtree. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 35(2):3041-3043. https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msy194

Examples

```
tr <- rtree(10)
dd = data.frame(id=tr$tip.label, value=abs(rnorm(10)))
p <- ggtree(tr)
facet_plot(p, 'Trait', data = dd, geom=geom_point, mapping=aes(x=value))
```

`facet_widths` *facet_widths*

Description

set relative widths (for column only) of facet plots

Usage

```
facet_widths(p, widths)
```

Arguments

`p`	ggplot or ggtree object
`widths`	relative widths of facet panels

Value

ggplot object by redrawing the figure (not a modified version of input object)

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

`flip` *flip*

Description

exchange the position of 2 clades

Usage

```
flip(tree_view = NULL, node1, node2)
```

Arguments

`tree_view`	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If tree_view is NULL, the last ggplot will be used.
`node1`	node number of clade 1. It should share a same parent node with node2
`node2`	node number of clade 2. It should share a same parent node with node1

Value

ggplot object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
x <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab() +
  geom_nodelab(aes(subset=!isTip, label=node), hjust = -.1, color = "red")
flip(p, 23, 24)   ## Depends on the condition of your tree
```

`GeomHilightEncircle` *ggproto classes of ggtree*

Description

ggproto classes of ggtree

GeomInteractiveCurvelink
ggproto classes for ggiraph

Description

ggproto classes for ggiraph

GeomInteractiveHilightEncircle
ggproto classes for ggiraph

Description

ggproto classes for ggiraph

GeomInteractiveHilightRect
ggproto classes for ggiraph

Description

ggproto classes for ggiraph

GeomInteractiveLabelGGtree
ggproto classes for ggiraph

Description

ggproto classes for ggiraph

GeomInteractivePointGGtree
ggproto classes for ggiraph

Description

ggproto classes for ggiraph

GeomInteractiveSegmentGGtree *ggproto classes for ggiraph*

Description

ggproto classes for ggiraph

GeomInteractiveTextGGtree *ggproto classes for ggiraph*

Description

ggproto classes for ggiraph

geom_aline *geom_aline*

Description

add horizontal align lines layer to a tree

Usage

```
geom_aline(mapping = NULL, linetype = "dotted", linewidth = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

mapping	aes mapping
linetype	set line type of the line, defaults to "dotted"
linewidth	set width of the line, defaults to 1
...	additional parameter

Details

'geom_aline'align all tips to the longest one by adding padding characters to the right side of the tip.

Value

aline layer

Author(s)

Yu Guangchuang

geom_balance *geom_balance*

Description

highlights the two direct descendant clades of an internal node

Usage

```
geom_balance(
  node,
  fill = "steelblue",
  color = "white",
  alpha = 0.5,
  extend = 0,
  extendto = NULL
)
```

Arguments

node	selected node (balance) to highlight its two direct descendant
fill	color to fill in the highlight rectangle, default to "steelblue"
color	color to outline highlight rectangle and divide balance, defaults to "white"
alpha	alpha (transparency) for the highlight rectangle, defaults to 0.5
extend	extend xmax of the highlight rectangle by the value of extend
extendto	extend xmax of the highlight rectangle to the value of extendto

Details

Particularly useful when studying neighboring clades. Note that balances that correspond to multichotomies will not be displayed.

Value

ggplot2

Author(s)

Justin Silverman and modified by Guangchuang Yu

References

J. Silverman, et al. *A phylogenetic transform enhances analysis of compositional microbiota data*. (in preparation)

For more detailed demonstration, please refer to chapter 5.2.2 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
set.seed(123)
tr<- rtree(15)
x <- ggtree(tr)
x + geom_balance(17)
```

---

geom_cladelab *geom_cladelab*

Description

annotate a clade with bar and text label or (image)

Usage

```
geom_cladelab(
  node = NULL,
  label = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  geom = "text",
  parse = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

node	selected node to annotate, when data and mapping is NULL, it is required.
label	character, character to be showed, when data and mapping is NULL, it is required.
data	data.frame, the data to be displayed in the annotation, defaults to NULL.
mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings, defaults to NULL. The detail see the following explanation.
geom	character, one of 'text', 'label', 'shadowtext', 'image' and 'phylopic', defaults to 'text', and the parameter see the Aesthetics For Specified Geom.
parse	logical, whether parse label to emoji font, defaults to FALSE.
...	additional parameters, see also following section.

additional parameters can refer the following parameters.

- `offset`: distance bar and tree, offset of bar and text from the clade, defaults to 0.
- `offset.text`: distance bar and text, offset of text from bar, defaults to 0.
- `align`: logical, whether align clade lab, defaults to FALSE.

- `extend`: numeric, extend the length of bar, defaults to 0.
- `angle`: numeric or 'auto', if angle is auto, the angle of text will be calculated automatically, which is useful for the circular etc layout, defaults to 0.
- `horizontal`: logical, whether set label to horizontal, defaults to TRUE.
- `barsize`: the width of line, defaults to 0.5.
- `barcolour`: the colour of line, defaults to 'black'.
- `fontsize`: the size of text, defaults to 3.88.
- `textcolour`: the colour of text, defaults to 'black'.
- `imagesize`: the size of image, defaults to 0.05.
- `imagecolor`: the colour of image, defaults to NULL, when geom="phylopic", it should be required.

The parameters also can be set in mapping, when data is provided. Note: the barsize, barcolour, fontsize, textcolour, imagesize and imagecolor should not be set in mapping (aesthetics). When the color and size are not be set in mapping, user can modify them to adjust the attributes of specified geom.

Aesthetics For Specified Geom

`geom_cladelab()` understands the following aesthetics for geom="text" (required aesthetics are in bold):

- `node`: selected node to hight light, it is required.
- `label`: labels to be shown, it is required.
- `colour`: the colour of text, defaults to "black".
- `size`: the size of text, defaults to 3.88.
- `angle`: the angle of text, defaults to 0.
- `hjust`: A numeric vector specifying horizontal justification, defaults to 0.
- `vjust`: A numeric vector specifying vertical justification, defaults to 0.5.
- `alpha`: the transparency of text, defaults to NA.
- `family`: the family of text, defaults to 'sans'.
- `fontface`: the font face of text, defaults to 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- `lineheight`: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, defaults to 1.2.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of text, they should use textcolour, fontsize to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

`geom_cladelab()` understands the following aesthetics for geom="label" (required aesthetics are in bold):

- `node`: selected node to hight light, it is required.
- `label`: labels to be shown, it is required.
- `colour`: the colour of text, defaults to "black".
- `fill`: the background colour of the label, defaults to "white".
- `size`: the size of text, defaults to 3.88.

- angle: the angle of text, defaults to 0.
- hjust: A numeric vector specifying horizontal justification, defaults to 0.
- vjust: A numeric vector specifying vertical justification, defaults to 0.5.
- alpha: the transparency of text, defaults to NA.
- family: the family of text, defaults to 'sans'.
- fontface: the font face of text, defaults to 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- lineheight: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, defaults to 1.2.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of text, they should use textcolour, fontsize to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

geom_cladelab() understands the following aesthetics for geom="shadowtext" (required aesthetics are in bold):

- node: selected node to hight light, it is required.
- label: labels to be shown, it is required.
- colour: the colour of text, defaults to "black".
- bg.colour: the background colour of text, defaults to 'black'.
- bg.r: the width of background text, defaults to 0.1.
- size: the size of text, defaults to 3.88.
- angle: the angle of text, defaults to 0.
- hjust: A numeric vector specifying horizontal justification, defaults to 0.
- vjust: A numeric vector specifying vertical justification, defaults to 0.5.
- alpha: the transparency of text, defaults to NA.
- family: the family of text, defaults to 'sans'.
- fontface: the font face of text, defaults to 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- lineheight: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, defaults to 1.2.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of text, they should use textcolour, fontsize to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

geom_cladelab() understands the following aesthetics for geom="image" or geom="phylopic" (required aesthetics are in bold):

- node: selected node to hight light, it is required.
- label: labels to be shown, it is required.
- image: the image to be annotated, when geom="phylopic", the uid of phylopic databases, it is required.
- colour: the color of image, defaults to NULL.
- size: the size of image, defaults to 0.05.
- alpha: the alpha of image, defaults to 0.8.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of image, they should use imagecolour, imagesize to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

Examples

```
set.seed(2015-12-21)
tree <- rtree(30)
data <- data.frame(id=c(34, 56),
                   annote=c("another clade", "long clade names"),
                   image=c("7fb9bea8-e758-4986-afb2-95a2c3bf983d",
                           "0174801d-15a6-4668-bfe0-4c421fbe51e8"),
                   group=c("A", "B"),
                   offset=c(0.1, 0.1),
                   offset.text=c(0.1, 0.2))

p <- ggtree(tree) + xlim(NA, 6)

p + geom_cladelab(node=45, label="test label") +
    geom_cladelab(node=34, label="another clade")

library("shadowtext")
p2 <- p + geom_cladelab(data=data,
                        mapping=aes(
                             node=id,
                             label=annote,
                             image=image,
                             color=group,
                             offset=offset
                        ),
                        geom="shadowtext",
                        hjust=0.5,
                        align=TRUE,
                        horizontal=FALSE,
                        angle=90,
                        show.legend = FALSE
                       )
p2
```

---

geom_cladelabel *geom_cladelabel*

Description

annotate a clade with bar and text label

Usage

```
geom_cladelabel(
  node,
  label,
  offset = 0,
  offset.text = 0,
  extend = 0,
```

```
  align = FALSE,
  barsize = 0.5,
  fontsize = 3.88,
  angle = 0,
  geom = "text",
  hjust = 0,
  color = NULL,
  fill = NA,
  family = "sans",
  parse = FALSE,
  horizontal = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

node	selected node
label	clade label
offset	offset of bar and text from the clade
offset.text	offset of text from bar
extend	extend bar height
align	logical
barsize	size of bar
fontsize	size of text
angle	angle of text
geom	one of 'text' or 'label'
hjust	justify text horizontally
color	color for clade & label, of length 1 or 2
fill	fill label background, only work with geom='label'
family	sans by default, can be any supported font
parse	logical, whether parse label
horizontal	logical, whether set label to horizontal, defaults to TRUE.
...	additional parameter

Value

ggplot layers

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

See Also

geom_cladelabel2

geom_cladelabel2 *geom_cladelabel2*

Description

annotate a clade with bar and text label

Usage

