

Package ‘ganimate’

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Type Package

Title A Grammar of Animated Graphics

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Description The grammar of graphics as implemented in the 'ggplot2' package has been successful in providing a powerful API for creating static visualisation. In order to extend the API for animated graphics this package provides a completely new set of grammar, fully compatible with 'ggplot2' for specifying transitions and animations in a flexible and extensible way.

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URL <https://ganimate.com>, <https://github.com/thomasp85/ganimate>

BugReports <https://github.com/thomasp85/ganimate/issues>

Depends ggplot2 (>= 3.0.0)

Imports stringi, tweenr (>= 1.0.1), grid, rlang, glue, progress, plyr, scales, grDevices, utils

Suggests magick, svglite, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat, base64enc, htmltools, covr, transformr, av, png, gifski

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'transmute-enter.R' 'transmute-exit.R' 'transmuters.R'
 'tween_before_stat.R' 'view-.R' 'view-follow.R' 'view-static.R'
 'view-step.R' 'view-step-manual.R' 'view-zoom.R'
 'view-zoom-manual.R' 'zzz.R'

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Description

The grammar of graphics as implemented in the 'ggplot2' package has been successful in providing a powerful API for creating static visualisation. In order to extend the API for animated graphics this package provides a completely new set of grammar, fully compatible with 'ggplot2' for specifying transitions and animations in a flexible and extensible way.

Good starting points

The `animate()` function documentation describes how to specify how the animation is rendered, whereas the documentation for the different transition functions, e.g. `transition_states()`, describe how to declare the animation.

Both `ease_aes()` and the different `enter` and `exit` functions are good to understand in order to modify tweening of the animation.

Apart from the included documentation there is also a few web resources worth mentioning:

- The [gganimate wiki](#) includes user supplied example walkthroughs
- The [learnnganimate](#) project by rOpenSci Labs includes a long range of detailed explorations of the different gganimate functions

Author(s)

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://gganimate.com>
- <https://github.com/thomasp85/gganimate>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/thomasp85/gganimate/issues>

animate

*Render a gganim object***Description**

This function takes a `gganim` object and renders it into an animation. The nature of the animation is dependent on the renderer, but defaults to using `gifski` to render it to a gif. The length and framerate is decided on render time and can be any two combination of `nframes`, `fps`, and `duration`. Rendering is happening in discrete time units. This means that any event in the animation is rounded of to the nearest frame (e.g. entering will always take a whole number of frames). This means that rounding artifacts are possible when only rendering few frames. To avoid this you can increase the `detail` argument. `detail` will get multiplied to `nframes` and the resulting number of frames will get calculated, but only `nframes` evenly spaced frames are rendered.

Usage

```
animate(plot, ...)

## S3 method for class 'gganim'
animate(plot, nframes, fps, duration, detail, renderer,
        device, ref_frame, start_pause, end_pause, rewind, ...)

## S3 method for class 'gganim'
print(x, ...)

knit_print.gganim(x, options, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>plot, x</code>	A <code>gganim</code> object
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed on to the device
<code>nframes</code>	The number of frames to render (default 100)
<code>fps</code>	The framerate of the animation in frames/sec (default 10)
<code>duration</code>	The length of the animation in seconds (unset by default)
<code>detail</code>	The number of additional frames to calculate, per frame (default 1)
<code>renderer</code>	The function used to render the generated frames into an animation. Gets a vector of paths to images along with the framerate. (default <code>gifski_renderer()</code>)
<code>device</code>	The device to use for rendering the single frames. Possible values are 'png', 'jpeg', 'tiff', 'bmp', 'svg', and 'svglite' (requires the <code>svglite</code> package). (default 'png')
<code>ref_frame</code>	The frame to use for fixing dimensions of the plot, e.g. the space available for axis text. Defaults to the first frame. Negative values counts backwards (-1 is the last frame) (default 1)

start_pause, end_pause	Number of times to repeat the first and last frame in the animation (default is 0 for both)
rewind	Should the animation roll back in the end (default FALSE)
options	chunk options for the currently executing chunk

Details

`print.gganim()` is an alias for `animate()` in the same way as `print.ggplot()` is an alias for `plot.ggplot()`. This ensures that `gganimate` behaves `ggplot2`-like and produces the animation when the object is printed. The `plot()` method is different and produces a single frame for inspection (by default frame 50 out of 100).

Animations can be saved to disk using `anim_save()` in much the same way `ggsave()` works for static plots.

Value

The return value of the `renderer` function

Defaults

It is possible to overwrite the defaults used by `gganimate` for the animation by setting them with `options()` (prefixed with `gganimate..`). As an example, if you would like to change the default `nframes` to 50 you would call `options(gganimate.nframes = 50)`. In order to set default device arguments (those you would normally pass through with `...`) you should use the `gganimate.dev_args` options and provide a list of arguments e.g. `options(gganimate.dev_args = list(width = 800, height = 600))`. Defaults set this way can still be overridden by giving arguments directly to `animate()`.

knitr Support:

It is possible to specify the arguments to `animate()` in the chunk options when using `gganimate` with `knitr`. Arguments specified in this way will have precedence over defaults, but not over arguments specified directly in `animate()`. The arguments should be provided as a list to the `gganimate` chunk option, e.g. `{r, gganimate = list(nframes = 50, fps = 20)}`. A few build-in `knitr` options have relevance for animation and will be used unless given specifically in the `gganimate` list option. The native `knitr` options supported are:

- `dev`: will set device
- `dev.args`: will set additional arguments to the device (`...`)
- `fig.width`, `fig.height`, `fig.asp`, `fig.dim`: will set width and height of the device.

Label variables

All plots have a certain set of variables available for string literal interpolation within plot labels. These are:

- **frame** gives you the frame index for the current frame
- **nframes** gives you the total number of frames in the animation
- **progress** gives you the progress of the animation at the current frame (equal to `frame/nframes`)
- **data** gives you the layer data for the current frame (as a list of data frames)

Further, the transition and view in use can also make variables available. Consult the documentation for these for more detail.

Examples

```
anim <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, disp)) +
  transition_states(gear, transition_length = 2, state_length = 1) +
  enter_fade() +
  exit_fade()

## Not run:
# Explicitly animate using default (same as just printing the animation)
animate(anim)

# Change duration and framerate
animate(anim, fps = 20, duration = 15)

# Make the animation pause at the end and then rewind
animate(anim, nframes = 100, end_pause = 10, rewind = TRUE)

# Use a different renderer
animate(anim, renderer = file_renderer('~/.animation/'))[1:6]

## End(Not run)
```

anim_save

Save an animation to a file

Description

This function is analogous to `ggplot2::ggsave()` in that it by default takes the last created animation and saves it to the specific location. As `gganimate` supports arbitrary renderers, and thus return types, the returned object must implement a `save_animation` method to be able to be used with `anim_save()`. This is provided natively for `gif_image` and `magick-image` objects.

Usage

```
anim_save(filename, animation = last_animation(), path = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

filename	File name to create on disk.
animation	The animation object to save, as returned by <code>animate()</code> . Defaults to the last rendered animation using <code>last_animation()</code>
path	Path of the directory to save plot to: path and filename are combined to create the fully qualified file name. Defaults to the working directory.
...	arguments passed on to <code>animate()</code> if animation is a <code>gganim</code> object

Description

Easing defines how a value change to another during tweening. Will it progress linearly, or maybe start slowly and then build up momentum. In `gganimate`, each aesthetic or computed variable can be tweened with individual easing functions using the `ease_aes()` function. All easing functions implemented in `tweenr` are available, see [`tweenr::display_ease`](#) for an overview. Setting an ease for `x` and/or `y` will also affect the other related positional aesthetics (e.g. `xmin`, `yend`, etc).

