Package 'ggetho'

May 16, 2018

Title Visualisation of High-Throughput Behavioural (i.e. Ethomics) Data

Date 2018-05-03

Version 0.3.1

Description Extension of 'ggplot2' providing layers, scales and preprocessing functions useful to represent behavioural variables that are recorded over multiple animals and days.

Depends R (>= 3.00),
ggplot2,
behavr

Imports data.table,
stringr,
scales,
labeling

Suggests testthat,
covr,
knitr,
zeitgebr

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

URL https://github.com/rethomics/ggetho

BugReports https://github.com/rethomics/ggetho/issues

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

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geom_peak *Visualise peaks in a power spectrum or periodogram*

Description

This function draws points on the x-y coordinates of selected peaks and write their (y) value on the bottom of the plot.

Usage

```
geom_peak(mapping = NULL, data = NULL, stat = "identity",
  position = "identity", ..., na.rm = TRUE, show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE, peak_rank = 1, conversion = hours)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or aes_. If specified and inherit.aes = TRUE (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot. A data.frame, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See fortify for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a data.frame., and will be used as the layer data.
stat	The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
...	other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.
na.rm	If FALSE, the 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	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.
peak_rank	numerical vector specifying the rank(s) of peak(s) to draw
conversion	function to convert values of x to a specific unit. The default, hours, will write x (time) in decimal hours.

Details

In the input data, peaks are encoded as an additional column/aesthetic with values corresponding to peak ranks (and 0 when the point is not a peak). In other word, the mapping must provide x, y and peak. Only peaks matching peak_rank will be drawn (see example).

References

- The relevant rethomic tutorial section

See Also

- ggperio to create a periodogram
- zeitgebr::find_peaks to automatically add a peak column on periodogram data

Other layers: stat_bar_tile_etho, stat_ld_annotations, stat_pop_etho

Examples

```
# We make a data frame by hand with five rows
# There are two peaks: in position 4 and 2

df <- data.frame(x = hours(1:5),
                 y = c(1, 2, 0, 4, 1),
                 peak = c(0, 2, 0, 1, 0))
#  We draw the plot as a line
pl <-  ggplot(df, aes(x, y, peak = peak)) +
                  geom_line() +
                  scale_x_hours()
pl
# Now we could add the peak values as an extra layer:
# The first peak
pl + geom_peak()
# The first ans second peak
pl + geom_peak(peak_rank = 1:2)
# The second only
pl + geom_peak(peak_rank = 2)

# Just like with other geoms,
# we can change colour, size, alpha, shape, ... :
pl + geom_peak(colour = "red", size = 10, alpha = .5, shape = 20)

## In the context of circadian analysis,
# Using the zeitgebr package:

require(zeitgebr)
# We make toy data
metadata <- data.table(id = sprintf("toy_experiment|%02d", 1:40),
                       region_id = 1:40,
                       condition = c("A", "B"),
                       sex = c("M", "M", "F", "F"))
dt <- toy_activity_data(metadata, seed = 107)
# We shift period of the group "A" by 0.01
dt[, t := ifelse(xmv(condition) == "A", t, t * 1.01)]
# We  compute a periodogram for each individual
per_dt <- periodogram(moving, dt, FUN = chi_sq_periodogram)
per_dt <- find_peaks(per_dt)
out <- ggperio(per_dt, aes(y = power - signif_threshold, colour = condition, peak = peak)) +
                    stat_pop_etho() +
                    facet_wrap( ~ id, labeller = id_labeller)
out
out + geom_peak(colour="black")
```

ggetho *Prepare a ggplot object to represent behavioural data*

Description

This function summarises a variable of interest (y or z axis) in order to subsequently represent it over time (x axis) (using layers provided either by ggplot2 or ggetho).

Usage

