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Description Add-on for the 'scan' package that creates plots from single-case data frames ('scdf'). It includes functions for styling single-case plots, adding phase-based lines to indicate various statistical parameters, and predefined themes for presentations and publications. More information and in depth examples can be found in the online book ``Analyzing Single-Case Data with R and 'scan' Jürgen Wilbert (2026) <<https://jazznbass.github.io/scan-Book/>>.

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Contents

scplot-package	2
add_arrow	3
add_grid	4
add_labels	5
add_legend	6
add_line	7
add_marks	9
add_ridge	10
add_statline	11
add_text	12
add_title	13
as_ggplot	14
new_theme	14
scplot.sc_hplm	15
scplot.sc_rand	16
scplot.sc_tauu	17
scplot.scdf	17
scplot_rand	18
set_background	19
set_base_text	20
set_casenames	20
set_dataline	21
set_phasenames	22
set_separator	23
set_theme	23
set_theme_element	24
set_xaxis	26
set_xlabel	27
split_dataline	28
Index	30

scplot-package	<i>Single-Case Data Plots</i>
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Description

A collection of procedures for visualizing single-case data. It is an add-on package for the scan package.

Author(s)

Juergen Wilbert [aut, cre]

add_arrow	<i>Add an arrow to a scplot</i>
-----------	---------------------------------

Description

Draws an arrow between two points in the scplot.

Usage

```
add_arrow(  
  object,  
  case = 1,  
  x0,  
  y0,  
  x1,  
  y1,  
  color = "black",  
  angle = 30,  
  length = 5,  
  type = "open",  
  ends = "last",  
  linewidth = 0.7  
)
```

Arguments

object	An scplot object (class scplot) returned from the <code>scplot()</code> function.
case	Numerical vector with the case number or character string. <code>case = "all"</code> for all cases.
x0	Origin x position of the line.
y0	Origin y position of the line.
x1	End x position of the line.
y1	End y position of the line.
color	A character string or a number defining the color of an element.
angle	Angle (in [0,360])
length	Size of the arrow angels. Can be specified as a numeric value (in points) or as a unit object (e.g., <code>unit(5, "points")</code>).
type	One of "open" or "closed" indicating whether the arrow head should be a closed triangle.
ends	One of "last", "first", or "both", indicating which ends of the line to draw arrow heads.
linewidth	A number with the width of the line.

Details

The arrow is drawn from point (x_0, y_0) to point (x_1, y_1) . The arrow head can be customized with the arguments `angle`, `length`, `type`, and `ends`. The `angle` argument specifies the angle of the arrow head, while `length` specifies the size of the arrow head. The `type` argument indicates whether the arrow head should be an open or closed triangle, and the `ends` argument specifies which ends of the line should have arrow heads (last, first, or both). The `color` and `linewidth` arguments control the appearance of the arrow line. Note that the `length` argument can be specified as a numeric value (in points) or as a unit object (e.g., `unit(5, "points")`).

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see [scplot\(\)](#)) with added element lines.

Examples

```
data(exampleAB, package = "scan")
p1 <- scplot(exampleAB$Anja) |>
  add_arrow(case = 1, 2, 70, 6, 55, color = "darkred")
```

add_grid

Add grid to an scplot theme

Description

Adds grid line specifications to the theme of an `scplot` object.

Usage

```
add_grid(object, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An <code>scplot</code> object (class <code>scplot</code>) returned from the <code>scplot()</code> function.
<code>...</code>	Line arguments (see element_line()).

Details

The function allows customization of grid lines by passing arguments similar to those used in `element_line()`, such as `color`, `size`, and `linetype`.

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see [scplot\(\)](#)) with modified theme element to include the specified grid line properties.

See Also

[element_line\(\)](#)

Examples

```
data(exampleAB, package = "scan")
p1 <- scplot(exampleAB$Anja) |>
  set_theme("minimal") |>
  add_grid(color = "grey70")
```

add_labels

*Add value labels to an scplot***Description**

This function adds value labels to an existing `scplot` object. The labels display the values of a specified variable (default is `.dvar`, which typically represents the main variable being plotted). You can customize the position, rounding, text style, and background style of the labels.

Usage

```
add_labels(
  object,
  nudge_y = 5,
  nudge_x = 0,
  round = NULL,
  text = list(),
  background = list(),
  variable = ".dvar",
  padding = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An <code>scplot</code> object (class <code>scplot</code>) returned from the <code>scplot()</code> function.
<code>nudge_y</code>	Offset on the y-axis.
<code>nudge_x</code>	Offset on the x-axis.
<code>round</code>	Number of digits of the labels. If <code>NULL</code> , no rounding is applied.
<code>text</code>	List with text parameters ("family", "face", "colour", "size", "hjust", "vjust", "angle", "1. See element_text() .
<code>background</code>	A list with background styling arguments (fill, color, size, linetype).
<code>variable</code>	Name of the dataline variable to apply the style.
<code>padding</code>	Padding size around text.