Usage

```
ease_aes(default = "linear", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>default</code>	The default easing function to use (defaults to 'linear')
<code>...</code>	Override easing for specific aesthetics

Easing functions

- **quadratic** Models a power-of-2 function
- **cubic** Models a power-of-3 function
- **quartic** Models a power-of-4 function
- **quintic** Models a power-of-5 function
- **sine** Models a sine function
- **circular** Models a pi/2 circle arc
- **exponential** Models an exponential function
- **elastic** Models an elastic release of energy
- **back** Models a pullback and relase
- **bounce** Models the bouncing of a ball

Modifiers

- **-in** The easing function is applied as-is
- **-out** The easing function is applied in reverse
- **-in-out** The first half of the transition it is applied as-is, while in the last half it is reversed

Examples

```
anim <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, disp)) +
  transition_states(gear, transition_length = 2, state_length = 1) +
  enter_fade() +
  exit_fade()

## Not run:
# Default uses linear easing
animate(anim)

## End(Not run)

# Change all to 'cubic-in-out' for a smoother appearance
anim1 <- anim +
  ease_aes('cubic-in-out')
## Not run:
animate(anim1)

## End(Not run)

# Only change easing of y variables
anim2 <- anim +
  ease_aes(y = 'bounce-in')
## Not run:
animate(anim2)

## End(Not run)
```

enter_exit

Define how entering and exiting data behaves

Description

The purpose of `enter_*()` and `exit_*()` is to control what happens with data that does not persist during a tween. In general the non-persistent data is transformed to an *invisible* version that can be tweened to, e.g. by setting the opacity to 0 or be moving the element off-screen. It is possible to define your own transformations, or rely on some of the build in *effects*.

Usage

```
enter_manual(default = NULL, ..., name = "manual")

enter_appear(early = FALSE, ...)

enter_fade(..., alpha = 0)

enter_grow(..., size = 0)
```



```

enter_recolour(..., colour = "white", fill = colour)
enter_recolor(..., color = "white", fill = color)
enter_fly(..., x_loc = NA, y_loc = NA)
enter_drift(..., x_mod = 0, y_mod = 0)
enter_reset()
exit_manual(default = NULL, ..., name = "manual")
exit_disappear(early = FALSE, ...)
exit_fade(..., alpha = 0)
exit_shrink(..., size = 0)
exit_recolour(..., colour = "white", fill = colour)
exit_recolor(..., color = "white", fill = color)
exit_fly(..., x_loc = NA, y_loc = NA)
exit_drift(..., x_mod = 0, y_mod = 0)
exit_reset()

```

Arguments

default	A default transformation to use
...	Additional specific transformations either named by the geom (e.g. bar, or by its position in the layer stack, e.g. "2")
name	A name for the manual modification (only used when printing the object)
early	Should the data appear in the beginning of the transition or in the end
alpha	The start/end transparency.
size	The proportional start/end size. 0 means complete shrinking while 1 means no shrinking
colour, color, fill	The start/end colour and fill the elements should (dis)appear into
x_loc, y_loc	Start and end positions of the graphic elements
x_mod, y_mod	Modification to add to the entering or exiting data

User-defined transformations

All enter/exit functions allows the user to add additional transformation functions targeting specific layers. If the functions are named, then the name is understood to reference the class of geoms it

applies to. If the functions are unnamed or numbered they will apply to the layer with a matching index in the stack. Named and indexed transformations cannot be mixed.

All modifications except `enter_manual()/exit_manual()` sets a range of modifications already, but further can be added with the `...`. For the manual versions a default transformation can be set which will apply to all layers that does not match any of the other given transformations. Often a single default transformation is enough and no specific transformations are needed.

Transformation can be given as any expression that can be converted with `rlang::as_function()`. This means that `purrr` style lambda functions are allowed in addition to anonymous functions etc. Transformation functions must accept a `data.frame` and return a `data.frame` of the same dimensions. The function will be called with the entering/exiting layer data, except for the case of polygon- and path-like layers in which case the function receives the entering/exiting polygon/path data one by one. A special option is to set a transformation as `NULL` instead of a function. In that case the entering and exiting data will simply appear/disappear when it is no longer part of a frame.

Modification composition

Enter and exit modifications are composable so that multiple different ones can be added to an animation and will be applied in turn. You can also combine multiples and save them as a new enter or exit modification using `c()`.

Due to the composable nature of enter and exit modifications it is not possible to overwrite a prior modification by adding a new. If it is needed to start from scratch then the sentinels `enter_reset()` and `exit_reset()` are provided which clears all prior modifications.

Modification types

A range of modification types are provided by `gganimate` and using `enter_manual()/exit_manual()` or modification composition it is possible to create your own.

appear/disappear will simply make elements appear/disappear at either the start or end of the transition. The default if nothing else is added.

fade will simply set the alpha value to zero making the elements fade in/out during the transition.

grow/shrink will set the elements to zero size making them gradually grow into / shrink out of existence. Zero size depends on the type of layer, e.g. polygons/paths will have all their points set to the mean, while points will have `size/stroke` set to zero.

recolour/recolor will change the colour and/or fill of the elements making them gradually change from the defined colour and into their target colour. Be aware that unless the colour and fill are set to the same as the background colour of the plot this modification needs to be combined with others to ensure that elements does not abruptly appear.

fly will set a specific x and y position where all elements will enter from/ exit to, irrespective of their real position.

drift will modify the real position of the entering and exiting elements by a specified amount, e.g. setting `x_mod = -5` will let all elements enter from/exit to the left with a terminal position 5 points to the left of the real position.

Examples

```
# Default is appear/disappear
```

```

anim <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(factor(gear), mpg)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  transition_states(gear, 2, 1)

# Fade-in, fly-out
anim1 <- anim +
  enter_fade() +
  exit_fly(x_loc = 7, y_loc = 40)

# Enter and exit accumulates
anim2 <- anim +
  enter_fade() + enter_grow() +
  exit_fly(x_loc = 7, y_loc = 40) + exit_recolour(fill = 'forestgreen')

```

frame_vars

Access metadata about the frames in an animation

Description

This function extracts the metadata generated about each frame during rendering. It corresponds to the information available to the labels for string literal interpretation and is thus dependent on the transition and view used for the animation.

Usage