```
ggetho(data, mapping, summary_FUN = mean, summary_time_window = mins(30),
  time_wrap = NULL, time_offset = 0, multiplot = NULL,
  multiplot_period = hours(24), ...)
```

Arguments

data	behavr::behavr table containing the data and metadata
mapping	default list of aesthetic mappings to use for plot
summary_FUN	method (function) used to summarise variable over time (typically, the mean)
summary_time_window	width (in seconds) of the time window to compute a summary on
time_wrap	time (in seconds) used to wrap the data (see details)
time_offset	time offset (i.e. phase, in seconds) when using time_wrap
multiplot	integer, greater than two, or NULL, the default (see details)
multiplot_period	the duration of the period when mutiplotting (see details)
...	additional arguments to be passed to ggplot2::ggplot()

Details

time_wrap is typically used to express time relatively to the start of the the day. In other words, it can help be used to pull all days together in one representative day. In this case, time_wrap = hours(24). Instead of representing data from the start of the day, it can be done from any offset, using time_offset. For instance, time_offset = hours(12) puts the circadian reference (ZT0) in the middle of the plot.

Multiplotting is a generalisation of double-plotting, triple-plotting... This type or representation is useful to understand periodic behaviours. When multiplot is *not* NULL, data is repeated as many time as its value, along the x axis. The y axis is then the period (typically the day) onset. It is possible to set duration of the period, which is typically 24 h to arbitrary values using the multiplot_period argument.

Value

An initial plot object that can be further edited.

References

- The relevant rethomic tutorial section

See Also

- stat_pop_etho to show population trend by aggregating individuals over time
- stat_tile_etho to show variable of interest as colour intensity
- stat_ld_annotations to show light and dark phases on the plot

Examples

```
# We start by making a dataset with 20 animals
metadata <- data.table(id = sprintf("toy_experiment|%02d", 1:20),
                       condition = c("A", "B"))
dt <- toy_activity_data(metadata, 3)
# We build a plot object with **nothing inside** (just the axis)
# we want to show proportion of time sleeping  on the y axis:
pl <- ggetho(dt, aes(y = asleep))
pl
# Sometimes, the variable of interest in not on the y axis, but on z axis (colour scale).
# When we do not provide a y axis,
# ggetho will make an ID fo each animal and display them on separate rows
pl <- ggetho(dt, aes(z = asleep))
pl
# this one is the same type, but it groups the animals by condition
pl <- ggetho(dt, aes(z = asleep, y = condition))
pl
# sorting with paste
pl <- ggetho(dt, aes(z = asleep,y = paste(condition, id)))
pl

# we want to summarise (wrap) data along a circadian day:
pl <- ggetho(dt, aes(y = asleep), time_wrap = hours(24))
pl

# double-plotted actogram:
pl <- ggetho(dt,
             aes(z = moving),
             multiplot = 2,
             multiplot_period = hours(24))
pl
# then use `+ stat_tile_etho()` , or `+ stat_bar_tile_etho()`
```

---

ggperio *Prepare a ggplot object to represent periodogram data*

Description

This function summarises periodogram data (containing periodogram of multiple individual), to show period on the x axis, and power (or equivalent) on the y axis.

Usage

```
ggperio(data, mapping = aes(x = period, y = power), ...)
```

Arguments

data	behavr::behavr table containing the data and metadata
mapping	default list of aesthetic mappings to use for plot
...	additional arguments to be passed to ggplot2::ggplot()

References

- The relevant rethomic tutorial section

See Also

- ggetho to plot time series
- geom_peak to draw peaks on a periodogram
- zeitgebr::periodogram to compute periodograms in a first place

Examples

```
requiere(zeitgebr)
# We make toy data
metadata <- data.table(id = sprintf("toy_experiment|%02d", 1:40),
                       region_id = 1:40,
                       condition = c("A", "B"),
                       sex = c("M", "M", "F", "F"))
dt <- toy_activity_data(metadata, seed = 107)
# We shift period of the group "A" by 0.01
dt[, t := ifelse(xmv(condition) == "A", t, t * 1.01)]
# We  compute a periodogram for each individual
per_dt <- periodogram(moving, dt, FUN = chi_sq_periodogram)

# Then we display them as an average
out <- ggperio(per_dt, aes(y = power, colour = condition))
out +  stat_pop_etho()

out <- ggperio(per_dt, aes(y = power - signif_threshold, colour = condition))
out +  stat_pop_etho()
out <- ggperio(per_dt, aes(y = power - signif_threshold, colour = condition))
out +  stat_pop_etho() + facet_wrap( ~ id, labeller = id_labeller)
```

---

id_labeller *A facet labeller for* id

Description

This function returns a ggplot2::labeller that displays the id on several lines to improve readability.

Usage

```
id_labeller(labels)
```

Arguments

labels	Data frame of labels. Usually contains only one element, but facetting over multiple factors entails multiple label variables.

See Also

ggplot2::labeller, to make your own labellers

Examples