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see [scplot\(\)](#)) with added/changed element labels.

add_legend

Add a legend to an scplot

Description

This function adds a legend to an `scplot` object. The legend can include entries for datalines, statlines, and phases. You can customize the position of the legend, as well as the text style for the title and text within the legend.

Usage

```
add_legend(
  object,
  labels = NULL,
  section_labels = c("Lines", "Phases"),
  position = "right",
  datalines = TRUE,
  statlines = TRUE,
  phases = TRUE,
  title = NULL,
  text = NULL,
  background = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An <code>scplot</code> object (class <code>scplot</code>) returned from the <code>scplot()</code> function.
<code>labels</code>	A Character vector with text labels.
<code>section_labels</code>	A character vector of length two. The labels for the lines section and phase section.
<code>position</code>	The position ("none", "left", "right", "bottom", "top", or two-element numeric vector) of the legend. The two-element numeric vector specifies the x and y coordinates of the legend relative to the plot area (e.g., <code>c(0.5, 0.5)</code> for the center).
<code>datalines</code>	If TRUE, a legend for the datalines is generated.
<code>statlines</code>	If TRUE, a legend for the statlines is generated.
<code>phases</code>	If TRUE, a legend for the phases is generated. Note that you also have to set the <code>set_panel</code> argument (e.g., <code>set_panel(fill = c("lightblue", "grey80"))</code>).
<code>title</code>	A list with text style parameters for the title.
<code>text</code>	List with text parameters ("family", "face", "colour", "size", "hjust", "vjust", "angle", "1. See element_text() .
<code>background</code>	A list with background styling arguments (fill, color, size, linetype).

Details

The position argument allows you to specify where the legend should be placed on the plot. You can also customize the text style for the title and text within the legend using the title and text arguments, respectively. The background argument allows you to set the background style of the legend. **Deprecated argument:** The labels argument is deprecated. Please set the label argument in the add_statline and set_dataline functions instead. The legend can be customized to include different sections for datalines, statlines, and phases. You can control which sections are included in the legend using the datalines, statlines, and phases arguments.

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see `scplot()`) with changed element legend.

Examples

```
data(exampleAB_add, package = "scan")
scplot(exampleAB_add) |>
  set_dataline("depression") |>
  add_statline("mean") |>
  add_legend()

scplot(exampleAB_add) |>
  set_dataline(label = "Psychological Wellbeing") |>
  set_dataline("depression", color = "darkblue", label = "Depression") |>
  add_statline("mean", label = "Wellbeing mean") |>
  add_statline("mean", variable = "depression", label = "Depression mean") |>
  set_phasenames(color = NA) |>
  set_panel(fill = c("lightblue", "grey80")) |>
  add_legend(
    position = "left",
    section_labels = c("Variables", "Section"),
    title = list(color = "brown", size = 10, face = 2),
    text = list(color = "darkgreen", size = 10, face = 2),
    background = list(color = "lightgrey")
  )
```

add_line	<i>Add line to an scplot object</i>
----------	-------------------------------------

Description

Draws a line on the `scplot`. Either a horizontal line (`hline`), vertical line (`vline`), or a line defined by its start (`x0`, `y0`) and end (`x1`, `y1`) points can be drawn.

Usage

```
add_line(
  object,
```

```

case = 1,
x0 = NULL,
y0 = NULL,
x1 = NULL,
y1 = NULL,
hline = NULL,
vline = NULL,
color = "black",
linewidth = 0.7,
linetype = "solid"
)

```

Arguments

object	An scplot object (class scplot) returned from the <code>scplot()</code> function.
case	Numerical vector with the case number or character string. <code>case = "all"</code> for all cases.
x0	Origin x position of the line.
y0	Origin y position of the line.
x1	End x position of the line.
y1	End y position of the line.
hline	y position of horizontal line.
vline	x position of vertical line.
color	A character string or a number defining the color of an element.
linewidth	A number with the width of the line.
linetype	A character string with the line type: "solid", "dashed", "dotted"

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see [scplot\(\)](#)) with added element lines.

Examples