```
geom_cladelabel2(
  node,
  label,
  offset = 0,
  offset.text = 0,
  offset.bar = 0,
  align = FALSE,
  barsize = 0.5,
  fontsize = 3.88,
  hjust = 0,
  geom = "text",
  color = NULL,
  family = "sans",
  parse = FALSE,
  horizontal = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

node	selected node
label	clade label
offset	offset of bar and text from the clade
offset.text	offset of text from bar
offset.bar	offset of bar from text
align	logical
barsize	size of bar
fontsize	size of text
hjust	justify text horizontally
geom	one of 'text' or 'label'
color	color for clade & label, of length 1 or 2
family	sans by default, can be any supported font
parse	logical, whether parse label
horizontal	logical, whether set label to horizontal, defaults to TRUE.
...	additional parameter

Value

ggplot layers

Author(s)

JustGitting

See Also

geom_cladelabel

`geom_hilight` *geom_hilight*

Description

layer of hilight clade

Usage

```
geom_hilight(
  data = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  node = NULL,
  type = "auto",
  to.bottom = FALSE,
  ...
)

geom_highlight(
  data = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  node = NULL,
  type = "auto",
  to.bottom = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`data`	data.frame, The data to be displayed in this layer, defaults to NULL.
`mapping`	Set of aesthetic mappings, defaults to NULL.
`node`	selected node to hilight, when data and mapping is NULL, it is required.

`type` the type of layer, defaults to `auto`, meaning rectangular, circular, slanted, fan, inward_circular, radial, equal_angle, ape layout tree will use rectangular layer, unrooted, daylight, and tree_and_leaf layout tree use will use encircle layer. You can specify this parameter to `rect` (rectangular layer) or `encircle` (encircle layer), 'gradient' (gradient color), 'roundrect' (round rectangular layer).

`to.bottom` logical, whether set the high light layer to the bottom in all layers of 'ggtree' object, default is FALSE.

`...` additional parameters, see also the below and Aesthetics section.

- `align`: control the align direction of the edge of high light rectangular. Options is 'none' (default), 'left', 'right', 'both'. This argument only work when the 'geom_hilight' is plotting using geom_hilight(mapping=aes(...)).
- `gradient.direction`: character, the direction of gradient color, defaults to 'rt' meaning the locations of gradient color is from root to tip, options are 'rt' and 'tr'.
- `gradient.length.out`: integer, desired length of the sequence of gradient color, defaults to 2.
- `roundrect.r`: numeric, the radius of the rounded corners, when `roundrect=TRUE`, defaults to 0.05.

Details

`geom_hilight` supports data.frame as input. And aesthetics of layer can be mapped. you can see the Aesthetics section to set parameters.

Value

a list object.

Aesthetics

`geom_hilight()` understands the following aesthetics for rectangular layer (required aesthetics are in bold):

- `node`: selected node to hight light, it is required.
- `colour`: the colour of margin, defaults to NA.
- `fill`: the colour of fill, defaults to 'steelblue'.
- `alpha`: the transparency of fill, defaults to 0.5.
- `extend`: extend xmax of the rectangle, defaults to 0.
- `extendto`: specify a value, meaning the rectangle extend to, defaults to NULL.
- `linetype`: the line type of margin, defaults to 1.
- `linewidth`: the width of line of margin, defaults to 0.5.

`geom_hilight()` understands the following aesthetics for encircle layer (required aesthetics are in bold):

- `node`: selected node to hight light, it is required.

- `colour`: the colour of margin, defaults to 'black'.
- `fill`: the colour of fill, defaults to 'steelblue'.
- `alpha`: the transparency of fill, defaults to 0.5.
- `expand`: expands the xspline clade region, defaults to 0.
- `spread`: control the size, when only one point.
- `linewidth`: the width of line of margin, defaults to 0.5.
- `linetype`: the line type of margin, defaults to 1.
- `s_shape`: the shape of the spline relative to the control points, defaults to 0.5.
- `s_open`: whether the spline is a line or a closed shape, defaults to FALSE.

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu and Shuangbin Xu

References

For more detailed demonstration, please refer to chapter 5.2.2 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
set.seed(102)
tree <- rtree(60)
p <- ggtree(tree)
p1 <- p + geom_hilight(node=62) + geom_hilight(node=88, fill="red")
p1
dat <- data.frame(id=c(62, 88), type=c("A", "B"))
p2 <- p + geom_hilight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type))
p2
p3 <- p + geom_hilight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type), align="left")
p4 <- p + geom_hilight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type), align="right")
p5 <- p + geom_hilight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type), align="both")
# display the high light layer with gradiental color rectangular.
p6 <- p + geom_hilight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type), type = "gradient", alpha=0.68)
p7 <- p + geom_hilight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type),
                       type = "gradient", gradient.direction="tr", alpha=0.68)
# display the high light layer with round rectangular.
p8 <- p + geom_hilight(data=dat, mapping=aes(node=id, fill=type), type = "roundrect", alpha=0.68)
p2/ p3/ p4/ p5 / p6/ p7/ p8
```

geom_inset *geom_inset*

Description

gemo_inset can add subplots to tree by accepting a list of ggplot objects that are ancestral stats or data associated with selected nodes in the tree. These ggplot objects can be any kind of charts or hybrid of of these charts.

add subplots as insets in a tree

Usage

```
geom_inset(
  insets,
  width = 0.1,
  height = 0.1,
  hjust = 0,
  vjust = 0,
  x = "node",
  reverse_x = FALSE,
  reverse_y = FALSE
)

inset(
  tree_view,
  insets,
  width,
  height,
  hjust = 0,
  vjust = 0,
  x = "node",
  reverse_x = FALSE,
  reverse_y = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

insets	a list of ggplot objects, named by node number
width	width of the inset, relative to the range of x-axis, defaults to .1
height	height of the inset, relative to the range of y-axis, defaults to .1
hjust	adjust the horizontal position of the charts, charts will go left if hjust > 0
vjust	adjust the vertical position of the charts, charts will go down if vjust > 0
x	the position where users want to place the charts, one of 'node' (default) and 'branch'

reverse_x	whether to reverse x axis of the charts by 'ggplot2::scale_x_reverse', defaults to 'FALSE'
reverse_y	whether to reverse y axis of the charts by 'ggplot2::scale_y_reverse', defaults to 'FALSE'
tree_view	tree view

Details

Users can also use

Value

inset layer

tree view with insets

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 8.3 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

---

geom_label2 *geom_label2*

Description

geom_label2 support aes(subset) via setup_data

Usage

```
geom_label2(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  family = "sans",
  parse = FALSE,
  nudge_x = 0,
  nudge_y = 0,
  label.padding = unit(0.25, "lines"),
  label.r = unit(0.15, "lines"),
  label.size = 0.25,
```

```
  na.rm = TRUE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings, defaults to NULL.
data	A layer specific dataset - only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
...	other arguments passed on to 'layer'.
stat	Name of the stat to modify data.
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer.
family	"sans" by default, can be any supported font.
parse	if 'TRUE', the labels will be parsed as expressions, defaults to 'FALSE'.
nudge_x	adjust the horizontal position of the labels.
nudge_y	adjust the vertical position of the labels.
label.padding	Amount of padding around label, defaults to 'unit(0.25, "lines")'.
label.r	Use to set the radius of rounded corners of the label, defaults to 'unit(0.15, "lines")'.
label.size	Size of label border, in mm, defaults to 0.25.
na.rm	If "FALSE" (default), missing values are removed with a warning. If "TRUE", missing values are silently removed, logical.
show.legend	Whether to show legend, logical, defaults to "NA".
inherit.aes	Whether to inherit aesthetic mappings, logical, defaults to "TRUE".

Details

'geom_label2' is a modified version of geom_label, with subset aesthetic supported

Value

label layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For more detailed demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter A.4.5 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

See Also

geom_label

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
set.seed(123)
tr<- rtree(15)
x <- ggtree(tr)
x + geom_label2(aes(label = node, subset = isTip == FALSE))
```

`geom_label2_interactive` *Create interactive label of ggtree*

Description

The geometry is based on `geom_label2()`. See the documentation for those functions for more details.

Usage

```
geom_label2_interactive(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	see also the parameters of `geom_label2()` of `ggtree`

`geom_motif` *geom_motif*

Description

geom layer to draw aligned motif

Usage

```
geom_motif(mapping, data, on, label, align = "centre", ...)
```

Arguments

`mapping`	aes mapping
`data`	data
`on`	gene to center (i.e. set middle position of the on gene to 0)
`label`	specify a column to be used to label genes
`align`	where to place gene label, default is 'centre' and can be set to 'left' and 'right'
`...`	additional parameters

Value

geom layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

`geom_nodelab` *geom_nodelab*

Description

add node label layer for a tree

Usage

```
geom_nodelab(
  mapping = NULL,
  nudge_x = 0,
  nudge_y = 0,
  geom = "text",
  hjust = 0.5,
  node = "internal",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`mapping`	aesthetic mappings, defaults to NULL
`nudge_x`	horizontal adjustment to nudge labels, defaults to 0
`nudge_y`	vertical adjustment to nudge labels, defaults to 0
`geom`	one of 'text', "shadowtext", 'label', 'image' and 'phylopic'
`hjust`	horizontal alignment, defaults to 0.5
`node`	a character indicating which node labels will be displayed, it should be one of 'internal', 'external' and 'all'. If it is set to 'internal' will display internal node labels, 'external' will display the tip labels, and 'all' will display internal node and tip labels.
`...`	additional parameters, see also the additional parameters of `geom_tiplab()`.

Value

geom layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter A.4.5 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

See Also

geom_tiplab()

---

geom_nodelab2 *geom_nodelab2*

Description

add node label for circular layout

Usage

```
geom_nodelab2(
  mapping = NULL,
  nudge_x = 0,
  nudge_y = 0,
  geom = "text",
  hjust = 0.5,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	aesthetic mappings, defaults to NULL
nudge_x	horizontal adjustment to nudge labels, defaults to 0
nudge_y	vertical adjustment to nudge labels, defaults to 0
geom	one of 'text', "shadowtext", 'label', 'image' and 'phylopic'
hjust	horizontal alignment, defaults to 0.5
...	additional parameters, see also the additional parameters of geom_tiplab().