```
frame_vars(animation = last_animation())
```

Arguments

animation The animation to extract metadata from. Defaults to the last rendered animation

Value

A data.frame with a row per frame in the animation and metadata as columns

renderers

Renderers provided by gganimate

Description

The purpose of the renderer function is to take a list of image files and assemble them into an animation. `gganimate` provide a range of renderers but it is also possible to provide your own, if the supplied ones are lacking in any way. A renderer is given as argument to `animate()/print()` and receives the paths to the individual frames once they have been created.

Usage

```

gifski_renderer(file = NULL, loop = TRUE, width = NULL,
  height = NULL)

file_renderer(dir = ".", prefix = "gganim_plot", overwrite = FALSE)

av_renderer(file = NULL, vfilter = "null", codec = NULL,
  audio = NULL)

ffmpeg_renderer(format = "auto", ffmpeg = NULL,
  options = list(pix_fmt = "yuv420p"))

magick_renderer(loop = TRUE)

sprite_renderer()

```

Arguments

<code>file</code>	The animation file
<code>loop</code>	Logical. Should the produced gif loop
<code>width, height</code>	Dimensions of the animation in pixels. If NULL will take the dimensions from the frame, otherwise it will rescale it.
<code>dir</code>	The directory to copy the frames to
<code>prefix</code>	The filename prefix to use for the image files
<code>overwrite</code>	Logical. If TRUE, existing files will be overwritten.
<code>vfilter</code>	A string defining an ffmpeg filter graph. This is the same parameter as the <code>-vf</code> argument in the ffmpeg command line utility.
<code>codec</code>	The name of the video codec. The default is <code>libx264</code> for most formats, which usually the best choice. See the av documentation for more information.
<code>audio</code>	An optional file with sounds to add to the video
<code>format</code>	The video format to encode the animation into
<code>ffmpeg</code>	The location of the ffmpeg executable. If NULL it will be assumed to be on the search path
<code>options</code>	Either a character vector of command line options for ffmpeg or a named list of option-value pairs that will be converted to command line options automatically
<code>...</code>	arguments passed on to the selected renderer

Details

The `gifski_renderer()` is used unless otherwise specified in `animate()` or in `options('gganimate.renderer')`. This renderer requires both the `gifski` and `png` packages to be installed.

Other possible renderers are:

- `magick_renderer()` which requires the `magick` package and produce a gif. If `gifski` is not installed, the rendering will be much slower than using the `gifski_renderer()` and can potentially result in system problems when many frames need to be rendered (if `gifski` is installed `magick` will use it under the hood)
- `av_renderer()` which requires the `av` package and uses `ffmpeg` to encode the animation into a video file.
- `ffmpeg_renderer()` which requires that `ffmpeg` has been installed on your computer. As with `av_renderer()` it will use `ffmpeg` to encode the animation into a video
- `sprite_renderer()` which requires `magick` and will render the animation into a spritesheet
- `file_renderer()` which has no dependencies and simply returns the animation as a list of image files (one for each frame)

It is possible to create your own renderer function providing that it matches the required signature (frames and fps argument). The return value of your provided function will be the return value ultimately given by `animate()`

Value

The provided renderers are factory functions that returns a new function that take frames and fps as arguments, the former being a character vector with file paths to the images holding the separate frames, in the order they should appear, and the latter being the framerate to use for the animation in frames-per-second.

The return type of the different returned renderers are:

- `gifski_renderer`: Returns a `gif_image` object
- `magick_renderer`: Returns a `magick-image` object
- `av_renderer`: Returns a `video_file` object
- `ffmpeg_renderer`: Returns a `video_file` object
- `file_renderer`: Returns a vector of file paths

Examples

```
anim <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, disp)) +  
  transition_states(gear, transition_length = 2, state_length = 1) +  
  enter_fade() +  
  exit_fade()  
  
## Not run:  
# Renderers are specified in the `animate()` function  
animate(anim, renderer = sprite_renderer())  
  
## End(Not run)
```

shadow_mark	<i>Show original data as background marks</i>
-------------	---

Description

This shadow lets you show the raw data behind the current frame. Both past and/or future raw data can be shown and styled as you want.

Usage

```
shadow_mark(past = TRUE, future = FALSE, ..., exclude_layer = NULL)
```

Arguments

past	Should raw data from earlier in the animation be shown
future	Should raw data from later in the animation be shown
...	changes to the shadow data, e.g. alpha = alpha/2 or colour = 'grey'
exclude_layer	Indexes of layers that should be excluded.

See Also

Other shadows: [shadow_null](#), [shadow_trail](#), [shadow_wake](#)

Examples

```
# Use any of the aesthetics to add a style to either the past or the future raw data.
# Adding a grouping variable in a transition call prior to calling `shadow_mark()` will
# allow transitioning through different states in time.
```

```
p1 <- ggplot(airquality, aes(Day, Temp)) +
  geom_line(color = 'red', size = 1) +
  transition_time(Month) +
  shadow_mark(colour = 'black', size = 0.75)
```

```
# animate(p1)
```

```
# Add a future = TRUE argument to show data later in the animation.
```

```
p2 <- ggplot(airquality, aes(Day, Temp)) +
  geom_line(color = 'red', size = 1) +
  transition_time(Month) +
  shadow_mark(color = 'black', size = 0.75, past = FALSE, future = TRUE)
```

```
# animate(p2)
```

shadow_null	<i>A non-existent shadow</i>
-------------	------------------------------

Description

This is the default shadow that simply doesn't show anything other than the data for the current frame.

Usage

```
shadow_null()
```

See Also

Other shadows: [shadow_mark](#), [shadow_trail](#), [shadow_wake](#)

shadow_trail	<i>A trail of evenly spaced old frames</i>
--------------	--

Description

This shadow will trace the movement in your animation by keeping every *n*th frame and will thus produce a breadcrumb-like trail. Note that the shadow frames will not be equidistant in space but in time (that is, if a point moves slowly the *crumbs* will be closer to each other). It is possible to modify the look of the shadow by changing the different graphic parameters in the data

Usage

```
shadow_trail(distance = 0.05, max_frames = Inf, ...,
             exclude_layer = NULL)
```

Arguments

distance	The temporal distance between the frames to show, as a fraction of the full animation length
max_frames	The maximum number of shadow frames to show
...	changes to the shadow data, e.g. alpha = alpha/2 or colour = 'grey'
exclude_layer	Indexes of layers that should be excluded.

See Also

Other shadows: [shadow_mark](#), [shadow_null](#), [shadow_wake](#)

Examples

```
anim <- ggplot(airquality, aes(Day, Temp, colour = factor(Month))) +
  geom_point() +
  transition_time(Day)