```

data(exampleAB, package = "scan")
p1 <- scplot(exampleAB$Anja) |>
  add_line(hline = 70, color = "darkred") |>
  add_line(vline = 3, color = "blue") |>
  add_line(x0 = 1, y0 = 70, x1 = 4, y1 = 80, color = "green")

```

add_marks	<i>Add marks to an scplot object</i>
-----------	--------------------------------------

Description

Marks specific points in an scplot object.

Usage

```
add_marks(  
  object,  
  case = 1,  
  positions,  
  color = "red",  
  size = 1,  
  shape = 1,  
  variable = ".dvar"  
)
```

Arguments

object	An scplot object (class scplot) returned from the <code>scplot()</code> function.
case	Numerical vector with the case number or character string. <code>case = "all"</code> for all cases.
positions	Either a vector indicating the points to be highlighted or a character string with a logical expression (e.g. <code>values < mean(values)</code>) indicating the points to be highlighted. Alternatively, an object of class <code>sc_outlier</code> returned from the scan::outlier() function can be used to mark the detected outliers. A list of such vectors or expressions can also be provided to add marks for multiple cases at once.
color	A character string or a number defining the color of an element.
size	Text size relative to the base text size.
shape	Number. See pch graphical parameter on par help page par() .
variable	Name of the dataline variable to apply the style.

Details

Marks are visualized as points on top of the existing plot. Multiple marks can be added by calling `add_marks()` multiple times.

If `positions` is an object returned from an outlier analysis via `outlier()`, the corresponding outliers are marked. If `positions` is a list, marks are added for each case in the list. The `variable` argument specifies the variable on which the marks are applied. By default, the variable `.dvar` is used. If multiple cases are plotted, the `case` argument specifies for which case(s) the marks are added.

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see `scplot()`) with changed element marks.

Author(s)

Juergen Wilbert

Examples

```
library(scan)
p1 <- scplot(exampleA1B1A2B2$Moritz) |> add_marks(positions = c(1,5,10,14))
p1 <- scplot(Huber2014) |> add_marks(positions = outlier(Huber2014))
```

add_ridge	<i>Add a ridge to an scplot object</i>
-----------	--

Description

Adds a ridge element to an `scplot` object. Ridges are density plots displayed vertically along the y-axis, often used to show distributions of data points across different categories or groups.

Usage

```
add_ridge(object, color = "grey98", variable = ".dvar")
```

Arguments

- `object` An `scplot` object (class `scplot`) returned from the `scplot()` function.
- `color` A character string or a number defining the color of an element.
- `variable` Name of the dataline variable to apply the style.

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see `scplot()`) with changed element ridges.

add_statline	<i>Add a statline to an splot object</i>
--------------	--

Description

This function adds a statistical line or curve to an existing splot object. Various statistical functions are available such as mean, median, min, max, quantile, standard deviation, moving average, and trend lines.

Usage

```
add_statline(
  object,
  stat = c("mean", "median", "min", "max", "quantile", "sd", "mad", "trend",
    "moving mean", "moving median", "loreg", "lowess", "loess", "trendA",
    "trendA theil-sen", "trendA bisplit", "trendA trisplit"),
  phase = NULL,
  color = NULL,
  linewidth = NULL,
  linetype = NULL,
  variable = NULL,
  label = NULL,
  segmented = NULL,
  case = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	An splot object (class splot) returned from the splot() function.
stat	A character string for defining a statistical line or curve to be plotted. Main options are "mean", "median", "min", "max", "quantile", "sd", "mad", "trend", "moving mean", "moving median", "loreg" (local regression using loess).
phase	Either a numeric or a character vector specifying the reference phase (see details).
color	A character string or a number defining the color of an element.
linewidth	A number with the width of the line.
linetype	A character string with the line type: "solid", "dashed", "dotted"
variable	Name of the dataline variable to apply the style.
label	A character string which is used to set the label in a legend.
segmented	Logical. If TRUE, the statline is plotted separately for each phase. The default is NULL, where sensible settings are applied based on the stat and phase arguments.
case	Either a numeric or a character vector specifying the case(s) for which the statline is plotted. The default is NULL, which applies the statline to all cases.
...	additional parameters passed to the statistical function.