```
library(behavr)
metadata <- data.frame(
     id = sprintf("2017-09-01 20:00:12|toy_experiment_a_very_long_name|%02d", 1:20),
     condition = c("A", "B"))
dt <- toy_activity_data(metadata, duration = hours(2))
pl <- ggetho(dt, aes(y = asleep)) + stat_pop_etho()
## Without labelling
pl + facet_wrap( ~ id)

## With labeller
pl + facet_wrap( ~ id, labeller = id_labeller)
```

---

stat_bar_tile_etho *Display a variable of interest either as a colour intensity value or as a bar height*

Description

These functions show the temporal trend (time on the x axis) of a variable of interest (z axis) as either colour intensity (stat_tile_etho) or using the hight of the tiles (stat_bar_tile_etho). In both cases, the y axis is a discrete variable such as a treatment or the id of individuals.

Usage

```
stat_bar_tile_etho(mapping = NULL, data = NULL, geom = "bar_tile",
  position = "identity", ..., method = mean, method.args = list(),
  na.rm = FALSE, show.legend = NA, inherit.aes = TRUE)

stat_tile_etho(mapping = NULL, data = NULL, geom = "raster",
  position = "identity", ..., method = mean, method.args = list(),
  na.rm = FALSE, show.legend = NA, inherit.aes = TRUE)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or aes_. If specified and inherit.aes = TRUE (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot.

	A data.frame, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See fortify for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a data.frame., and will be used as the layer data.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
...	other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.
method	function used to compute the aggregate, when/if grouping several individuals on the same row. The default is fucntion is mean. median, min, max are examples of alternatives.
method.args	List of additional arguments passed on to the modelling function defined by method.
na.rm	If FALSE, the 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	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.

References

- The relevant rethomic tutorial section

See Also

- ggetho to generate a plot object
- stat_pop_etho to show population trend by aggregating individuals over time
- stat_ld_annotations to show light and dark phases on the plot

Other layers: geom_peak, stat_ld_annotations, stat_pop_etho

Examples

```
# We start by making a to dataset with 20 animals
metadata <- data.frame(id = sprintf("toy_experiment | %02d", 1:20),
                   age = c(1, 5, 10, 20),
                   condition = c("A", "B"))
print(metadata)
dt <- toy_activity_data(metadata, 3)
# We build a plot object
pl <-  ggetho(dt, aes(z = asleep))
# A standard plot one row per animal:
pl + stat_tile_etho()
# We can also group animals per condition and calculate the average sleep
pl <-  ggetho(dt, aes(z = asleep, y = condition))
pl + stat_tile_etho()
```

```
# We can sort by adding condition AND id on the y axis:
pl <-  ggetho(dt, aes(z = asleep, y = interaction(id, condition)))
pl + stat_tile_etho()
# Same if we want to sort by age
pl <-  ggetho(dt, aes(z = asleep, y = interaction(id, age)))
pl + stat_tile_etho()

# Instead, of the average, maybe we want to show the highest (max)
# posible value of sleep for any time point
pl + stat_tile_etho(method = max)
# We can also use stat_bar_tile as an alternative
pl + stat_bar_tile_etho()
```

`stat_ld_annotations` *Compute and display light/dark annotations onto a plot object*

Description

This function is used to show light and dark (L and D) phases as boxes on top a plot.

Usage

```
stat_ld_annotations(mapping = NULL, data = NULL, position = "identity",
  ld_colours = c("white", "black"), ypos = "bottom", height = 0.03,
  period = hours(24), phase = 0, l_duration = hours(12),
  outline = "black", x_limits = c(NA, NA), ..., na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = FALSE, inherit.aes = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`mapping`	Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `aes_`. If specified and `inherit.aes = TRUE` (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply `mapping` if there is no plot mapping.
`data`	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`. A `data.frame`, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See `fortify` for which variables will be created. A `function` will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a `data.frame.`, and will be used as the layer data.
`position`	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
`ld_colours`	character vector of length two setting the colours for light and dark phases, respectively. The default is `c("white", "black")`.
`ypos`	position and height of the annotation on the y axis. It can be either `"top"` or `"bottom"`. The default, `"bottom"` will put the labels below any data.
`height`	relative height of the rectangles. The default is 3 percent (0.03).
`period, phase, l_duration`	period, phase and duration of the L phase (in seconds) of the LD cycle.

outline	colour of the border of the rectangles. A value of NA draws no border.
x_limits	numerical vector of length 2 for the start and end of the annotations (in seconds). The default, c(NA, NA), uses the full range of the plotted data.
...	other arguments passed on to layer. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like color = "red" or size = 3. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.
na.rm	If FALSE, the 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	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.

References

- The relevant rethomic tutorial section

See Also

- ggetho to generate a plot object

Other layers: geom_peak, stat_bar_tile_etho, stat_pop_etho

Examples