# Change distance between points
anim1 <- anim +
  shadow_trail(0.02)

# Style shadow differently
anim2 <- anim +
  shadow_trail(alpha = 0.3, shape = 2)

# Restrict the shadow to 10 frames
anim3 <- anim +
  shadow_trail(max_frames = 10)
```

shadow_wake

Show preceding frames with gradual falloff

Description

This shadow is meant to draw a small wake after data by showing the latest frames up to the current. You can choose to gradually diminish the size and/or opacity of the shadow. The length of the wake is not given in absolute frames as that would make the animation susceptible to changes in the framerate. Instead it is given as a proportion of the total length of the animation.

Usage

```
shadow_wake(wake_length, size = TRUE, alpha = TRUE, colour = NULL,
  fill = NULL, falloff = "cubic-in", wrap = TRUE,
  exclude_layer = NULL, exclude_phase = c("enter", "exit"))
```

Arguments

wake_length	A number between 0 and 1 giving the length of the wake, in relation to the total number of frames.
size	Numeric indicating the size the wake should end on. If NULL then size is not modified. Can also be a boolean with TRUE being equal 0 and FALSE being equal to NULL
alpha	as size but for alpha modification of the wake
colour, fill	colour or fill the wake should end on. If NULL they are not modified.
falloff	An easing function that control how size and/or alpha should change.
wrap	Should the shadow wrap around, so that the first frame will get shadows from the end of the animation.

`exclude_layer` Indexes of layers that should be excluded.

`exclude_phase` Element phases that should not get a shadow. Possible values are 'enter', 'exit', 'static', 'transition', and 'raw'. If NULL all phases will be included. Defaults to 'enter' and 'exit'

See Also

Other shadows: [shadow_mark](#), [shadow_null](#), [shadow_trail](#)

Examples

```
anim <- ggplot(iris, aes(Petal.Length, Sepal.Length)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(title = "{closest_state}") +
  transition_states(Species, transition_length = 4, state_length = 1)

# `shadow_wake` can be combined with e.g. `transition_states` to show
# motion of geoms as they are in transition with respect to the selected state.
anim1 <- anim +
  shadow_wake(wake_length = 0.05)

# Different qualities can be manipulated by setting a value for it that it
# should taper off to
anim2 <- anim +
  shadow_wake(0.1, size = 10, alpha = FALSE, colour = 'grey92')

# Use `detail` in the `animate()` call to increase the number of calculated
# frames and thus make the wake smoother
## Not run:
animate(anim2, detail = 5)

## End(Not run)
```

split_animation

Split an animation into chunks

Description

Sometimes it is of interest to split an animation out in smaller chunks so they can be orchestrated, e.g. in a presentation. This function lets you provide a 'factor' to split by in the same way as [base::split\(\)](#) though this one will be evaluated in the context of the animations [frame_vars\(\)](#) data, so you can split directly on frame metadata.

Usage

```
split_animation(animation = last_animation(), by)
```

Arguments

animation	The animation to extract metadata from. Defaults to the last rendered animation
by	An unquoted expression to be evaluated in the context of the frame metadata. The result must be of equal length to the number of frames in the animation and define a grouping

Value

Depending on the output type of the renderer used to produce the animation. Often a list with elements referencing the chunks of the animation. that can then be saved individually.

transition_components *Transition individual components through their own lifecycle*

Description

This transition allows individual visual components to define their own "life-cycle". This means that the final animation will not have any common "state" and "transition" phase as any component can be moving or static at any point in time.

Usage

```
transition_components(time, range = NULL, enter_length = NULL,
  exit_length = NULL, id)
```

Arguments

time	The unquoted name of the column holding the time for each state of the components
range	The range the animation should span. Defaults to the range of time plus enter and exit length
enter_length, exit_length	How long time should be spend on enter and exit transitions. Defaults to 0
id	Deprecated

Label variables

transition_components makes the following variables available for string literal interpretation, in addition to the general ones provided by [animate\(\)](#):

- **frame_time** gives the time that the current frame corresponds to

Object permanence

`transition_components` uses the group aesthetic of each layer to identify which rows in the input data correspond to the same graphic element and will therefore define stages in time that the element will animate through. The group aesthetic, if not set, will be calculated from the interaction of all discrete aesthetics in the layer (excluding `label`), so it is often better to set it explicitly when animating, to make sure your data is interpreted in the right way. If the group aesthetic is not set, and no discrete aesthetics exists then all rows will have the same group.

Computed Variables

It is possible to use variables calculated by the statistic to define the transition. Simply inclose the variable in `stat()` in the same way as when using computed variables in aesthetics.

See Also

Other transitions: [transition_events](#), [transition_filter](#), [transition_layers](#), [transition_manual](#), [transition_null](#), [transition_reveal](#), [transition_states](#), [transition_time](#)

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(
  x = runif(10),
  y = runif(10),
  size = sample(1:3, 10, TRUE),
  time = c(1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10),
  id = rep(1:2, each = 5)
)

anim <- ggplot(data, aes(x, y, group = id, size = size)) +
  geom_point() +
  transition_components(time)

# By default the time range is set to the range of the time variable (plus
# any enter and exit length), but this can be overwritten
anim2 <- ggplot(data, aes(x, y, group = id, size = size)) +
  geom_point() +
  transition_components(time, range = c(4, 8))

# If you are using any enter/exit functions you need to give them some time
anim3 <- ggplot(data, aes(x, y, group = id, size = size)) +
  geom_point() +
  transition_components(time, enter_length = 2, exit_length = 2) +
  enter_grow() +
  exit_fade()
```

transition_events *Transition individual events in and out*

Description

This transition treats each visual element as an event in time and allows you to control the duration and enter/exit length individually for each event.

Usage

```
transition_events(start, end = NULL, range = NULL,  
  enter_length = NULL, exit_length = NULL)
```

Arguments

`start, end` The unquoted expression giving the start and end time of each event. If ends NULL the event will be treated as having no duration.

`range` The range the animation should span. Defaults to the range of the events from they enter to they have exited.

`enter_length, exit_length`
 The unquoted expression giving the length to be used for enter and exit for each event.

Label variables

`transition_components` makes the following variables available for string literal interpretation, in addition to the general ones provided by [animate\(\)](#):

- `frame_time` gives the time that the current frame corresponds to

Object permanence

`transition_events` does not link rows across data to the same graphic element, so elements will be defined uniquely by each row and its specific start, end, enter and exit.

Computed Variables

It is possible to use variables calculated by the statistic to define the transition. Simply inclose the variable in `stat()` in the same way as when using computed variables in aesthetics.