Details

The phase argument defines the reference phase for some statistical functions ("median", "mean", "min", "max", "quantile"). The default is NULL which calculates and plots statistics for each phase separately. The arguments takes a numeric vector (phase number(s)) or a character vector (phase name(s)). When more than one phase is defines, statistics are based on the combined values of these phases. phase = all will select all phases. Various methods for a *trend* line exist that can be set with method argument: The default is based on an OLS regression, "theil-sen" on a nonparametric regression, and "bisplit" / "trisplit" are two median based approaches. Some of the functions defined in stat have additional arguments. The `mean()` function has a trim argument (e.g. trim = 0.1). `quantile()` has a proportion argument (e.g. prob = 0.75 for calculating the 75% quantile). moving mean and moving median have a lag argument (e.g. lag = 2). The local-regression curve function "lowess" (or "loreg") has a proportion argument (e.g. f = 0.5; see `lowess()`) and the local-regression curve function "loess" has a span argument (e.g. span = 0.75; see `loess()`).

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see `scplot()`) with changed element `statlines`.

add_text	Add test to an scplot object
----------	------------------------------

Description

Adds a text element to an `scplot` object at specified coordinates.

Usage

```
add_text(  
  object,  
  label,  
  case = 1,  
  x,  
  y,  
  color = "black",  
  size = 1,  
  angle = 0,  
  hjust = 0.5,  
  vjust = 0.5,  
  face = 1  
)
```

Arguments

- object An `scplot` object (class `scplot`) returned from the `scplot()` function.
- label A Character vector with text labels.
- case Numerical vector with the case number or character string. case = "all" for all cases.

x	x position.
y	y position.
color	A character string or a number defining the color of an element.
size	Text size relative to the base text size.
angle	Angle (in [0,360])
hjust	Horizontal justification (in [0,1])
vjust	Vertical justification (in [0,1])
face	Font face ("plain", "italic", "bold", "bold.italic")

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see [scplot\(\)](#)) with a changed `texts` element.

add_title	<i>Add title and caption to an scplot object</i>
-----------	--

Description

Adds title and caption elements to an `scplot` object.

Usage

```
add_title(object, label, ...)
```

```
add_caption(object, label, header = "Note:\n", ...)
```

Arguments

object	An <code>scplot</code> object (class <code>scplot</code>) returned from the <code>scplot()</code> function.
label	A Character vector with text labels.
...	List with text parameters ("family", "face", "colour", "size", "hjust", "vjust", "angle", "1". See element_text() .
header	String with header above footnote/ caption

Details

The functions allow customization of title and caption text properties by passing arguments similar to those used in `element_text()`, such as `family`, `face`, `colour`, `size`, `hjust`, `vjust`, `angle`, `lineheight`, and `margin`.

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see [scplot\(\)](#)) with changed title and caption elements.

`as_ggplot`*Creates a ggplot2 object from an `scplot()` object*

Description

`as_ggplot()` takes an `scplot` object as input and returns a `ggplot2` object.

Usage

```
as_ggplot(scplot)
```

Arguments

`scplot` An `scplot` object.

Details

`as_ggplot()` is used directly when you want to return a `ggplot2` object for further use with external `ggplot` functions. It is also used internally when printing an `scplot` object (see `print.scplot()`). The function processes the data and theme specifications from the `scplot` object and constructs a `ggplot2` plot accordingly.

Value

A `ggplot2` plot object.

Author(s)

Juergen Wilbert

See Also

`scplot()`, `print.scplot()`

`new_theme`*Create a new scplot theme object*

Description

`new_theme()` creates a new theme object for use with `scplot`.

`extract_theme()` extracts the theme from an existing `scplot` object, allowing users to reuse or modify the theme for other `scplot` visualizations.

Usage

```
new_theme()

extract_theme(object)
```

Arguments

object An scplot object (class scplot) returned from the `scplot()` function.

Details

Themes control the overall appearance of scplot visualizations, including colors, fonts, line styles, and layout options. By creating a custom theme, users can ensure consistent styling across multiple plots and tailor the visualizations to their specific needs or branding requirements.

Value

An object of class `scplot-theme` which can be used with the `set_theme()` function.

Examples

```
data(exampleABC, package = "scan")
my_theme <- new_theme() |>
  set_panel(color = "red") |>
  set_base_text(size = 12, color = "blue") |>
  set_dataline(color = "darkred", linewidth = 2)
p1 <- scplot(exampleABC) |> set_theme(my_theme)
```

scplot.sc_hplm	<i>Forest Plot for Random Effects of Mixed HPLM Models</i>
----------------	--

Description

This function generates a forest plot for the random effects of a mixed hplm model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sc_hplm'
scplot(object, effect = "intercept", mark = "fixed", ci = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

object	The return from the <code>hplm()</code> function.
effect	The specific effect to be plotted (default is the intercept).
mark	Set a reference line.
ci	Value between 0 and 1 for calculating the confidence interval.
...	Further arguments.