Value

node label layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

geom_nodepoint *geom_nodepoint*

Description

add node point layer to a tree

Usage

```
geom_nodepoint(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mapping created by aes(). If inherit.aes = TRUE, the mapping can be inherited from the plot mapping as specified in the call to ggplot().
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. If 'NULL' (the default), the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot().
position	Position adjustment.
na.rm	logical. If 'FALSE' (default), missing values are removed with a warning. If 'TRUE', missing values are silently removed.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? 'NA', the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. 'FALSE' never includes, and 'TRUE' always includes.
inherit.aes	logical (defaults to 'TRUE'). If 'FALSE', overrides the default aesthetics, rather then combining with them.
...	addtional parameters that passed on to this layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like colour = "red" or size = 3.

Value

node point layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu library(ggtree) tr<- rtree(15) x <- ggtree(tr) x + geom_nodepoint()

References

For more detailed demonstration, please refer to chapter 4.3.2 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

`geom_point2` *geom_point2*

Description

geom_point2 is a modified version of geom_point that supports aes(subset)

Usage

```
geom_point2(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`mapping`	Set of aesthetic mapping created by `aes()`. If `inherit.aes = TRUE`, the mapping can be inherited from the plot mapping as specified in the call to `ggplot()`.
`data`	The data to be displayed in this layer. If 'NULL' (the default), the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot()`.
`stat`	Name of the statistical transformation to be used on the data for this layer.
`position`	Position adjustment.
`na.rm`	logical. If 'FALSE' (default), missing values are removed with a warning. If 'TRUE', missing values are silently removed.
`show.legend`	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? 'NA', the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. 'FALSE' never includes, and 'TRUE' always includes.
`inherit.aes`	logical (defaults to 'TRUE'). If 'FALSE', overrides the default aesthetics, rather then combining with them.
`...`	addtional parameters that passed on to this layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `colour = "red"` or `size = 3`.

Details

geom_point2 creates scatterplots, just similar to ggplot2::geom_point. It extends the ggplot2::geom_point to support filtering via the subset aesthetic mapping (see Aesthetics section).

Value

point layer

Aesthetics

geom_point2() understands the following aesthetics:

- subset: logical expression indicating elements or rows to keep: missing values are taken as false; should be in aes().
- colour: the colour of point, defaults to "black".
- fill: the colour of fill, defaults to "black".
- alpha: the transparency of fill, defaults to 1.
- size: the size of point, defaults to 1.5.
- shape: specify a shape, defaults to 19.
- stroke: control point border thickness of point, defaults to 0.5.

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

1. G Yu, DK Smith, H Zhu, Y Guan, TTY Lam (2017). ggtree: an R package for visualization and annotation of phylogenetic trees with their covariates and other associated data. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(1):28-36. https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12628
2. G Yu*, TTY Lam, H Zhu, Y Guan*. Two methods for mapping and visualizing associated data on phylogeny using ggtree. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 2018, 35(2):3041-3043. https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msy194
3. G Yu. Using ggtree to visualize data on tree-like structures. Current Protocols in Bioinformatics, 2020, 69:e96. https://doi.org/10.1002/cpbi.96

For more information about tree visualization, please refer to the online book https://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/

See Also

geom_point; geom_rootpoint add point of root; geom_nodepoint add points of internal nodes; geom_tippoint add points of external nodes (also known as tips or leaves).

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
## add point by aes(subset)
tr <- rtree(10)
# group tip and node
ggtree(tr) + geom_point2(aes(shape=isTip, color=isTip), size=3)
# specify a node to display
ggtree(tr) + geom_point2(aes(subset=(node==15)), shape=21, size=5, fill='green')
# specify a tip to display
ggtree(tr) + geom_point2(aes(subset=(label %in% c("t1", "t3"))), shape=21, size=5, fill='green')

## color point with continuous variables
library(ggtree)
library(treeio)
library(ggplot2)
beast_file <- system.file("examples/MCC_FluA_H3.tree", package="ggtree")
beast_tree <- read.beast(beast_file)
p <- ggtree(beast_tree) +
  geom_tiplab(hjust = -.1)+
  geom_nodepoint(aes(fill = rate), shape = 21, size = 4) +
  scale_fill_continuous(low = 'blue', high = 'red') +
  theme_tree2() + theme(legend.position = 'right')
p
```

`geom_point2_interactive` *Create interactive point of ggtree*

Description

The geometry is based on `geom_point2()`. See the documentation for those functions for more details.

Usage

```
geom_point2_interactive(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	see also the parameters of `geom_point2()` of `ggtree`

geom_range *geom_range*

Description

horizontal bar of range (HPD, range etc) on nodes to present uncertainty of evolutionary inference

Usage

```
geom_range(range, center = "auto", ...)
```

Arguments

range	range(interval) to be displayed, e.g. "height_0.95_HPD"
center	center of the range, mean, median or auto (default, the center of the range)
...	additional parameter, e.g. color, linewidth, alpha

Value

ggplot layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 5.2.4 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

geom_rootedge *geom_rootedge*

Description

display root edge layer for a tree

Usage

```
geom_rootedge(rootedge = NULL, data = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

rootedge	length of rootedge; use phylo$root.edge if rootedge = NULL (default).
data	providing a tidytree data frame to specify the rootedge.
...	additional parameters Additional parameters can be referred to the following parameters: • size: control the width of rootedge, defaults to 0.5. • colour: color of rootedge, defaults to black. • linetype: the type of line, defaults to 1. • alpha: modify colour transparency, defaults to 1.

Details

geom_rootedge is used to create a rootedge as ggtree doesn't plot the root edge by default.

Value

ggtree rootedge layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

1. G Yu, DK Smith, H Zhu, Y Guan, TTY Lam (2017). ggtree: an R package for visualization and annotation of phylogenetic trees with their covariates and other associated data. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(1):28-36. https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12628

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
set.seed(123)
## with root edge = 1
tree1 <- read.tree(text='((A:1,B:2):3,C:2):1;')
ggtree(tree1) + geom_tiplab() + geom_rootedge()

## without root edge
tree2 <- read.tree(text='((A:1,B:2):3,C:2);')
ggtree(tree2) + geom_tiplab() + geom_rootedge()

## setting root edge
tree2$root.edge <- 2
ggtree(tree2) + geom_tiplab() + geom_rootedge()

## specify length of root edge for just plotting
## this will ignore tree$root.edge
ggtree(tree2) + geom_tiplab() + geom_rootedge(rootedge = 3)
```

```
## For more detailed demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter A.4.5 of
## *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees*
## <http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html> by Guangchuang Yu.
```

`geom_rootpoint` *geom_rootpoint*

Description

geom_rootpoint is used to add root point layer to a tree

Usage

```
geom_rootpoint(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`mapping`	Set of aesthetic mapping created by `aes()`. If `inherit.aes = TRUE`, the mapping can be inherited from the plot mapping as specified in the call to `ggplot()`.
`data`	The data to be displayed in this layer. If 'NULL' (the default), the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot()`.
`position`	Position adjustment.
`na.rm`	logical. If 'FALSE' (default), missing values are removed with a warning. If 'TRUE', missing values are silently removed.
`show.legend`	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? 'NA', the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. 'FALSE' never includes, and 'TRUE' always includes.
`inherit.aes`	logical (defaults to 'TRUE'). If 'FALSE', overrides the default aesthetics, rather then combining with them.
`...`	addtional parameters that passed on to this layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `colour = "red"` or `size = 3`.

Details

geom_rootpoint inherit from geom_point2, and it is used to display and customize the points on the root

Value

root point layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

1. Guangchuang Yu. Using ggtree to visualize data on tree-like structures. Current Protocols in Bioinformatics. 2020, 69:e96. doi:10.1002/cpbi.96
2. Guangchuang Yu, Tommy Tsan-Yuk Lam, Huachen Zhu, Yi Guan. Two methods for mapping and visualizing associated data on phylogeny using ggtree. Molecular Biology and Evolution. 2018, 35(12):3041-3043. doi:10.1093/molbev/msy194
3. Guangchuang Yu, David Smith, Huachen Zhu, Yi Guan, Tommy Tsan-Yuk Lam. ggtree: an R package for visualization and annotation of phylogenetic trees with their covariates and other associated data. Methods in Ecology and Evolution. 2017, 8(1):28-36. doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12628

For more information, please refer to the online book:Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees.http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/

See Also

geom_point; geom_rootpoint add point of root; geom_nodepoint add points of internal nodes; geom_tippoint add points of external nodes (also known as tips or leaves).

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
tr <- rtree(10)
##  add root point
ggtree(tr) + geom_rootpoint()
ggtree(tr) + geom_rootpoint(size=2,color="red",shape=2)
```

`geom_segment2` *geom_segment2*

Description

geom_segment2 support aes(subset) via setup_data

Usage

```
geom_segment2(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  lineend = "butt",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  nudge_x = 0,
  arrow = NULL,
  arrow.fill = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings, defaults to NULL
data	A layer specific dataset - only needed if you want to override the plot defaults.
stat	Name of stat to modify data.
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer.
lineend	Line end style, one of butt (default), round and square.
na.rm	If "FALSE" (default), missing values are removed with a warning. If "TRUE", missing values are silently removed, logical.
show.legend	Whether to show legend, logical.
inherit.aes	Whether to inherit aesthetic mappings, logical, defaults to "TRUE".
nudge_x	adjust the horizontal position of the segments.
arrow	specification for arrow heads, as created by arrow().
arrow.fill	fill color to usse for the arrow head (if closed). NULL means use colour aesthetic.
...	additional parameter

Details

'geom_segment2' is a modified version of geom_segment, with subset aesthetic supported

Value

add segment layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

See Also

geom_segment

geom_segment2_interactive

Create interactive line segments of ggtree

Description

The geometry is based on `geom_segment2()`. See the documentation for those functions for more details.

Usage

```
geom_segment2_interactive(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	see also the parameters of `geom_segment2()` of `ggtree`

geom_strip

geom_strip

Description

annotate associated taxa (from taxa1 to taxa2, can be Monophyletic, Polyphyletic or Paraphyletic Taxa) with bar and (optional) text label