See Also

Other transitions: [transition_components](#), [transition_filter](#), [transition_layers](#), [transition_manual](#), [transition_null](#), [transition_reveal](#), [transition_states](#), [transition_time](#)

Examples

```

data <- data.frame(
  x = 1:10,
  y = runif(10),
  begin = runif(10, 1, 100),
  length = runif(10, 5, 20),
  enter = runif(10, 5, 10),
  exit = runif(10, 5, 10)
)

anim <- ggplot(data, aes(x, y)) +
  geom_col() +
  transition_events(start = begin,
                   end = begin + length,
                   enter_length = enter,
                   exit_length = exit) +
  enter_grow() +
  exit_drift(x_mod = 11) +
  exit_fade()

```

transition_filter	<i>Transition between different filters</i>
-------------------	---

Description

This transition allows you to transition between a range of filtering conditions. The conditions are expressed as logical statements and rows in the data will be retained if the statement evaluates to TRUE. It is possible to keep filtered data on display by setting `keep = TRUE` which will let data be retained as the result of the exit function. Note that if data is kept the enter function will have no effect.

Usage

```

transition_filter(transition_length = 1, filter_length = 1, ...,
  wrap = TRUE, keep = FALSE)

```

Arguments

transition_length	The relative length of the transition. Will be recycled to match the number of states in the data
filter_length	The relative length of the pause at the states. Will be recycled to match the number of states in the data
...	A number of expressions to be evaluated in the context of the layer data, returning a logical vector. If the expressions are named, the name will be available as a frame variable.
wrap	Should the animation <i>wrap-around</i> ? If TRUE the last filter will be transitioned into the first.

`keep` Should rows that evaluates to FALSE be kept in the data as it looks after exit has been applied

Label variables

`transition_filter` makes the following variables available for string literal interpretation, in addition to the general ones provided by `animate()`:

- **transitioning** is a boolean indicating whether the frame is part of the transitioning phase
- **previous_filter** The name of the last filter the animation was at
- **closest_filter** The name of the filter closest to this frame
- **next_filter** The name of the next filter the animation will be part of
- **previous_expression** The expression of the last filter the animation was at
- **closest_expression** The expression of the filter closest to this frame
- **next_expression** The expression of the next filter the animation will be part of

Object permanence

`transition_filter` does not link rows across data to the same graphic element, so elements will be defined uniquely by each row. If `keep = TRUE` the rows not matching the conditions of a filter is not removed from the plot after the exit animation, and a possible subsequent enter will begin from the state they were left in, rather than enter anew from the state defined by the enter function.

Computed Variables

It is possible to use variables calculated by the statistic to define the transition. Simply inclose the variable in `stat()` in the same way as when using computed variables in aesthetics.

See Also

Other transitions: [transition_components](#), [transition_events](#), [transition_layers](#), [transition_manual](#), [transition_null](#), [transition_reveal](#), [transition_states](#), [transition_time](#)

Examples

```
anim <- ggplot(iris, aes(Petal.Width, Petal.Length, colour = Species)) +
  geom_point() +
  transition_filter(
    transition_length = 2,
    filter_length = 1,
    Setosa = Species == 'setosa',
    Long = Petal.Length > 4,
    Wide = Petal.Width > 2
  ) +
  ggtitle(
    'Filter: {closest_filter}',
    subtitle = '{closest_expression}'
  ) +
  enter_fade() +
```

```

    exit_fly(y_loc = 0)

# Setting `keep = TRUE` allows you to keep the culled data on display. Only
# exit functions will be used in that case (as elements enters from the
# result of the exit function)
anim2 <- ggplot(iris, aes(Petal.Width, Petal.Length, colour = Species)) +
  geom_point() +
  transition_filter(
    transition_length = 2,
    filter_length = 1,
    Setosa = Species == 'setosa',
    Long = Petal.Length > 4,
    Wide = Petal.Width > 2,
    keep = TRUE
  ) +
  ggtitle(
    'Filter: {closest_filter}',
    subtitle = '{closest_expression}'
  ) +
  exit_recolour(colour = 'grey') +
  exit_shrink(size = 0.5)

```

transition_layers *Build up a plot, layer by layer*

Description

This transition gradually adds layers to the plot in the order they have been defined. By default prior layers are kept for the remainder of the animation, but they can also be set to be removed as the next layer enters.

Usage

```

transition_layers(layer_length = 1, transition_length = 1,
  keep_layers = TRUE, from_blank = TRUE, layer_order = NULL,
  layer_names = NULL)

```

Arguments

layer_length	The proportional time to pause at each layer before a new one enters
transition_length	The proportional time to use for the entrance of a new layer
keep_layers	Either an integer indicating for how many following layers the layers should stay on screen or a logical. In the case of the later, TRUE will mean keep the layer for the remainder of the animation (equivalent to setting it to Inf) and FALSE will mean to transition the layer out as the next layer enters.
from_blank	Should the first layer transition in or be present on the onset of the animation

layer_order	An alternative order the layers should appear in (default to using the stacking order). All other arguments that references the layers index in some way refers to this order.
layer_names	A character vector of names for each layers, to be used when interpreting label literals

Label variables

transition_layers makes the following variables available for string literal interpretation, in addition to the general ones provided by [animate\(\)](#):

- **transitioning** is a boolean indicating whether the frame is part of the transitioning phase
- **previous_layer** The name of the last layer the animation was showing
- **closest_layer** The name of the layer the animation is closest to showing
- **next_layer** The name of the next layer the animation will show
- **nlayers** The total number of layers

Object permanence

transition_layer does not link rows across data to the same graphic element, so elements will be defined uniquely by each row and the enter and exit of the layer it belongs to.

See Also

Other transitions: [transition_components](#), [transition_events](#), [transition_filter](#), [transition_manual](#), [transition_null](#), [transition_reveal](#), [transition_states](#), [transition_time](#)

Examples

```
# Default is to use layer order and keep layers for duration of animation
anim <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, disp)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(colour = 'grey', se = FALSE) +
  geom_smooth(aes(colour = factor(gear))) +
  transition_layers(layer_length = 1, transition_length = 2) +
  enter_fade() + enter_grow()

# Start with the first layer already present
anim1 <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, disp)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(colour = 'grey', se = FALSE) +
  geom_smooth(aes(colour = factor(gear))) +
  transition_layers(layer_length = 1, transition_length = 2,
    from_blank = FALSE) +
  enter_fade() + enter_grow()

# Change the order of the layers
anim2 <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, disp)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(colour = 'grey', se = FALSE) +
```



```

geom_smooth(aes(colour = factor(gear))) +
transition_layers(layer_length = 1, transition_length = 2,
                  from_blank = FALSE, layer_order = c(3, 1, 2)) +
enter_fade() + enter_grow()

# Keep layer 1 for the whole animation, but remove the 2nd layer as the 3rd
# enters
anim3 <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(mpg, disp)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(colour = 'grey', se = FALSE) +
  geom_smooth(aes(colour = factor(gear))) +
  transition_layers(layer_length = 1, transition_length = 2,
                  from_blank = FALSE, keep_layers = c(Inf, 0, 0)) +
  enter_fade() + enter_grow() +
  exit_fade() + exit_shrink()

```

transition_manual *Create an animation by specifying the frame membership directly*

Description

This transition allows you to map a variable in your data to a specific frame in the animation. No tweening of data will be made and the number of frames in the animation will be decided by the number of levels in the frame variable.