Value

A forest plot displaying Tau-U effects.

Examples

```
model <- scan::hplm(scan::Leidig2018, random.slopes = TRUE)
scplot(model, effect = "level")
```

scplot.sc_rand	<i>Plot Randomization Effects</i>
----------------	-----------------------------------

Description

This function generates plots of randomization test results.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sc_rand'
scplot(object, type = "hist", add_density_curve = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	The return from the tau_u() function.
type	Either "hist" or "xy".
add_density_curve	If TRUE, adds a density curve to the histogram.
...	Further arguments.

Value

A plot displaying the results of the randomization test.

Examples

```
## Not run:
res <- scan::rand_test(scan::exampleAB$Anja, limit = 1)
scplot(res, type = "hist")

scplot(res, type = "xy")

## End(Not run)
```

scplot.sc_tauu	<i>Plot Tau-U Effects Forest Plot</i>
----------------	---------------------------------------

Description

This function generates a forest plot of Tau-U effects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sc_tauu'
scplot(object, effect = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

object	The return from the tau_u() function.
effect	The specific effect to be plotted (default is "A vs. B - Trend A").
...	Further arguments.

Value

A forest plot displaying Tau-U effects.

Examples

```
res <- scan::tau_u(scan::Leidig2018)
scplot(res, effect = 3)
```

scplot.scdf	<i>Plot single-case data from a single-case data-frame</i>
-------------	--

Description

This function provides a plot of a single-case or multiple single-cases. It takes a single-case data-frame (scdf) as input and returns an object of class scplot, which can be further customized using various functions provided in the package.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'scdf'
scplot(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	A single-case data-frame object (scdf).
...	further arguments.

Details

The function automatically extracts relevant information from the single-case data-frame, such as dependent variable, phase variable, and measurement time variable. It also sets default values for various plot elements, including data lines, statistical lines, ridges, marks, texts, and lines.

Value

An object of class `scplot` containing the single-case data (element `scdf`), and information about the plot style (element `theme`). This object can be further customized using various functions provided in the package.

Author(s)

Juergen Wilbert

See Also

[set_dataline\(\)](#), [add_statline](#), [set_theme\(\)](#)

Examples

```
data(exampleAB, package = "scan")
p1 <- scplot(exampleAB)
p2 <- scplot(exampleAB$Anja)
p3 <- scplot(exampleAB[c("Anja", "Berta")])
print(p1)
```

scplot_rand	<i>Random start position plot Plot of statistics for random phase B start positions</i>
-------------	---

Description

Random start position plot Plot of statistics for random phase B start positions

Usage

```
scplot_rand(
  scdf,
  statistic = "Mean B-A",
  x_label = "Start phase B",
  color_label = "Compared to\nobserved",
  colors = c(Above = "coral3", Below = "aquamarine4", Observed = "#56B4E9", Equal =
    "black"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

scdf	A single-case data frame object.
statistic	A string with a the name of a statistic. Defaults to Mean B-A. See <code>rand_test()</code> function for all options.
x_label	Character string with the x label.
color_label	Character string with the color label.
colors	Named vector with color codes.
...	further arguments passted to the scan <code>rand_test()</code> function.

Examples

```
scplot_rand(scan::byHeart2011[1:5])
```

set_background	<i>Set plot and panel background of an scplot object</i>
----------------	--

Description

The `set_background()` function allows you to customize the plot background of an `scplot` object by specifying parameters such as fill color, border color, line width, and line type. Similarly, the `set_panel()` function enables you to set the panel background with the same customizable parameters. These functions enhance the visual appearance of your plots by allowing you to tailor the background styles to your preferences.

Usage

```
set_background(object, ...)
```

```
set_panel(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An <code>scplot</code> object (class <code>scplot</code>) returned from the <code>scplot()</code> function.
...	List with rectangle parameters ("fill", "colour", "linewidth", "linetype"). See element_rect() .

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see [scplot\(\)](#)).

Examples

```
data(exampleAB, package = "scan")
p1 <- scplot(exampleAB) |>
  set_background(fill = "lightblue", colour = "darkblue", linewidth = 1.5) |>
  set_panel(fill = "deepskyblue", color = "darkblue", linewidth = 0.3)
```

set_base_text	<i>Set base text parameters of an scplot object</i>
---------------	---

Description

Sets the base text parameters for all text elements in an scplot object.