```
library(behavr)
# We start by making a to dataset with 20 animals
metadata <- data.frame(id = sprintf("toy_experiment | %02d", 1:20),
                   condition = c("A", "B"))
dt <- toy_activity_data(metadata, 3)
# We build a plot object
pl <-  ggetho(dt, aes(y = asleep)) + stat_pop_etho()
pl + stat_ld_annotations()
# We can also put the annotations in the background:
pl <-  ggetho(dt, aes(y = asleep)) +
                stat_ld_annotations(outline = NA) +
                stat_pop_etho()
pl
# Different colours (e.g. DD)
pl + stat_ld_annotations(ld_colour = c("grey", "black"))
# Shorter period
pl + stat_ld_annotations(period = hours(22), phase = hours(3))
# On a tile plot:
pl <-  ggetho(dt, aes(z = asleep)) + stat_tile_etho()
pl + stat_ld_annotations()
```

`stat_pop_etho` *Compute and display a population aggregate for a variable of interest*

Description

This function displays the temporal (time on the x axis) trend of variable of interest, on the y axis as a line with confidence interval as a shaded area.

Usage

```
stat_pop_etho(mapping = NULL, data = NULL, geom = "smooth",
  position = "identity", ..., method = mean_se, method.args = list(),
  show.legend = NA, inherit.aes = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`mapping`	Set of aesthetic mappings created by `aes` or `aes_`. If specified and `inherit.aes = TRUE` (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply `mapping` if there is no plot mapping.
`data`	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If `NULL`, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to `ggplot`. A `data.frame`, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See `fortify` for which variables will be created. A `function` will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a `data.frame.`, and will be used as the layer data.
`geom`	The geometric object to use display the data
`position`	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
`...`	other arguments passed on to `layer`. These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `color = "red"` or `size = 3`. They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.
`method`	function used to compute the aggregate and confidence intervals. It should return (`y`, `ymin` and `ymax`). The default is ggplot2::mean_se, which computes the mean + or - standard error. ggplot2::mean_cl_boot can be used instead to generate bootstrap confidence interval instead.
`method.args`	List of additional arguments passed on to the modelling function defined by `method`.
`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`	If `FALSE`, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. `borders`.

References

- The relevant rethomic tutorial section

See Also

- ggetho to generate a plot object
- stat_tile_etho to show variable of interest as colour intensity
- stat_ld_annotations to show light and dark phases on the plot
- ggplot2::stat_smooth to understand how to change the type of confidence interval, line colour and so forth

Other layers: geom_peak, stat_bar_tile_etho, stat_ld_annotations

Examples

```
library(behavr)
metadata <- data.frame(id = sprintf("toy_experiment | %02d", 1:20),
                   age=c(1, 5, 10, 20),
                   condition=c("A", "B"))
dt <- toy_activity_data(metadata, 3)
# We build a plot object
pl <-  ggetho(dt, aes(y = asleep))
# A standard plot of the whole population:
pl + stat_pop_etho()
# We can also split by condition, and display the two population on different facets:
pl + stat_pop_etho() + facet_grid(condition ~ .)

# Instead, we can use different colour for separate conditions:
pl <-  ggetho(dt, aes(y = asleep, colour = condition))
pl + stat_pop_etho()

# Sometimes, we also have numeric condition (e.g. age)
pl <-  ggetho(dt, aes(y = asleep, colour = age))
pl + stat_pop_etho()
# We could want to aggreate several days of data to one circadian day (i.e. time wrapping)
# here, we also plot the invert of moving (!moving)
pl <-  ggetho(dt, aes(y = !moving), time_wrap = hours(24))
pl + stat_pop_etho()
```

---

time_scales *Scales for durations*

Description

A set of scales used to represent experimental durations.