Usage

```
transition_manual(frames, ..., cumulative = FALSE)
```

Arguments

frames	The unquoted name of the column holding the frame membership.
...	Additional variables
cumulative	Keep data from previous frames as part of the current frame data

Label variables

transition_states makes the following variables available for string literal interpretation, in addition to the general ones provided by [animate\(\)](#):

- **previous_frame** The name of the last frame the animation was at
- **current_frame** The name of the current frame
- **next_frame** The name of the next frame in the animation

Object permanence

transition_manual does not link rows across data to the same graphic element. Every frame is a discrete state and no animation between the states is done.

Computed Variables

It is possible to use variables calculated by the statistic to define the transition. Simply inclose the variable in `stat()` in the same way as when using computed variables in aesthetics.

See Also

Other transitions: [transition_components](#), [transition_events](#), [transition_filter](#), [transition_layers](#), [transition_null](#), [transition_reveal](#), [transition_states](#), [transition_time](#)

Examples

```
anim <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(factor(gear), mpg)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  transition_manual(gear)

# Using `cumulative = TRUE` to keep data from older frames
anim2 <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(factor(gear), mpg)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  transition_manual(gear, cumulative = TRUE)

# Use `factor()` to set the order of the frames
anim3 <- ggplot(mtcars, aes(factor(gear), mpg)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  transition_manual(factor(gear, levels = c('4', '3', '5')))
```

transition_null	<i>Keep all data constant across the animation</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Keep all data constant across the animation

Usage

```
transition_null()
```

See Also

Other transitions: [transition_components](#), [transition_events](#), [transition_filter](#), [transition_layers](#), [transition_manual](#), [transition_reveal](#), [transition_states](#), [transition_time](#)

transition_reveal	<i>Reveal data along a given dimension</i>
-------------------	--

Description

This transition allows you to let data gradually appear, based on a given time dimension. In contrast to e.g. `transition_time()` `transition_reveal()` calculates intermediary values at exact positions instead of coercing raw values into the closest frame. It further keeps old data for path and polygon type layers so that they are gradually build up instead of being a set of disconnected segments as will happen when using `transition_time()` and `shadow_mark()` together.

Usage

```
transition_reveal(along, range = NULL, keep_last = TRUE, id)
```

Arguments

<code>along</code>	An unquoted expression giving the dimension to tween along. For a gradually revealing time series this should be set to the same as the <code>x</code> aesthetic.
<code>range</code>	The time range to animate. If <code>NULL</code> it will be set to the range of <code>along</code>
<code>keep_last</code>	For non-path/polygon layers should the last row be kept for subsequent frames.
<code>id</code>	Deprecated

Label variables

`transition_along` makes the following variables available for string literal interpretation, in addition to the general ones provided by `animate()`:

- **`frame_along`** gives the position on the `along`-dimension that the current frame corresponds to

Object permanence

`transition_reveal` uses the `group` aesthetic of each layer to identify which rows in the input data correspond to the same graphic element and will therefore define a a whole to be revealed over the animation. The `group` aesthetic, if not set, will be calculated from the interaction of all discrete aesthetics in the layer (excluding `label`), so it is often better to set it explicitly when animating, to make sure your data is interpreted in the right way. If the `group` aesthetic is not set, and no discrete aesthetics exists then all rows will have the same group.

Computed Variables

It is possible to use variables calculated by the statistic to define the transition. Simply inclose the variable in `stat()` in the same way as when using computed variables in aesthetics.

See Also

Other transitions: [transition_components](#), [transition_events](#), [transition_filter](#), [transition_layers](#), [transition_manual](#), [transition_null](#), [transition_states](#), [transition_time](#)

Examples

```
anim <- ggplot(airquality, aes(Day, Temp, group = Month)) +
  geom_line() +
  transition_reveal(Day)

# Non-paths will only show the current position, not the history
anim1 <- ggplot(airquality, aes(Day, Temp, group = Month)) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_point(colour = 'red', size = 3) +
  transition_reveal(Day)

# Points can be kept by giving them a unique group and set `keep = TRUE` (the
# default)
anim2 <- ggplot(airquality, aes(Day, Temp, group = Month)) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_point(aes(group = seq_along(Day))) +
  geom_point(colour = 'red', size = 3) +
  transition_reveal(Day)
```

transition_states *Transition between several distinct stages of the data*

Description

This transition splits your data into multiple states based on the levels in a given column, much like `ggplot2::facet_wrap()` splits up the data in multiple panels. It then tweens between the defined states and pauses at each state. Layers with data without the specified column will be kept constant during the animation (again, mimicking `facet_wrap`).

Usage

```
transition_states(states, transition_length = 1, state_length = 1,
  wrap = TRUE)
```

Arguments

states	The unquoted name of the column holding the state levels in the data.
transition_length	The relative length of the transition. Will be recycled to match the number of states in the data
state_length	The relative length of the pause at the states. Will be recycled to match the number of states in the data
wrap	Should the animation <i>wrap-around</i> ? If TRUE the last state will be transitioned into the first.

Label variables

transition_states makes the following variables available for string literal interpretation, in addition to the general ones provided by `animate()`:

- **transitioning** is a boolean indicating whether the frame is part of the transitioning phase
- **previous_state** The name of the last state the animation was at
- **closest_state** The name of the state closest to this frame
- **next_state** The name of the next state the animation will be part of

Object permanence

transition_states uses the group aesthetic of each layer to identify which rows in the input data correspond to the same graphic element and will therefore define which elements will turn into each other between states. The group aesthetic, if not set, will be calculated from the interaction of all discrete aesthetics in the layer (excluding `label`), so it is often better to set it explicitly when animating, to make sure your data is interpreted in the right way. If the group aesthetic is not set, and no discrete aesthetics exists then all rows will have the same group. If the group aesthetic is not unique in each state, then rows will be matched first by group and then by index. Unmatched rows will appear/disappear, potentially using an `enter` or `exit` function.

Computed Variables

It is possible to use variables calculated by the statistic to define the transition. Simply inclose the variable in `stat()` in the same way as when using computed variables in aesthetics.