Usage

```
set_base_text(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- object An scplot object (class scplot) returned from the scplot() function.
- ... List with text parameters ("family", "face", "colour", "size", "hjust", "vjust", "angle", "l...
See [element_text\(\)](#).

Details

This function modifies the text element in the theme list of the scplot object, allowing you to define default text properties such as font family, face, color, size, alignment, angle, line height, and margin using parameters similar to those in `element_text()`.

Value

An object of class scplot (see [scplot\(\)](#)).

set_casenames	<i>Set casenames of an scplot object</i>
---------------	--

Description

Sets the case names (labels) and their position in an scplot object.

Usage

```
set_casenames(object, labels = NULL, position = NULL, background = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

- object An scplot object (class scplot) returned from the scplot() function.
- labels A Character vector with text labels.
- position Either "topleft", "bottomleft", "topright", "bottomright", "strip-right", "strip-top", or a numerical vector of length 2 with the x and y position (e.g. c(19, 20)).
- background A list with background styling arguments (fill, color, size, linetype).
- ... List with text parameters ("family", "face", "colour", "size", "hjust", "vjust", "angle", "l...
See [element_text\(\)](#).

Details

If labels is NULL, the current labels are kept. If position is NULL, the current position is kept.

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see `scplot()`) with a changed casenames element.

set_dataline	<i>Set data lines of an scplot object</i>
--------------	---

Description

Either set aesthetics of the default data line or add another data line.

Usage

```
set_dataline(
  object,
  variable = NULL,
  line,
  point,
  type = "continuous",
  label = NULL,
  show_gaps = FALSE,
  ...
)

add_dataline(...)
```

Arguments

object	An <code>scplot</code> object (class <code>scplot</code>) returned from the <code>scplot()</code> function.
variable	Character with the name of a new variable for adding a new line. If left empty, the aesthetics of the default data line are changed.
line	List with line parameters ("colour", "linewidth", "linetype", "lineend", "arrow"). See <code>element_line()</code> .
point	A list with point parameters ("colour", "size", "shape"). See <code>element_point()</code> .
type	Either "continuous" or "discrete". Specifies how the data line should be treated.
label	A character string which is used to set the label in a legend.
show_gaps	Logical. If TRUE, missing values in the data will result in gaps in the line. If FALSE, missing values will be ignored and the line will be drawn continuously.
...	As a shortcut, arguments passed here are bundled as line arguments (see <code>element_line()</code>).

Details

The function allows customization of data lines by passing arguments such as color, size, and linetype. If variable is left empty or set to ".dvar", the aesthetics of the default data line are changed. Otherwise, a new data line is added for the specified variable.

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see `scplot()`) with a changed `datalines` element.

See Also

`element_line()`, `element_point()`

Examples

```
data(exampleAB_add, package = "scan")
scplot(exampleAB_add) |>
  set_dataline("depression", color = "darkblue") |>
  set_dataline(color = "darkgreen", point = list(shape = 5, size = 3))
```

set_phasenames	<i>Set phasenames of an scplot object</i>
----------------	---

Description

Set phasenames of an `scplot` object

Usage

```
set_phasenames(object, labels = NULL, position = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` An `scplot` object (class `scplot`) returned from the `scplot()` function.
- `labels` A Character vector with text labels.
- `position` Character string either 'left', 'center', or 'none'.
- `...` List with text parameters ("family", "face", "colour", "size", "hjust", "vjust", "angle", "1. See `element_text()`.

Details

This function allows to set or modify the phase names displayed above the phases in an `scplot` object. You can customize the labels and their position (left, center, or none). Additionally, you can adjust various text parameters such as font family, face, color, size, and more using the `...` argument.

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see `scplot()`) with a changed `phasenames` element.

set_separator	<i>Set separator line in an scplot object</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function allows you to customize the appearance of separator lines in an `scplot` object by specifying parameters such as color, line width, and line type. You can pass these parameters as arguments, similar to those used in `element_line()`, to modify the visual style of the separator lines in your plot theme.

Usage

```
set_separator(object, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An <code>scplot</code> object (class <code>scplot</code>) returned from the <code>scplot()</code> function.
<code>...</code>	List with line parameters (" <code>colour</code> ", " <code>linewidth</code> ", " <code>linetype</code> "). See element_line() .

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see [scplot\(\)](#)) with modified theme element.

set_theme	<i>Add a theme of to an scplot object</i>
-----------	---

Description

Adds a predefined theme or custom theme to an `scplot` object.