Usage

```
geom_strip(
  taxa1,
  taxa2,
  label,
  offset = 0,
  offset.text = 0,
  align = TRUE,
  barsize = 0.5,
  extend = 0,
  fontsize = 3.88,
  angle = 0,
  geom = "text",
  hjust = 0,
  color = "black",
  fill = NA,
  family = "sans",
  parse = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

taxa1	taxa1
taxa2	taxa2
label	add label alongside the bar (optional)
offset	offset of bar and text from the clade
offset.text	offset of text from bar
align	logical, whether to align bars to the most distant bar ,defaults to "TRUE" Note that if "FALSE", the bars might cross the tree
barsize	set size of the bar
extend	extend bar length vertically
fontsize	set size of the text
angle	set the angle of text
geom	one of 'text' or 'label'
hjust	adjust the horizonal position of the bar
color	set color for bar and label
fill	set color to fill label background, only work with geom='label'
family	"sans" by default, can be any supported font
parse	logical, whether to parse labels, if "TRUE", the labels will be parsed into expressions, defaults to "FALSE"
...	additional parameter

Value

ggplot layers

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For more detailed demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 5.2.1 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
tr<- rtree(15)
x <- ggtree(tr)
x + geom_strip(13, 1, color = "red") + geom_strip(3, 7, color = "blue")
```

geom_striplab *geom_striplab*

Description

annotate associated taxa (from taxa1 to taxa2, can be Monophyletic, Polyphyletic or Paraphyletic Taxa) with bar and (optional) text label or image

Usage

```
geom_striplab(
  taxa1 = NULL,
  taxa2 = NULL,
  label = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  geom = "text",
  parse = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

taxa1	can be label or node number
taxa2	can be label or node number
label	character, character to be showed, when data and mapping is NULL, it is required.
data	data.frame, the data to be displayed in the annotation, default is NULL.
mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings, default is NULL. The detail see the following explanation.
geom	character, one of 'text', 'label', 'shadowtext', 'image' and 'phylopic', default is 'text', and the parameter see the Aesthetics For Specified Geom.
parse	logical, whether parse label to emoji font, default is FALSE.
...	additional parameters, see also following section.

additional parameters can refer the following parameters.

- `offset`: distance bar and tree, offset of bar and text from the clade, default is 0.
- `offset.text`: distance bar and text, offset of text from bar, default is 0.
- `align`: logical, whether align clade lab, default is FALSE.
- `extend`: numeric, extend the length of bar, default is 0.
- `angle`: numeric or 'auto', if angle is auto, the angle of text will be calculated automatically, which is useful for the circular etc layout, default is 0.

- horizontal: logical, whether set label to horizontal, default is TRUE.
- barsize: the width of line, default is 0.5.
- barcolour: the colour of line, default is 'black'.
- fontsize: the size of text, default is 3.88.
- textcolour: the colour of text, default is 'black'.
- imagesize: the size of image, default is 0.05.
- imagecolor: the colour of image, default is NULL, when geom="phylopic", it should be required.

The parameters also can be set in mapping, when data is provided. Note: the barsize, barcolour, fontsize, textcolour, imagesize and imagecolor should not be set in mapping (aesthetics). When the color and size are not be set in mapping, user can modify them to adjust the attributes of specified geom.

Aesthetics For Specified Geom

geom_striplab() understands the following aesthetics for geom="text" (required aesthetics are in bold):

- taxa1: selected tip label or tip node, it is required.
- taxa2: selected another tip label or tip node, it is required.
- label: labels to be shown, it is required.
- colour: the colour of text, default is "black".
- size: the size of text, default is 3.88.
- angle: the angle of text, default is 0.
- hjust: A numeric vector specifying horizontal justification, default is 0.
- vjust: A numeric vector specifying vertical justification, default is 0.5.
- alpha: the transparency of text, default is NA.
- family: the family of text, default is 'sans'.
- fontface: the font face of text, default is 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- lineheight: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, default is 1.2.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of text, they should use textcolour, fontsize to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

geom_striplab() understands the following aesthetics for geom="label" (required aesthetics are in bold):

- taxa1: selected node to hight light, it is required.
- taxa2: selected another tip label or tip node, it is required.
- label: labels to be shown, it is required.
- colour: the colour of text, default is "black".
- fill: the background colour of the label, default is "white".
- size: the size of text, default is 3.88.
- angle: the angle of text, default is 0.

- hjust: A numeric vector specifying horizontal justification, default is 0.
- vjust: A numeric vector specifying vertical justification, default is 0.5.
- alpha: the transparency of text, default is NA.
- family: the family of text, default is 'sans'.
- fontface: the font face of text, default is 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- lineheight: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, default is 1.2.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of text, they should use textcolour, fontsize to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

geom_striplab() understands the following aesthetics for geom="shadowtext" (required aesthetics are in bold):

- taxa1: selected node to hight light, it is required.
- taxa2: selected another tip label or tip node, it is required.
- label: labels to be shown, it is required.
- colour: the colour of text, default is "black".
- bg.colour: the background colour of text, default is 'black'.
- bg.r: the width of background text, default is 0.1.
- size: the size of text, default is 3.88.
- angle: the angle of text, default is 0.
- hjust: A numeric vector specifying horizontal justification, default is 0.
- vjust: A numeric vector specifying vertical justification, default is 0.5.
- alpha: the transparency of text, default is NA.
- family: the family of text, default is 'sans'.
- fontface: the font face of text, default is 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- lineheight: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, default is 1.2.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of text, they should use textcolour, fontsize to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

geom_striplab() understands the following aesthetics for geom="image" or geom="phylopic" (required aesthetics are in bold):

- taxa1: selected node to hight light, it is required.
- taxa2: selected another tip label or tip node, it is required.
- label: labels to be shown, it is required.
- image: the image to be annotated, when geom="phylopic", the uid of phylopic databases, it is required.
- colour: the color of image, default is NULL.
- size: the size of image, default is 0.05.
- alpha: the alpha of image, default is 0.8.

when the colour, size are not be set in mapping, and user want to modify the colour of image, they should use imagecolour, imagesize to avoid the confusion with bar layer annotation.

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
tr <- rtree(10)
dt <- data.frame(ta1=c("t5", "t1"), ta2=c("t6", "t3"), group=c("A", "B"))
p <- ggtree(tr) + geom_tiplab()
p2 <- p +
      geom_striplab(
        data = dt,
        mapping = aes(taxa1 = ta1, taxa2 = ta2,
                      label = group, color=group),
        align = TRUE,
        show.legend = FALSE
      )
p2
```

`geom_tanglelink` *Link matching taxa across a paired tree view*

Description

Link matching taxa across a paired tree view

Usage

```
geom_tanglelink(
  data = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  left = NULL,
  right = NULL,
  geom = c("curve", "segment"),
  curvature = 0.15,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`data`	Optional data. If omitted, `geom_tanglelink()` uses the resolved association table stored on the fortified tanglegram data.
`mapping`	Optional aesthetics mapping for `left` and `right` columns.
`left, right`	Optional vectors of left/right labels.
`geom`	One of `"curve"` or `"segment"`.
`curvature`	Curvature for curve links.
`...`	Additional parameters passed to the underlying `ggplot2` geom.

Details

`geom_tanglelink()` is the dedicated cross-tree link layer for `ggdoubletree()` and fortified `tanglegram` objects. It can either use the association metadata attached by `fortify.tanglegram()` or resolve explicit `left`/`right` mappings supplied by the user.

Value

A list object that is added to a `ggplot` via `ggplot_add()`.

`geom_taxalink` *link between taxa*

Description

`geom_taxalink` supports data.frame as input, the `colour`, `linewidth`, `linetype` and `alpha` can be mapped. When the `data` was provided, the `mapping` should be also provided, which `taxa1` and `taxa2` should be mapped created by `aes`, `aes_` or `aes_string`. In addition, the `hratio`, control the height of curve line, when tree layout is `cirular`, default is 1. `ncp`, the number of control points used to draw the curve, more control points creates a smoother curve, default is 1. They also can be mapped to a column of data.

Usage

```
geom_taxalink(
  data = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  taxa1 = NULL,
  taxa2 = NULL,
  offset = NULL,
  outward = "auto",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`data`	data.frame, The data to be displayed in this layer, default is NULL.
`mapping`	Set of aesthetic mappings, default is NULL.
`taxa1`	can be label or node number.
`taxa2`	can be label or node number.
`offset`	numeric, control the shift of curve line (the ratio of axis value, range is "(0-1)"), default is NULL.
`outward`	logical, control the orientation of curve when the layout of tree is circular, fan or other layout in polar coordinate, default is "auto", meaning It will automatically.
`...`	additional parameter.

Value

a list object.

Aesthetics

`geom_taxalink()` understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- `taxa1`: label or node number of tree.
- `taxa2`: label or node number of tree.
- `group`: group category of link.
- `colour`: control the color of line, default is black.
- `linetype`: control the type of line, default is 1 (solid).
- `linewidth`: control the width of line, default is 0.5.
- `curvature`: control the curvature of line, default is 0.5, it will be created automatically in polar coordinate.
- `hratio`: control the height of curve line, default is 1.
- `ncp`: control the smooth of curve line, default is 1.

`geom_text2` *geom_text2*

Description

geom_text2 support aes(subset) via setup_data

Usage

```
geom_text2(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  ...,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  family = "sans",
  parse = FALSE,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  nudge_x = 0,
  nudge_y = 0,
  check_overlap = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

mapping	the aesthetic mapping
data	A layer specific dataset - only needed if you want to override he plot defaults.
...	other arguments passed on to 'layer'
stat	Name of stat to modify data
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer
family	sans by default, can be any supported font
parse	if TRUE, the labels will be passd into expressions
na.rm	logical
show.legend	logical
inherit.aes	logical
nudge_x	horizontal adjustment
nudge_y	vertical adjustment
check_overlap	if TRUE, text that overlaps previous text in the same layer will not be plotted

Value

text layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

See Also

geom_text

---

geom_text2_interactive

Create interactive text of ggtree

Description

The geometry is based on geom_text2(). See the documentation for those functions for more details.

Usage

```
geom_text2_interactive(...)
```

Arguments

...	see also the parameters of geom_text2() of ggtree

geom_tiplab *geom_tiplab*

Description

add tip label layer for a tree

Usage

```
geom_tiplab(
  mapping = NULL,
  hjust = 0,
  align = FALSE,
  linetype = "dotted",
  linesize = 0.5,
  geom = "text",
  offset = 0,
  as_ylab = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	aes mapping
hjust	horizontal adjustment, defaults to 0
align	if TRUE, align all tip labels to the longest tip by adding padding characters to the left side of tip labels, defaults to "FALSE" with a line connecting each tip and its corresponding label, defaults to "FALSE"
linetype	set linetype of the line if align = TRUE, defaults to "dotted"
linesize	set line width if align = TRUE, defaults to 0.5
geom	one of 'text', 'label', 'shadowtext', 'image' and 'phylopic'
offset	tiplab offset, horizontal adjustment to nudge tip labels, defaults to 0
as_ylab	display tip labels as y-axis label, only works for rectangular and dendrogram layouts, defaults to "FALSE"
...	additional parameter additional parameters can refer the following parameters. The following parameters for geom="text". • size: control the size of tip labels, defaults to 3.88. • colour: control the colour of tip labels, defaults to "black". • angle: control the angle of tip labels, defaults to 0. • vjust: A numeric vector specifying vertical justification, defaults to 0.5. • alpha: the transparency of text, defaults to NA. • family: the family of text, defaults to 'sans'.