See Also

Other transitions: [transition_components](#), [transition_events](#), [transition_filter](#), [transition_layers](#), [transition_manual](#), [transition_null](#), [transition_reveal](#), [transition_time](#)

Examples

```
anim <- ggplot(iris, aes(Sepal.Width, Petal.Width)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(title = "{closest_state}") +
  transition_states(Species, transition_length = 3, state_length = 1)

# Use a unique group to avoid matching graphic elements
iris$group <- seq_len(nrow(iris))
anim1 <- ggplot(iris, aes(Sepal.Width, Petal.Width, group = group)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(title = "{closest_state}") +
  transition_states(Species, transition_length = 3, state_length = 1) +
  enter_fade() +
  exit_fade()

# Set `wrap = FALSE` to avoid transitioning the last state to the first
anim2 <- ggplot(iris, aes(Sepal.Width, Petal.Width)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(title = "{closest_state}") +
```

```
transition_states(Species, transition_length = 3, state_length = 1,
                 wrap = FALSE)
```

transition_time	<i>Transition through distinct states in time</i>
-----------------	---

Description

This is a variant of `transition_states()` that is intended for data where the states are representing specific point in time. The transition length between the states will be set to correspond to the actual time difference between them.

Usage

```
transition_time(time, range = NULL)
```

Arguments

time	An unquoted expression giving the time, and thus state membership, of each observation.
range	The time range to animate. If NULL it will be set to the range of time

Label variables

`transition_time` makes the following variables available for string literal interpretation, in addition to the general ones provided by `animate()`:

- **frame_time** gives the time that the current frame corresponds to

Object permanence

`transition_time` uses the group aesthetic of each layer to identify which rows in the input data correspond to the same graphic element and will therefore define which elements will turn into each other between time points. The group aesthetic, if not set, will be calculated from the interaction of all discrete aesthetics in the layer (excluding `label`), so it is often better to set it explicitly when animating, to make sure your data is interpreted in the right way. If the group aesthetic is not set, and no discrete aesthetics exists then all rows will have the same group. If the group aesthetic is not unique in each state, then rows will be matched first by group and then by index. Unmatched rows will appear/disappear, potentially using an enter or exit function.

Computed Variables

It is possible to use variables calculated by the statistic to define the transition. Simply inclose the variable in `stat()` in the same way as when using computed variables in aesthetics.

See Also

Other transitions: [transition_components](#), [transition_events](#), [transition_filter](#), [transition_layers](#), [transition_manual](#), [transition_null](#), [transition_reveal](#), [transition_states](#)

Examples

```
anim <- ggplot(airquality, aes(Day, Temp)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = factor(Month))) +
  transition_time(Day)

# Removing a time point will prolong the tweening between neighbouring time
# points so the time dimension stays linear
airquality_missing <- airquality[airquality$Day <= 10 | airquality$Day >= 20, ]
anim1 <- ggplot(airquality_missing, aes(Day, Temp)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = factor(Month))) +
  transition_time(Day)

# Range can be constrained if needed
anim2 <- ggplot(airquality, aes(Day, Temp)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour = factor(Month))) +
  transition_time(Day, range = c(10L, 20L))

# The group aesthetic is used to connect elements
# No grouping
anim3 <- ggplot(airquality, aes(Day, Temp)) +
  geom_line() +
  transition_time(Month)

# Group by month
anim4 <- ggplot(airquality, aes(Day, Temp)) +
  geom_line(aes(group = Month)) +
  transition_time(Month) +
  enter_fade() +
  exit_fade()
```

view_follow

Let the view follow the data in each frame

Description

This view will set the panels to include the data present in the frame.

Usage

```
view_follow(fixed_x = FALSE, fixed_y = FALSE, exclude_layer = NULL,
  aspect_ratio = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>fixed_x</code> , <code>fixed_y</code>	Either a logical indicating if the dimension should not be modified by the view, or a numeric vector giving the lower and upper bounds of the dimension. For the latter, an NA value will be substituted for whatever is calculated by the view (e.g. <code>fixed_x = c(0, NA)</code>) will fix the minimum x value to 0 and let the view calculate the upper bound.
<code>exclude_layer</code>	Integer vector of layer indices that should be ignored when calculating the view
<code>aspect_ratio</code>	If the coord is fixed, ensure that the view matches the given aspect ratio. Will override anything given in <code>fixed_x/fixed_y</code>

See Also

Other views: [view_static](#), [view_step](#), [view_zoom](#)

Examples

```
anim <- ggplot(iris, aes(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(title = "{closest_state}") +
  transition_states(Species, transition_length = 4, state_length = 1) +
  view_follow()

# Fixing a dimension can be done in general
anim1 <- ggplot(iris, aes(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(title = "{closest_state}") +
  transition_states(Species, transition_length = 4, state_length = 1) +
  view_follow(fixed_x = TRUE)

# ...or just for one side of the range
anim1 <- ggplot(iris, aes(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(title = "{closest_state}") +
  transition_states(Species, transition_length = 4, state_length = 1) +
  view_follow(fixed_x = c(4, NA), fixed_y = c(2, NA))
```

view_static

Keep a fixed view that include all of the data

Description

This view keeps positional scales fixed across all frames

Usage

```
view_static()
```


See Also

Other views: [view_follow](#), [view_step](#), [view_zoom](#)

view_step	<i>Follow the data in steps</i>
-----------	---------------------------------

Description

This view is a bit like [view_follow\(\)](#) but will not match the data in each frame. Instead it will switch between being static and zoom to the range of the data. It is a great pairing with [transition_states\(\)](#) as it can move the view while the data is static and then be static while the data moves. The standard version will look at the data present in the calculated frames and set the ranges based on that, while the `_manual` version will allow you to define your own ranges.

Usage

```
view_step(pause_length = 1, step_length = 1, nsteps = NULL,
          look_ahead = pause_length, delay = 0, include = TRUE,
          ease = "cubic-in-out", wrap = TRUE, pause_first = FALSE,
          fixed_x = FALSE, fixed_y = FALSE, exclude_layer = NULL,
          aspect_ratio = 1)
```

```
view_step_manual(pause_length = 1, step_length = 1, xmin, xmax, ymin,
                 ymax, delay = 0, ease = "cubic-in-out", wrap = TRUE,
                 pause_first = FALSE, fixed_x = FALSE, fixed_y = FALSE,
                 exclude_layer = NULL, aspect_ratio = 1)
```

Arguments

pause_length	The relative length the view will be kept static. Will be recycled to match the number of steps
step_length	The relative length the view will use to transition to the new position. Will be recycled to match the number of steps
nsteps	The number of steps. If NULL it will be set to the max length of <code>pause_length</code> or <code>step_length</code>
look_ahead	A relative length to look ahead in the animation to get the new zoom area. Allow the view to zoom to where the data will be
delay	A relative length to switch the view back and forth relative to the actual frames. E.g. if delay is calculated to 5 frames, frame 6 will get the view intended for frame 1.
include	Should the steps include both the start and end frame range
ease	The easing function used for the step
wrap	As in transition_states() . Should the view wrap around and zoom back to the first state.

pause_first	Should the view start with a pause. The default is to start with a step so that it is aligned to the static period in <code>transition_states()</code>
fixed_x	Either a logical indicating if the dimension should not be modified by the view, or a numeric vector giving the lower and upper bounds of the dimension. For the latter, an NA value will be substituted for whatever is calculated by the view (e.g. <code>fixed_x = c(0,NA)</code>) will fix the minimum x value to 0 and let the view calculate the upper bound.
fixed_y	Either a logical indicating if the dimension should not be modified by the view, or a numeric vector giving the lower and upper bounds of the dimension. For the latter, an NA value will be substituted for whatever is calculated by the view (e.g. <code>fixed_x = c(0,NA)</code>) will fix the minimum x value to 0 and let the view calculate the upper bound.
exclude_layer	Integer vector of layer indices that should be ignored when calculating the view
aspect_ratio	If the coord is fixed, ensure that the view matches the given aspect ratio. Will override anything given in <code>fixed_x/fixed_y</code>
xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax	Vectors of even length defining the boundaries of the different views to go through

See Also

Other views: [view_follow](#), [view_static](#), [view_zoom](#)

Examples