Usage

```
set_theme(object, theme, ...)
```

```
add_theme(...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An <code>scplot</code> object (class <code>scplot</code>) returned from the <code>scplot()</code> function.
<code>theme</code>	A character string with a predefined graphical theme or a theme object created with new_theme() .
<code>...</code>	Further character strings or <code>scplot</code> -theme objects that are "added" on top.

Details

Possible themes are: 'basic', 'grid', 'default', 'small', 'tiny', 'big', 'minimal', 'dark', 'sienna', 'phas' See [new_theme\(\)](#) for details on the themes.

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see [scplot\(\)](#)) with a changed theme element.

set_theme_element	<i>Set a theme element of an scplot object</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Low-level function. Sets specific theme elements of an `scplot` object.

Usage

```
set_theme_element(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An <code>scplot</code> object (class <code>scplot</code>) returned from the <code>scplot()</code> function.
...	various style parameters for specific theme elements (see Details).

Details

Allows customization of individual theme elements by passing them as named arguments. Usually, you don't need this function. Possible theme elements are: "text", "plot.background", "panel.background", "panel.spacing.y", "dataline", "datapoint", "statline", "axis.expand.x", "axis.expand.y", "axis.line.x", "axis.line.y", "axis.ticks.length", "axis.ticks", "axis.title.y", "axis.title.x", "axis.text.x", "axis.text.y", "plot.title", "plot.caption", "plot.margin", "casenames", "casenames.strip", "casenames.background", "casenames.position", "phasenames", "phasenames.position.x", "separators", "separators.extent", "label.text", "label.background", "label.padding", "grid", "legend.position", "legend.background", "legend.text", "legend.title", "legend.margin".

The elements are of the following classes:

- `text = c("element_text", "element")`,
- `plot.background = c("element_rect", "element")`,
- `panel.spacing.y = c("simpleUnit", "unit", "unit_v2")`,
- `dataline = "list"`,
- `datapoint = "list"`,
- `statline = c("element_line", "element" )`,
- `axis.expand.x = "numeric"`,
- `axis.expand.y = "numeric"`,

- axis.line.x = c("element_line", "element"),
- axis.line.y = c("element_line", "element"),
- axis.ticks.length = c("simpleUnit", "unit", "unit_v2"),
- axis.ticks = c("element_line", "element"),
- axis.title.y = c("element_text", "element"),
- axis.title.x = c("element_text", "element"),
- axis.text.x = c("element_text", "element"),
- axis.text.y = c("element_text", "element"),
- plot.title = c("element_text", "element"),
- plot.caption = c("element_text", "element"),
- plot.margin = c("margin", "simpleUnit", "unit", "unit_v2"),
- casenames = c("element_text", "element"),
- casenames.strip = c("element_rect", "element"),
- casenames.background = c("element_rect", "element"),
- casenames.position = "character",
- phasenames = c("element_text", "element"),
- phasenames.position.x = "character",
- separators = c("element_line", "element"),
- separators.extent = "character",
- label.text = c("element_text", "element"),
- label.background = c("element_rect", "element"),
- label.padding = "numeric", grid = c("element_line", "element"),
- legend.position = "character",
- legend.background = c("element_rect", "element"),
- legend.text = c("element_text", "element"),
- legend.title = c("element_text", "element"),
- legend.margin = c("margin", "simpleUnit", "unit", "unit_v2")

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see [scplot\(\)](#)) with a changed theme element. If no arguments are provided, the possible theme elements are printed.

Examples

```
data(exampleABC, package = "scan")
p1 <- scplot(exampleABC) |>
  set_theme_element(
    axis.ticks.length = unit(0, "points"),
    axis.line.y = element_line(color = "darkred", linewidth = 2),
    panel.background = element_rect(color = "darkblue", linewidth = 1),
    panel.spacing.y = unit(0, "points"),
    phasenames = element_text(color = "#00000000")
  )
```

set_xaxis

Set axis parameters of an scplot

Description

Sets limits, increments, line and text parameters of x- or y-axis of an scplot object.