- fontface: the font face of text, defaults to 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- lineheight: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, defaults to 1.2.
- nudge_x: horizontal adjustment to nudge labels, defaults to 0.
- nudge_y: vertical adjustment to nudge labels, defaults to 0.
- check.overlap: if TRUE, text that overlaps previous text in the same layer will not be plotted.
- parse: if TRUE, the labels will be parsed into expressions, if it is 'emoji', the labels will be parsed into emojifont.

The following parameters for geom="label".

- size: the size of tip labels, defaults to 3.88.
- colour: the colour of tip labels, defaults to "black".
- fill: the colour of rectangular box of labels, defaults to "white".
- vjust: numeric vector specifying vertical justification, defaults to 0.5.
- alpha: the transparency of labels, defaults to NA.
- family: the family of text, defaults to 'sans'.
- fontface: the font face of text, defaults to 1 (plain), others are 2 (bold), 3 (italic), 4 (bold.italic).
- lineheight: The height of a line as a multiple of the size of text, defaults to 1.2.
- nudge_x: horizontal adjustment to nudge labels, defaults to 0.
- nudge_y: vertical adjustment, defaults to 0.
- check.overlap: if TRUE, text that overlaps previous text in the same layer will not be plotted.
- parse: if TRUE, the labels will be parsed into expressions, if it is 'emoji', the labels will be parsed into emojifont.
- label.padding: Amount of padding around label, defaults to 'unit(0.25, "lines")'.
- label.r: Radius of rounded corners, defaults to 'unit(0.15, "lines")'.
- label.size: Size of label border, in mm, defaults to 0.25.

The following parameters for geom="shadowtext", some parameters are like to geom="text".

- bg.colour: the background colour of text, defaults to "black".
- bg.r: the width of background of text, defaults to 0.1.

The following parameters for geom="image" or geom="phylopic".

- image: the image file path for geom='image', but when geom='phylopic', it should be the uid of phylopic databases.
- size: the image size, defaults to 0.05.
- colour: the color of image, defaults to NULL.
- alpha: the transparency of image, defaults to 0.8.

The following parameters for the line when align = TRUE.

- colour: the colour of line, defaults to 'black'.

- `alpha`: the transparency of line, defaults to NA.
- `arrow`: specification for arrow heads, as created by arrow(), defaults to NULL.
- `arrow.fill`: fill color to usse for the arrow head (if closed), defaults to 'NULL', meaning use 'colour' aesthetic.

Details

'geom_tiplab' not only supports using text or label geom to display tip labels, but also supports image geom to label tip with image files or phylopics.

For adding tip labels to a tree with circular layout, 'geom_tiplab' will automatically adjust the angle of the tip labels to the tree by internally calling 'geom_tiplab2'.

Value

tip label layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For more detailed demonstration, please refer to chapter 4.3.3 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

Examples

```
require(ape)
tr <- rtree(10)
ggtree(tr) + geom_tiplab()
```

`geom_tiplab2` *geom_tiplab2*

Description

add tip label for circular layout

Usage

```
geom_tiplab2(mapping = NULL, hjust = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

`mapping`	aes mapping
`hjust`	horizontal adjustment, defaults to 0
`...`	additional parameter, see geom_tiplab

Details

'geom_tiplab2' will automatically adjust the angle of the tip labels to the tree with circular layout

Value

tip label layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

https://groups.google.com/forum/#!topic/bioc-ggtree/o35PV3iHO-0

See Also

geom_tiplab

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
set.seed(123)
tr <- rtree(10)
ggtree(tr, layout = "circular") + geom_tiplab2()
```

---

geom_tippoint *geom_tippoint*

Description

add tip point layer for a tree

Usage

```
geom_tippoint(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mapping created by aes(). If inherit.aes = TRUE, the mapping can be inherited from the plot mapping as specified in the call to ggplot().
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. If 'NULL' (the default), the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot().
position	Position adjustment.
na.rm	logical. If 'FALSE' (default), missing values are removed with a warning. If 'TRUE', missing values are silently removed.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? 'NA', the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. 'FALSE' never includes, and 'TRUE' always includes.
inherit.aes	logical (defaults to 'TRUE'). If 'FALSE', overrides the default aesthetics, rather then combining with them.
...	addtional parameters that passed on to this layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like colour = "red" or size = 3.

Value

tip point layer

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For more detailed demonstration, please refer to chapter 4.3.2 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
tr<- rtree(15)
x <- ggtree(tr)
x + geom_tippoint()
```

---

geom_tree *geom_tree*

Description

add tree layer

Usage

```
geom_tree(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  layout = "rectangular",
  multiPhylo = FALSE,
  continuous = "none",
  position = "identity",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	aesthetic mapping
data	data of the tree
layout	one of 'rectangular', 'dendrogram', 'slanted', 'ellipse', 'roundrect', 'fan', 'circular', 'inward_circular', 'radial', 'equal_angle', 'daylight', 'tree_and_leaf' or 'ape'
multiPhylo	logical, whether input data contains multiple phylo class, defaults to "FALSE".
continuous	character, continuous transition for selected aesthetic ('size' or 'color'('colour')). It should be one of 'color' (or 'colour'), 'size', 'all' and 'none', default is 'none'
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function, default is "identity".
...	additional parameter some dot arguments: • nsplit: integer, the number of branch blocks divided when 'continuous' is not "none", default is 200.

Value

tree layer

Aesthetics

geom_tree() understands the following aesthetics:

- color: character, control the color of line, default is black (continuous is "none").
- linetype: control the type of line, default is 1 (solid).
- linewidth: numeric, control the width of line, default is 0.5 (continuous is "none").

Author(s)

Yu Guangchuang

References

For demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 4.2.1 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

Examples

```
tree <- rtree(10)
ggplot(tree) + geom_tree()
```

`geom_tree2` *geom_tree2*

Description

add tree layer

Usage

```
geom_tree2(layout = "rectangular", ...)
```

Arguments

`layout`	one of 'rectangular', 'slanted', 'circular', 'radial' or 'unrooted'
`...`	additional parameter

Value

tree layer

Author(s)

Yu Guangchuang

geom_treescale *geom_treescale*

Description

add tree scale to a tree

Usage

```
geom_treescale(
  x = NULL,
  y = NULL,
  width = NULL,
  offset = NULL,
  offset.label = NULL,
  label = NULL,
  color = "black",
  linesize = 0.5,
  fontsize = 3.88,
  family = "sans"
)
```

Arguments

x	set x position of the scale
y	set y position of the scale
width	set the length of the tree scale
offset	set offset of text to line, defaults to NULL
offset.label	set offset of the scale title to line.
label	set the title of tree scale, defaults to NULL.
color	set color of the scale
linesize	set size of line
fontsize	set size of text
family	'sans' by default, can be any supported font

Details

'geom_treescale' automatically adds a scale bar for evolutionary distance

Value

ggplot layers

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 4.3.1 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

`geom_zoom_clade` *geom_zoom_clade*

Description

zoom selected clade of a tree

Usage

```
geom_zoom_clade(node, xexpand = NULL)
```

Arguments

`node`	internal node number to zoom in its corresponding clade
`xexpand`	numeric, extend x, meaning the ratio of range of the xlim of the original tree, defaults to NULL.

Details

'geom_zoom_clade' zooms in on a selected clade of a tree, while showing its on the full view of tree as a seperated panel for reference

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

`get.path` *get.path*

Description

path from start node to end node

Usage

```
get.path(phylo, from, to)
```

Arguments

`phylo`	phylo object
`from`	start node
`to`	end node

Value

node vectot

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

`getNodeAngle.df` *getNodeAngle.df*

Description

getNodeAngle.df

Usage

```
getNodeAngle.df(df, origin_node_id, node_id)
```

Arguments

`df`	tree data.frame
`origin_node_id`	origin node id number
`node_id`	end node id number

Value

angle in range `[-1, 1]`, i.e. degrees/180, radians/pi

`getNodesBreadthFirst.df` *getNodesBreadthFirst.df*

Description

Get the nodes of tree from root in breadth-first order.

Usage

```
getNodesBreadthFirst.df(df)
```

Arguments

`df`	tree data.frame

Value

list of node id's in breadth-first order.

`getSubtree` *getSubtree*

Description

Get all children of node from tree, including start_node.

Usage

```
getSubtree(tree, node)
```

Arguments

`tree`	ape phylo tree object
`node`	is the tree node id from which the tree is derived.

Value

list of all child node id's from starting node.

`getSubtree.df` *getSubtree.df*

Description

Get all children of node from df tree using breath-first.

Usage

```
getSubtree.df(df, node)
```

Arguments

`df`	tree data.frame
`node`	id of starting node.

Value

list of all child node id's from starting node.

`getSubtreeUnrooted` *getSubtreeUnrooted*

Description

Get all subtrees of specified node. This includes all ancestors and relatives of node and return named list of subtrees.

Usage

```
getSubtreeUnrooted(tree, node)
```

Arguments

`tree`	ape phylo tree object
`node`	is the tree node id from which the subtrees are derived.

Value

named list of subtrees with the root id of subtree and list of node id's making up subtree.

getSubtreeUnrooted.df *getSubtreeUnrooted*

Description

Get all subtrees of node, as well as remaining branches of parent (ie, rest of tree structure as subtree) return named list of subtrees with list name as starting node id.

Usage