```
anim <- ggplot(iris, aes(Petal.Length, Petal.Width)) +
  geom_point() +
  transition_states(Species, transition_length = 2, state_length = 1) +
  view_step(pause_length = 2, step_length = 1, nsteps = 3)

# Default is to include the data from the two states you're stepping between
# but this can be turned off
anim <- ggplot(iris, aes(Petal.Length, Petal.Width)) +
  geom_point() +
  transition_states(Species, transition_length = 2, state_length = 1) +
  view_step(pause_length = 2, step_length = 1, nsteps = 3, include = FALSE)

# Default is to work off-beat of transition_states so that view changes while
# data is static. Setting pause_first=TRUE changes this
anim <- ggplot(iris, aes(Petal.Length, Petal.Width)) +
  geom_point() +
  transition_states(Species, transition_length = 2, state_length = 1) +
  view_step(pause_length = 1, step_length = 2, nsteps = 3, pause_first = TRUE)

# If the transition doesn't wrap, then the view shouldn't either
anim <- ggplot(iris, aes(Petal.Length, Petal.Width)) +
  geom_point() +
  transition_states(Species, transition_length = 2, state_length = 1, wrap = FALSE) +
  view_step(pause_length = 2, step_length = 1, nsteps = 3, wrap = FALSE)
```

view_zoom

*Pan and zoom smoothly between different states***Description**

This view is in many ways equivalent to `view_step()` and `view_step_manual()` but instead of simply tweening the bounding box of each view it implement the smooth zoom and pan technique developed by Reach & North (2018). It gradually zooms out and then in during the pan to allow a smooth transition of the view. As with `view_step()` the standard version will look at the data present in the calculated frames and set the ranges based on that, while the `_manual` version will allow you to define your own ranges to zoom between.

Usage

```
view_zoom(pause_length = 1, step_length = 1, nsteps = NULL,
  look_ahead = 0, delay = 0, include = FALSE, pan_zoom = 0,
  ease = "sine-in-out", wrap = TRUE, pause_first = TRUE,
  fixed_x = FALSE, fixed_y = FALSE, exclude_layer = NULL,
  aspect_ratio = 1)
```

```
view_zoom_manual(pause_length = 1, step_length = 1, xmin, xmax, ymin,
  ymax, delay = 0, pan_zoom = 0, ease = "sine-in-out", wrap = TRUE,
  pause_first = TRUE, fixed_x = FALSE, fixed_y = FALSE,
  exclude_layer = NULL, aspect_ratio = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>pause_length</code>	The relative length the view will be kept static. Will be recycled to match the number of steps
<code>step_length</code>	The relative length the view will use to transition to the new position. Will be recycled to match the number of steps
<code>nsteps</code>	The number of steps. If <code>NULL</code> it will be set to the max length of <code>pause_length</code> or <code>step_length</code>
<code>look_ahead</code>	A relative length to look ahead in the animation to get the new zoom area. Allow the view to zoom to where the data will be
<code>delay</code>	A relative length to switch the view back and forth relative to the actual frames. E.g. if delay is calculated to 5 frames, frame 6 will get the view intended for frame 1.
<code>include</code>	Should the steps include both the start and end frame range
<code>pan_zoom</code>	The tradeoff between pan- and zoom-induced movement. Negative values will value zoom over pan and positive values will value pan over zoom
<code>ease</code>	The easing function used for the step
<code>wrap</code>	As in <code>transition_states()</code> . Should the view wrap around and zoom back to the first state.

pause_first	Should the view start with a pause. The default is to start with a step so that it is aligned to the static period in <code>transition_states()</code>
fixed_x	Either a logical indicating if the dimension should not be modified by the view, or a numeric vector giving the lower and upper bounds of the dimension. For the latter, an NA value will be substituted for whatever is calculated by the view (e.g. <code>fixed_x = c(0,NA)</code>) will fix the minimum x value to 0 and let the view calculate the upper bound.
fixed_y	Either a logical indicating if the dimension should not be modified by the view, or a numeric vector giving the lower and upper bounds of the dimension. For the latter, an NA value will be substituted for whatever is calculated by the view (e.g. <code>fixed_x = c(0,NA)</code>) will fix the minimum x value to 0 and let the view calculate the upper bound.
exclude_layer	Integer vector of layer indices that should be ignored when calculating the view
aspect_ratio	If the coord is fixed, ensure that the view matches the given aspect ratio. Will override anything given in <code>fixed_x/fixed_y</code>
xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax	Vectors of even length defining the boundaries of the different views to go through

References

Reach, A., North, C. (2018) *Smooth, Efficient, and Interruptible Zooming and Panning*. IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics DOI:10.1109/TVCG.2018.2800013

See Also

Other views: [view_follow](#), [view_static](#), [view_step](#)

Examples

```
anim <- ggplot(iris, aes(Petal.Length, Petal.Width, colour = Species)) +
  geom_point() +
  transition_states(Species, transition_length = 2, state_length = 1) +
  shadow_mark(past = TRUE, future = TRUE, colour = 'grey') +
  view_zoom(pause_length = 1, step_length = 2, nsteps = 3)

# Use pan_zoom to change the relationship between pan- and zoom movement
# Mainly zooming
anim1 <- ggplot(iris, aes(Petal.Length, Petal.Width, colour = Species)) +
  geom_point() +
  transition_states(Species, transition_length = 2, state_length = 1) +
  shadow_mark(past = TRUE, future = TRUE, colour = 'grey') +
  view_zoom(pause_length = 1, step_length = 2, nsteps = 3, pan_zoom = -3)

# Mainly panning
anim2 <- ggplot(iris, aes(Petal.Length, Petal.Width, colour = Species)) +
  geom_point() +
  transition_states(Species, transition_length = 2, state_length = 1) +
  shadow_mark(past = TRUE, future = TRUE, colour = 'grey') +
```

```
view_zoom(pause_length = 1, step_length = 2, nsteps = 3, pan_zoom = -3)
```

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