Usage

```
set_xaxis(
  object,
  limits = NULL,
  increment = NULL,
  increment_from = NULL,
  line = NULL,
  expand = NULL,
  ...
)
```

```
set_yaxis(
  object,
  limits = NULL,
  increment = NULL,
  increment_from = NULL,
  line = NULL,
  expand = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	An scplot object (class scplot) returned from the scplot() function.
limits	Lower and upper limits of the axis (e.g., limits = c(0, 20) sets the axis to a scale from 0 to 20). With multiple single-cases you can use limits = c(0, NA) to scale the axis from 0 to the maximum of each case. limits is not set by default, which makes scplot set a proper scale based on the given data.
increment	An integer. Increment of the x-axis. 1 :each mt value will be printed, 2 : every other value, 3 : every third values etc. If NULL, scplot chooses an appropriate increment based on the data.
increment_from	Number from which increment starts to count. Usually set to 0 if you want marks like 1,5,10,15,... on the axis. If NULL, scplot chooses an appropriate value based on the data.
line	List with line parameters ("colour", "linewidth", "linetype", "lineend", "arrow"). See element_line() .

expand	Vector with two values. Expansion of the axis. First value expands the lower end of the axis, second value the upper end. Default is <code>c(0, 0)</code> , meaning no expansion. You can also use relative values, e.g. <code>c(0.05, 0.05)</code> to expand both ends by 5 percent of the total axis length. See <code>ggplot2::scale_x_continuous()</code> for details.
...	Further styling arguments: color, size, face, family, hjust, vjust, lineheight, angle, linetype, lineend, arrow, fill, margin.

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see `scplot()`) with changed `xaxis` and `yaxis` elements. Also, the theme element is changed to reflect line and text parameters.

set_xlabel	<i>Set label for axis</i>
------------	---------------------------

Description

Set label for axis

Usage

```
set_xlabel(object, label = NULL, ...)
```

```
set_ylabel(object, label = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An <code>scplot</code> object (class <code>scplot</code>) returned from the <code>scplot()</code> function.
label	A Character vector with text labels.
...	Further styling arguments: color, size, face, family, hjust, vjust, lineheight, angle, linetype, lineend, arrow, fill, margin.

Value

An object of class `scplot` (see `scplot()`) with a changed `xlabel` or `ylabel` element.

split_dataline	<i>Split Treatment Dataline</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

Description

This function takes a scplot object and adds treatment datalines according to the specified variables.

Usage

```
split_dataline(
  object,
  tvar,
  dvar = NULL,
  levels = NULL,
  labels = NULL,
  remove_original = TRUE,
  color = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	A scplot object containing the scdf data.
tvar	The treatment variable.
dvar	The dependent variable which provides the values for the new datalines. If NULL, the default dependent variable of the scplot object is used.
levels	Optional, a vector of treatment levels.
labels	Optional, labels for the treatment levels.
remove_original	Logical, should the original dependent variable be removed from the cases where the treatment variable matches the level? (default is FALSE).
color	Optional, a vector of colors for the new datalines. If provided, the length of the color vector should match the number of treatment levels. If not provided, default colors will be used for the datalines.
...	Additional arguments.

Details

The function identifies unique treatment levels from the specified treatment variable and creates new datalines for each level. The new datalines are added to the scplot object, and the original dependent variable can optionally be removed from cases where the treatment variable matches the level.

Value

The modified scplot object with added datalines.

Examples

```
scplot(scan::example_atd) |>  
  split_dataline("treatment")
```

Index

- * **package**
 - scplot-package, 2
- * **plot**
 - scplot.scdf, 17
- * **scdf**
 - scplot.scdf, 17
- add_arrow, 3
- add_caption (add_title), 13
- add_dataline (set_dataline), 21
- add_grid, 4
- add_labels, 5
- add_legend, 6
- add_line, 7
- add_marks, 9
- add_ridge, 10
- add_statline, 11, 18
- add_text, 12
- add_theme (set_theme), 23
- add_title, 13
- as_ggplot, 14
- element_line(), 4, 21–23, 26
- element_point(), 21, 22
- element_rect(), 19
- element_text(), 5, 6, 13, 20, 22
- extract_theme (new_theme), 14
- ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(), 27
- loess(), 12
- lowess(), 12
- mean(), 12
- new_theme, 14
- new_theme(), 23, 24
- par(), 9
- print.scplot(), 14
- quantile(), 12
- scan::outlier(), 9
- scplot (scplot.scdf), 17
- scplot(), 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12–14, 19–25, 27
- scplot-package, 2
- scplot.sc_hplm, 15
- scplot.sc_rand, 16
- scplot.sc_tauu, 17
- scplot.scdf, 17
- scplot_rand, 18
- set_background, 19
- set_base_text, 20
- set_casenames, 20
- set_dataline, 21
- set_dataline(), 18
- set_panel (set_background), 19
- set_phasenames, 22
- set_separator, 23
- set_theme, 23
- set_theme(), 15, 18
- set_theme_element, 24
- set_xaxis, 26
- set_xlabel, 27
- set_yaxis (set_xaxis), 26
- set_ylabel (set_xlabel), 27
- split_dataline, 28