```
getSubtreeUnrooted.df(df, node)
```

Arguments

df	tree data.frame
node	is the tree node id from which the subtrees are derived.

Value

named list of subtrees with the root id of subtree and list of node id's making up subtree.

getTreeArcAngles *getTreeArcAngles*

Description

Find the right (clockwise rotation, angle from +ve x-axis to furthest subtree nodes) and left (anti-clockwise angle from +ve x-axis to subtree) Returning arc angle in `[0, 2]` (0 to 360) domain.

Usage

```
getTreeArcAngles(df, origin_id, subtree)
```

Arguments

df	tree data.frame
origin_id	node id from which to calculate left and right hand angles of subtree.
subtree	named list of root id of subtree (node) and list of node ids for given subtree (subtree).

Value

named list with right and left angles in range `[0,2]` i.e 1 = 180 degrees, 1.5 = 270 degrees.

get_clade_position *get_clade_position*

Description

get position of clade (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax)

Usage

```
get_clade_position(treeview, node)
```

Arguments

treeview	tree view
node	selected node

Value

data.frame

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

get_heatmap_column_position *get_heatmap_column_position*

Description

return a data.frame that contains position information for labeling column names of heatmap produced by gheatmap function

Usage

```
get_heatmap_column_position(treeview, by = "bottom")
```

Arguments

treeview	output of gheatmap
by	one of 'bottom' or 'top'

Value

data.frame

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

`get_taxa_name` *get_taxa_name*

Description

get taxa name of a selected node (or tree if node=NULL) sorted by their position in plotting

Usage

```
get_taxa_name(tree_view = NULL, node = NULL)
```

Arguments

`tree_view`	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If tree_view is NULL, the last ggplot object will be used.
`node`	internal node number to specify a clade. If NULL, using the whole tree

Details

This function extract an ordered vector of the tips from selected clade or the whole tree based on the ggtree() plot.

Value

ordered taxa name vector

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
tree <- rtree(30)
p <- ggtree(tree)
get_taxa_name(p)
```

ggdensitree *ggdensitree*

Description

drawing phylogenetic trees from list of phylo objects

Usage

```
ggdensitree(
  data = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  layout = "slanted",
  tip.order = "mode",
  align.tips = TRUE,
  jitter = 0,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	a list of phylo objects or any object with an as.phylo and fortify method
mapping	aesthetic mapping
layout	one of 'slanted', 'rectangluar', 'fan', 'circular' or 'radial' (default: 'slanted')
tip.order	the order of the tips by a character vector of taxa names; or an integer, N, to order the tips by the order of the tips in the Nth tree; 'mode' to order the tips by the most common order; 'mds' to order the tips based on MDS of the path length between the tips; or 'mds_dist' to order the tips based on MDS of the distance between the tips (default: 'mode')
align.tips	TRUE (default) to align trees by their tips and FALSE to align trees by their root
jitter	deviation to jitter tips
...	additional parameters passed to fortify, ggtree and geom_tree

Details

The trees plotted by 'ggdensitree()' will be stacked on top of each other and the structures of the trees will be rotated to ensure the consistency of the tip order.

Value

tree layer

Author(s)

Yu Guangchuang, Bradley R. Jones

References

For more detailed demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 4.4.2 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

Examples

```
require(ape)
require(dplyr)
require(tidyr)

# Plot multiple trees with aligned tips
trees <- list(read.tree(text="((a:1,b:1):1.5,c:2.5);"), read.tree(text="((a:1,c:1):1,b:2);"));
ggdensitree(trees) + geom_tiplab()

# Plot multiple trees with aligned tips with tip labels and separate tree colors
trees.fort <- list(trees[[1]] %>% fortify %>%
              mutate(tree="a"), trees[[2]] %>% fortify %>% mutate(tree="b"));
ggdensitree(trees.fort, aes(colour=tree)) + geom_tiplab(colour='black')


# Generate example data
set.seed(1)
random.trees <- rmtree(5, 10)
time.trees <- lapply(seq_along(random.trees), function(i) {
  tree <- random.trees[[i]]
  tree$tip.label <- paste0("t", 1:10)
 dates <- estimate.dates(tree, 1:10, mu=1, nsteps=1)
 tree$edge.length <- dates[tree$edge[, 2]] - dates[tree$edge[, 1]]
 fortify(tree) %>% mutate(tree=factor(i, levels=as.character(1:10)))
})

# Plot multiple trees with aligned tips from multiple time points
ggdensitree(time.trees, aes(colour=tree), tip.order=paste0("t", 1:10)) + geom_tiplab(colour='black')


# Read example data
example.trees <- read.tree(system.file("examples", "ggdensitree_example.tree", package="ggtree"))

# Compute OTU
grp <- list(A = c("a.t1", "a.t2", "a.t3", "a.t4"),
            B = c("b.t1", "b.t2", "b.t3", "b.t4"),
            C = c("c.t1", "c.t2", "c.t3", "c.t4"))
otu.trees <- lapply(example.trees, groupOTU, grp)

# Plot multiple trees colored by OTU
ggdensitree(otu.trees, aes(colour=group), alpha=1/6, tip.order='mds') +
    scale_colour_manual(values=c("black", "red", "green", "blue"))
```

ggdoubletree *Create a paired tree comparison plot*

Description

Build a tanglegram-like paired tree view from two trees, two ggtree objects, or a cophylo-like object.

Usage

```
ggdoubletree(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  assoc = NULL,
  layout = "rectangular",
  ladderize = TRUE,
  mirror = TRUE,
  optimize = FALSE,
  optimize_side = c("right", "both", "left"),
  gap = 0.08,
  preserve_layers = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	A tree-like object, a ggtree plot, a tanglegram, or a cophylo object.
y	Optional second tree-like object or ggtree plot.
assoc	Association table. It should contain left and right columns, or two unnamed columns that will be treated as left and right.
layout	Tree layout for raw-tree inputs. Only "rectangular" is supported in v1.
ladderize	logical flag passed to fortify() for raw-tree inputs.
mirror	logical flag indicating whether the right tree should face inward.
optimize	logical flag controlling whether crossing minimization is applied.
optimize_side	Which side to optimize: "right" (default), "left", or "both".
gap	Separation between the two trees. Values less than 1 are treated as a fraction of the wider tree.
preserve_layers	logical flag indicating whether replayable layers from ggtree inputs should be carried over.
...	Additional arguments passed to fortify() for raw-tree inputs.

Details

ggdoubletree() is the high-level entry point for paired-tree visualization in ggtree. It supports three main workflows:

- two raw tree-like objects plus an association table
- two pre-annotated ggtree objects plus an association table
- an existing cophylo object

When optimize = TRUE, the function applies deterministic tip-order optimization before building paired coordinates. In this version, only rectangular paired trees are supported.

Value

A ggtree plot.

Examples

```
tr1 <- ape::rtree(5)
tr2 <- ape::rtree(5)
tr2$tip.label <- tr1$tip.label[c(1, 3, 5, 2, 4)]
assoc <- data.frame(left = tr1$tip.label, right = tr2$tip.label)

ggdoubletree(tr1, tr2, assoc)
ggdoubletree(tr1, tr2, assoc, optimize = TRUE, optimize_side = "both")
```

---

ggtree *ggtree*

Description

drawing phylogenetic tree from phylo object

Usage

```
ggtree(
  tr,
  mapping = NULL,
  layout = "rectangular",
  open.angle = 0,
  mrsd = NULL,
  as.Date = FALSE,
  yscale = "none",
  yscale_mapping = NULL,
  ladderize = TRUE,
  right = FALSE,
  branch.length = "branch.length",
  root.position = 0,
  xlim = NULL,
```

```
  layout.params = list(as.graph = TRUE),
  hang = 0.1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

tr	phylo object
mapping	aesthetic mapping
layout	one of 'rectangular', 'dendrogram', 'slanted', 'ellipse', 'roundrect', 'fan', 'circular', 'inward_circular', 'radial', 'equal_angle', 'daylight', 'tree_and_leaf' or 'ape'
open.angle	open angle, only for 'fan' layout
mrsd	most recent sampling date
as.Date	logical whether using Date class in time tree
yscale	y scale
yscale_mapping	yscale mapping for category variable
ladderize	logical (default TRUE). Should the tree be re-organized to have a 'ladder' aspect?
right	logical. If ladderize = TRUE, should the ladder have the smallest clade on the right-hand side? See ape::ladderize() for more information.
branch.length	variable for scaling branch, if 'none' draw cladogram
root.position	position of the root node (default = 0)
xlim	x limits, only works for 'inward_circular' layout
layout.params	list, the parameters of layout, when layout is a function. as.graph=TRUE and layout is a function, the coordinate will be re-calculated as a igraph object, if as.graph=FALSE and layout, the coordinate will be re-calculated keep original object phylo or treedata.
hang	numeric The fraction of the tree plot height by which labels should hang below the rest of the plot. A negative value will cause the labels to hang down from 0. This parameter only work with the 'dendrogram' layout for 'hclust' like class, default is 0.1.
...	additional parameter some dot arguments: • nsplit: integer, the number of branch blocks divided when 'continuous' is not "none", default is 200.

Value

tree

Author(s)

Yu Guangchuang

References

1. G Yu, TTY Lam, H Zhu, Y Guan (2018). Two methods for mapping and visualizing associated data on phylogeny using ggtree. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 35(2):3041-3043. https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msy194
2. G Yu, DK Smith, H Zhu, Y Guan, TTY Lam (2017). ggtree: an R package for visualization and annotation of phylogenetic trees with their covariates and other associated data. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 8(1):28-36. https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12628

For more information, please refer to *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

See Also

geom_tree()

Examples

```
require(ape)
tr <- rtree(10)
ggtree(tr)
```

`ggtree_set_interactive` *Set ggtree interactive mode*

Description

set ggtree interactive mode

Usage