Usage

```
scale_x_days(name = "Time", breaks = waiver(), minor_breaks = waiver(),
  labels = waiver(), limits = NULL, expand = waiver(),
  oob = scales::censor, na.value = NA_real_, position = "bottom",
  time_wrap = NULL, unit = "day")

scale_y_days(name = "Time", breaks = waiver(), minor_breaks = waiver(),
  labels = waiver(), limits = NULL, expand = waiver(),
  oob = scales::censor, na.value = NA_real_, position = "left",
```

```
  time_wrap = NULL, unit = "day")

scale_x_hours(name = "Time", breaks = waiver(), minor_breaks = waiver(),
  labels = waiver(), limits = NULL, expand = waiver(),
  oob = scales::censor, na.value = NA_real_, position = "bottom",
  time_wrap = NULL, unit = "h")

scale_y_hours(name = "Time", breaks = waiver(), minor_breaks = waiver(),
  labels = waiver(), limits = NULL, expand = waiver(),
  oob = scales::censor, na.value = NA_real_, position = "left",
  time_wrap = NULL, unit = "h")

scale_x_seconds(name = "Time", breaks = waiver(), minor_breaks = waiver(),
  labels = waiver(), limits = NULL, expand = waiver(),
  oob = scales::censor, na.value = NA_real_, position = "bottom",
  time_wrap = NULL, unit = "s")

scale_y_seconds(name = "Time", breaks = waiver(), minor_breaks = waiver(),
  labels = waiver(), limits = NULL, expand = waiver(),
  oob = scales::censor, na.value = NA_real_, position = "left",
  time_wrap = NULL, unit = "s")
```

Arguments

`name`	The name of the scale. Used as axis or legend title. If `NULL`, the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic.
`breaks`	One of: • `NULL` for no breaks • `waiver()` for the default breaks computed by the transformation object • A numeric vector of positions • A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output
`minor_breaks`	One of: • `NULL` for no minor breaks • `waiver()` for the default breaks (one minor break between each major break) • A numeric vector of positions • A function that given the limits returns a vector of minor breaks.
`labels`	One of: • `NULL` for no labels • `waiver()` for the default labels computed by the transformation object • A character vector giving labels (must be same length as `breaks`) • A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output
`limits`	A numeric vector of length two providing limits of the scale. Use `NA` to refer to the existing minimum or maximum.
`expand`	A numeric vector of length two giving multiplicative and additive expansion constants. These constants ensure that the data is placed some distance away from the axes. The defaults are `c(0.05, 0)` for continuous variables, and `c(0, 0.6)` for discrete variables.

oob	Function that handles limits outside of the scale limits (out of bounds). The default replaces out of bounds values with NA.
na.value	Missing values will be replaced with this value.
position	The position of the axis. "left" or "right" for vertical scales, "top" or "bottom" for horizontal scales
time_wrap	duration (in seconds) used to wrap the labels of the time axis
unit	the name of unit (string) to be used in the label (e.g. one could use "second" instead of "s")

Details

time_wrap is useful, for instance, to express time within a day (ZT), instead of absolute time.

References

- The relevant rethomic tutorial section

See Also

- ggetho to generate a plot object
- ggplot2::scale_x_continuous, the defaut ggplot scale, to understand limits, breaks, labels and name

Examples

```
# We generate some data
metadata <- data.frame(id = sprintf("toy_experiment | %02d", 1:20),
                   condition = c("A","B"))
dt <- toy_activity_data(metadata, 3)
# Then, a simple plot
pl <-  ggetho(dt, aes(y = asleep)) + stat_pop_etho()
pl + scale_x_hours(breaks = days(c(1, 2)))
pl + scale_x_hours()
pl + scale_x_days(breaks = days(c(1, 2)))
pl + scale_x_days()

# To express time modulus `time_wrap`
# e.g. time n the day
pl + scale_x_hours(time_wrap = hours(24)) +
     coord_cartesian(xlim=c(0, days(2)))

# On a shorter time scale
pl <-  ggetho(dt[t < hours(5)], aes(z = asleep)) + stat_tile_etho()
pl + scale_x_hours()
pl + scale_x_hours(breaks = hours(1:4))
pl + scale_x_seconds(breaks = hours(1:4))
```

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