```
ggtree_set_interactive(width = 7, height = 7, options = NULL, check = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`width`	width of the plot
`height`	height of the plot
`options`	options for girafe
`check`	whether to check interactive attributes

ggtree_unset_interactive *Unset ggtree interactive mode*

Description

unset ggtree interactive mode

Usage

```
ggtree_unset_interactive()
```

gheatmap *gheatmap*

Description

append a heatmap of a matrix to the right side of a phylogenetic tree

Usage

```
gheatmap(
  p,
  data,
  offset = 0,
  width = 1,
  low = "green",
  high = "red",
  color = "white",
  colnames = TRUE,
  colnames_position = "bottom",
  colnames_angle = 0,
  colnames_level = NULL,
  colnames_offset_x = 0,
  colnames_offset_y = 0,
  font.size = 4,
  family = "",
  hjust = 0.5,
  legend_title = "value",
  custom_column_labels = NULL
)
```

Arguments

p	tree view
data	matrix or data.frame
offset	set offset of the heatmap to tree
width	total width of heatmap, compare to width of tree, defaults to 1, which means they are of the same length
low	set color of the lowest value, defaults to "green"
high	set color of the highest value, defaults to "red"
color	set color of heatmap cell border, defaults to "white"
colnames	logical, whether to add matrix colnames, defaults to "TRUE"
colnames_position	set the position of the colnames, one of 'bottom' (default) or 'top'
colnames_angle	set the angle of colnames
colnames_level	set levels of colnames
colnames_offset_x	set x offset for colnames
colnames_offset_y	set y offset for colnames
font.size	set font size of matrix colnames
family	font of matrix colnames, can be any supported font
hjust	adjust horizonal position of column names (0: align left, 0.5: align center (default), 1: align righ)
legend_title	title of fill legend
custom_column_labels	instead of using the colnames from the input matrix/data.frame, input a custom vector to be set as column labels

Value

tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 7.3 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

gzoom *gzoom method*

Description

gzoom method

gzoom method

zoom selected subtree

Usage

```
gzoom(object, focus, subtree = FALSE, widths = c(0.3, 0.7), ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ggtree'
gzoom(object, focus, widths = c(0.3, 0.7), xmax_adjust = 0)

## S4 method for signature 'treedata'
gzoom(object, focus, subtree = FALSE, widths = c(0.3, 0.7))

## S4 method for signature 'phylo'
gzoom(object, focus, subtree = FALSE, widths = c(0.3, 0.7))
```

Arguments

object	supported tree objects
focus	selected tips
subtree	logical
widths	widths
...	additional parameter
xmax_adjust	adjust xmax (xlim[2])

Value

figure

gzoom.phylo *gzoom*

Description

plots simultaneously a whole phylogenetic tree and a portion of it.

Usage

```
gzoom.phylo(phy, focus, subtree = FALSE, widths = c(0.3, 0.7))
```

Arguments

phy	phylo object
focus	selected tips
subtree	logical
widths	widths

Value

a list of ggplot object

Author(s)

ygc

hexpand *hexpand*

Description

hexpand

vexpand

expand xlim (ylim) by ratio of x (y) axis range

Usage

```
hexpand(ratio, direction = 1)

vexpand(ratio, direction = 1)

ggexpand(ratio, direction = 1, side = "hv")
```

Arguments

ratio	expand x (y) axis limits by amount of xrange (yrange) * ratio
direction	expand x axis limit at right hand side if direction is 1 (default), or left hand side if direction is -1
side	one of 'h' for horizontal and 'v' for vertical or 'hv' for both (default).

Value

ggexpand object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
x <- rtree(20)
x$tip.label <- paste0('RRRRREEEEEAAAAALLLLLYYYYY_Long_Lable_', x$tip.label)
p1 <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab()
p1 + ggexpand(1.5, side = "h")
```

---

label_pad *Padding taxa labels*

Description

This function adds padding characters to the left side of taxa labels, adjust their length to the longest label.

Usage

```
label_pad(label, justify = "right", pad = "·")
```

Arguments

label	taxa label
justify	should a character vector be right-justified (default), left-justified, centred or left alone.
pad	padding character (defaults to dots)

Value

Taxa labels with padding characters added

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu and Yonghe Xia

References

https://groups.google.com/g/bioc-ggtree/c/INJ0Nfkq3b0/m/lXefnfV5AQAJ

Examples

```
library(ggtree)
set.seed(2015-12-21)
tree <- rtree(5)
tree$tip.label[2] <- "long string for test"
label_pad(tree$tip.label)
```

---

layoutDaylight *Equal daylight layout method for unrooted trees.*

Description

#' @title

Usage

```
layoutDaylight(model, branch.length, MAX_COUNT = 5)
```

Arguments

model	tree object, e.g. phylo or treedata
branch.length	set to 'none' for edge length of 1. Otherwise the phylogenetic tree edge length is used.
MAX_COUNT	the maximum number of iterations to run (default 5)

Value

tree as data.frame with equal angle layout.

References

The following aglorithm aims to implement the vague description of the "Equal-daylight Algorithm" in "Inferring Phylogenies" pp 582-584 by Joseph Felsenstein.

```
Leafs are subtrees with no children
Initialise tree using equal angle algorithm
tree_df = equal_angle(tree)

nodes = get list of nodes in tree_df breadth-first
nodes = remove tip nodes.
```

layoutEqualAngle *layoutEqualAngle*

Description

'Equal-angle layout algorithm for unrooted trees'

Usage

```
layoutEqualAngle(model, branch.length = "branch.length")
```

Arguments

model	tree object, e.g. phylo or treedata
branch.length	set to 'none' for edge length of 1. Otherwise the phylogenetic tree edge length is used.

Value

tree as data.frame with equal angle layout.

References

"Inferring Phylogenies" by Joseph Felsenstein.

layoutTreeAndLeaf *TreeAndLeaf-inspired unrooted layout.*

Description

TreeAndLeaf-inspired unrooted layout.

Usage

```
layoutTreeAndLeaf(
  model,
  branch.length,
  MAX_COUNT = 5,
  initial_layout = "daylight",
  max_iter = 200L,
  leaf_force = 0.08,
  edge_force = 0.25,
  anchor_force = 0.02,
  internal_anchor = 0.08,
  outward_force = 0.01,
```

```
  step = 0.2,
  cooling = 0.98,
  tol = 1e-04,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

model	tree object, e.g. phylo or treedata
branch.length	set to 'none' for edge length of 1. Otherwise the phylogenetic tree edge length is used.
MAX_COUNT	maximum number of iterations used by the daylight initializer.
initial_layout	initial unrooted layout used before leaf-centric relaxation.
max_iter	maximum number of relaxation iterations.
leaf_force	pairwise repulsion strength among leaves.
edge_force	spring strength used to preserve the tree skeleton.
anchor_force	anchor strength pulling tips toward the initial layout.
internal_anchor	anchor strength pulling internal nodes toward the initial layout.
outward_force	outward radial bias applied to leaves.
step	initial step size.
cooling	multiplicative decay applied to step size per iteration.
tol	convergence tolerance on maximum displacement.
...	Additional arguments reserved for compatibility with other layout helpers.

Value

tree as data.frame with a TreeAndLeaf-inspired layout.

---

layout_rectangular *layout_rectangular*

Description

transform circular/fan layout to rectangular layout

transform rectangular layout to circular layout

transform rectangular/circular layout to inward circular layout

transform rectangular/circular layout to fan layout

transform rectangular layout to dendrogram layout

Usage

```
layout_rectangular()

layout_circular()

layout_inward_circular(xlim = NULL)

layout_fan(angle = 180)

layout_dendrogram()
```

Arguments

xlim	setting x limits, which will affect the center space of the tree
angle	open tree at specific angle

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
tree <- rtree(20)
p <- ggtree(tree, layout = "circular") + layout_rectangular()
tree <- rtree(20)
p <- ggtree(tree)
p + layout_circular()
tree <- rtree(20)
p <- ggtree(tree)
p + layout_inward_circular(xlim=4) + geom_tiplab(hjust=1)
tree <- rtree(20)
p <- ggtree(tree)
p + layout_fan(angle=90)
tree <- rtree(20)
p <- ggtree(tree)
p + p + layout_dendrogram()
```

---

msaplot *msaplot*

Description

visualize phylogenetic tree with multiple sequence alignment

Usage

```
msaplot(
  p,
  fasta,
  offset = 0,
  width = 1,
  color = NULL,
  window = NULL,
  bg_line = TRUE,
  height = 0.8
)
```

Arguments

p	tree view
fasta	fasta file that contains multiple sequence alignment information, or XStringSet object. see also the 'seqmagick' package for more file types.
offset	set the offset of MSA to tree
width	total width of alignment, compare to width of tree, defaults to 1, which means they are of the same length
color	set color of the tree
window	specific a slice of alignment to display
bg_line	whether to add background line in alignment, defaults to "TRUE"
height	height ratio of sequence, defaults to 0.8

Value

tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 7.4 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

multiplot *multiplot*

Description

plot multiple ggplot objects in one page

Usage

```
multiplot(
  ...,
  plotlist = NULL,
  ncol,
  widths = rep_len(1, ncol),
  labels = NULL,
  label_size = 5
)
```

Arguments

...	plots
plotlist	plot list
ncol	set the number of column to display the plots
widths	the width of each plot
labels	set labels for labeling the plots
label_size	set font size of the label

Value

plot

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

nodebar *nodebar*

Description

generate a list of bar charts for results of ancestral state reconstruction

Usage

```
nodebar(data, cols, color, alpha = 1, position = "stack")
```

Arguments

data	a data.frame of stats with an additional column of node number named "node"
cols	columns of the data.frame that store the stats
color	set color of bars
alpha	set transparency of the charts
position	position of bars, if 'stack' (default) make bars stacked atop one another, 'dodge' make them dodged side-to-side

Value

list of ggplot objects

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

nodepie *nodepie*

Description

generate a list of pie charts for results of ancestral stat reconstruction

Usage

```
nodepie(
  data,
  cols,
  color,
  alpha = 1,
  outline.color = "transparent",
  outline.size = 0
)
```

Arguments

data	a data.frame of stats with an additional column of node number named "node"
cols	columns of the data.frame that store the stats
color	set color of bars
alpha	set transparency of the charts
outline.color	color of outline
outline.size	size of outline

Value

list of ggplot objects

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

---

open_tree *open_tree*

Description

transform a tree in either rectangular or circular layout into the fan layout that opens with a specific angle

Usage

```
open_tree(treeview, angle)
```

Arguments

treeview	tree view in rectangular/circular layout
angle	open the tree at a specific angle

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
tree <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(tree) + geom_tiplab()
open_tree(p, 180)
```

range_format *range_format*

Description

format a list of range (HPD, CI, etc that has length of 2)

Usage

```
range_format(x, trans = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	input list
trans	transformation function

Value

character vector of [lower, upper]

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

reexports *Objects exported from other packages*

Description

These objects are imported from other packages. Follow the links below to see their documentation.

ape read.tree, rtree

aplot plot_list

dplyr collapse

ggfun %<+%, identify, td_filter, td_mutate, td_unnest

ggplot2 aes, fortify, geom_label, geom_point, geom_text, ggplot, ggsave, guide_legend, margin, scale_color_manual, scale_colour_manual, scale_fill_manual, scale_x_continuous, theme, xlim

grid arrow, unit

magrittr %>%

tidytree groupClade, groupOTU, MRCA, nodeid, nodelab

Examples

```
nwk <- system.file("extdata", "sample.nwk", package="treeio")
tree <- read.tree(nwk)
p <- ggtree(tree)
dd <- data.frame(taxa=LETTERS[1:13],
                 place=c(rep("GZ", 5), rep("HK", 3), rep("CZ", 4), NA),
             value=round(abs(rnorm(13, mean=70, sd=10)), digits=1))
row.names(dd) <- NULL
p %<+% dd + geom_text(aes(color=place, label=label), hjust=-0.5)
```

`revts` *revts*

Description

reverse timescle x-axis by setting the most recent tip to 0

Usage

```
revts(treeview)
```

Arguments

`treeview`	original tree view

Details

'scale_x_continuous(labels=abs)' is required if users want to set the x-axis lable to absolute value

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
tr <- rtree(10)
p <- ggtree(tr) + theme_tree2()
p2 <- revts(p)
p2 + scale_x_continuous(labels=abs)
```

rotate *rotate*

Description

rotate selected clade by 180 degree

Usage

```
rotate(tree_view = NULL, node)
```

Arguments

tree_view	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If tree_view is NULL, the last ggplot object will be used.
node	internal node number to specify a clade. If NULL, using the whole tree

Value

ggplot2 object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
x <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab()
rotate(p, 17)
```

rotateTreePoints.df *rotateTreePoints.data.frame*

Description

Rotate the points in a tree data.frame around a pivot node by the angle specified.

Usage

```
rotateTreePoints.df(df, pivot_node, nodes, angle)
```

Arguments

df	tree data.frame
pivot_node	is the id of the pivot node.
nodes	list of node numbers that are to be rotated by angle around the pivot_node
angle	in range [0,2], ie degrees/180, radians/pi

Value

updated tree data.frame with points rotated by angle

---

rotate_tree *rotate_tree*

Description

rotate circular tree in a certain angle

Usage

```
rotate_tree(treeview, angle)
```

Arguments

treeview	tree view in circular layout
angle	the angle of rotation

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
tree <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(tree) + geom_tiplab()
p2 <- open_tree(p, 180)
rotate_tree(p2, 180)
```

scaleClade *scaleClade*

Description

zoom out/in a selected clade to emphasize or de-emphasize it

Usage

```
scaleClade(tree_view = NULL, node, scale = 1, vertical_only = TRUE)
```

Arguments

tree_view	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If tree_view is NULL, the last ggplot object will be used.
node	internal node number to specify a clade. If NULL, using the whole tree
scale	the scale of the selected clade. The clade will be zoom in when scale > 1, and will be zoom out when scale < 1
vertical_only	logical. If TRUE (default), only vertical will be scaled. If FALSE, the clade will be scaled vertical and horizontally.

Value

tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
x <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab() +
  geom_nodelab(aes(subset=!isTip, label=node), hjust = -.1, color = "red")
scaleClade(p, 24, scale = .1)
```

scale_color *scale_color method*

Description

scale_color method

scale color by a numerical tree attribute

Usage

```
scale_color(object, by, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'treedata'
scale_color(object, by, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'phylo'
scale_color(object, by, ...)
```

Arguments

object	treedata object
by	one of numerical attributes
...	additional parameter

Value

color vector

scale_color_subtree *scale_color_subtree*

Description

scale tree color by subtree (e.g., output of cutree, kmeans, or other clustering algorithm)

Usage

```
scale_color_subtree(group)

scale_colour_subtree(group)
```

Arguments

group	taxa group information

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

`scale_x_ggtree` *scale_x_ggtree*

Description

scale x for tree with gheatmap

Usage

```
scale_x_ggtree(breaks = waiver(), labels = waiver())
```

Arguments

`breaks`	set breaks for tree
`labels`	lables for corresponding breaks

Details

Since setting x-axis for tree with gheatmap by using 'theme_tree2()' is quite tricky, 'scale_x_ggtree' can help set the x-axis more reasonably.

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For more detailed demonstration of this function, please refer to chapter 7.3 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

scale_x_range *scale_x_range*

Description

add second x-axis for geom_range

Usage

```
scale_x_range()
```

Details

notice that the first axis is disabled in the default theme thus users need to enable it first before using scale_x_range

Value

ggtree object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

For demonstration of this function ,please refer to chapter 5.2.4 of *Data Integration, Manipulation and Visualization of Phylogenetic Trees* http://yulab-smu.top/treedata-book/index.html by Guangchuang Yu.

set_hilight_legend *set_hilight_legend*

Description

set legend for multiple geom_hilight layers

Usage

```
set_hilight_legend(p, color, label, alpha = 1)
```

Arguments

p	ggtree object
color	color vector
label	label vector
alpha	transparency of color

Value

updated ggtree object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

`StatBalance` *StatBalance*

Description

StatBalance

`theme_dendrogram` *theme_dendrogram*

Description

dendrogram theme

Usage

```
theme_dendrogram(bgcolor = "white", fgcolor = "black", ...)
```

Arguments

`bgcolor`	set background color, defaults to "white"
`fgcolor`	set color of axis
`...`	additional parameter

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

theme_inset *theme_inset*

Description

inset theme

Usage

```
theme_inset(legend.position = "none", ...)
```

Arguments

legend.position	set the position of legend
...	additional parameter

Details

theme for inset function

Value

ggplot object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

theme_tree *theme_tree*

Description

tree theme

Usage

```
theme_tree(bgcolor = "white", ...)
```

Arguments

bgcolor	set background color, defaults to "white"
...	additional parameter

Details

'theme_tree' defines a blank background to display tree

Value

updated ggplot object with new theme

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
require(ape)
tr <- rtree(10)
ggtree(tr) + theme_tree()
```

`theme_tree2` *theme_tree2*

Description

tree2 theme

Usage

```
theme_tree2(bgcolor = "white", fgcolor = "black", ...)
```

Arguments

`bgcolor`	set background color, defaults to "white"
`fgcolor`	set foreground color, defaults to "black"
`...`	additional parameter

Details

'theme_tree2' supports displaying phylogenetic distance by setting x-axis

Value

updated ggplot object with new theme

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
require(ape)
tr <- rtree(10)
ggtree(tr) + theme_tree2()
```

`viewClade` *viewClade*

Description

view a selected clade of tree, clade can be selected by specifying a node number or determined by the most recent common ancestor of selected tips

Usage

```
viewClade(tree_view = NULL, node, xmax_adjust = 0)
```

Arguments

`tree_view`	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If tree_view is NULL, the last ggplot object will be used.
`node`	internal node number to specify a clade. If NULL, using the whole tree
`xmax_adjust`	adjust the max range of x axis

Value

clade plot

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
x <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab()
viewClade(p, 18, xmax_adjust = 0.)
```

xlim_expand *xlim_expand*

Description

expand x axis limits for specific panel

Usage

```
xlim_expand(xlim, panel)
```

Arguments

xlim	x axis limits
panel	name of the panel to expand

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
x <- rtree(30)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab()
d <- data.frame(label = x$tip.label,
                value = rnorm(30))
p2 <- p + geom_facet(panel = "Dot", data = d,
            geom = geom_point, mapping = aes(x = value))
p2 + xlim_expand(c(-10, 10), 'Dot')
```

xlim_tree *xlim_tree*

Description

set x axis limits specially for Tree panel

Usage

```
xlim_tree(xlim)
```

Arguments

xlim	x axis limits

Value

updated tree view

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
x <- rtree(30)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab()
d <- data.frame(label = x$tip.label,
                value = rnorm(30))
p2 <- p + geom_facet(panel = "Dot", data = d,
            geom = geom_point, mapping = aes(x = value))
p2 + xlim_tree(6)
```

---

zoomClade *zoomClade*

Description

zoom in on a selected clade of a tree, while showing its on the full view of tree as a seperated panel for reference

Usage

```
zoomClade(tree_view = NULL, node, xexpand = NULL)
```

Arguments

tree_view	tree view (i.e. the ggtree object). If tree_view is NULL, the last ggplot object will be used.
node	internal node number to specify a clade. If NULL, using the whole tree
xexpand	numeric, expend the xlim of the zoom area. default is NULL.

Value

full tree with zoom in clade

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- rtree(15)
p <- ggtree(x) + geom_tiplab() +
  geom_nodelab(aes(subset=!isTip, label=node), hjust = -.1, color = "red")
zoomClade(p, 21, xexpand = .2)

## End(Not run)
```

%+>% %+>%

Description

update data with tree info (y coordination and panel)

Usage

```
p %+>% .data
```

Arguments

p	tree view
.data	data.frame

Details

add tree information to an input data. This function will setup y coordination and panel info for data used in facet_plot and geom_faceet

Value

updated data.frame

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

References

G Yu, TTY Lam, H Zhu, Y Guan (2018). Two methods for mapping and visualizing associated data on phylogeny using ggtree. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 35(2):3041-3043. https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msy194

%<% %<%

Description

update tree

Usage

```
pg %<% x
```

Arguments

pg	ggtree object
x	tree object

Details

This operator apply the visualization directives in ggtree object (lhs) to visualize another tree object (rhs), that is similar to Format Painter.

Value

updated ggplot object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
library("ggplot2")
nwk <- system.file("extdata", "sample.nwk", package="treeio")
tree <- read.tree(nwk)
p <- ggtree(tree) + geom_tippoint(color="#b5e521", alpha=1/4, size=10)
p %<% rtree(30)
```

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