

# Package ‘ggbrick’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Waffle Style Chart with a Brick Layout in 'ggplot2'

**Version** 0.3.2

**Maintainer** Daniel Oehm <danieloehm@gmail.com>

**Description** A new take on the bar chart. Similar to a waffle style chart but instead of squares the layout resembles a brick wall.

**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**Imports** ggplot2, dplyr, purrr, glue

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.2

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Author** Daniel Oehm [aut, cre]

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brick_row	<i>Brick row</i>
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**Description**

Brick row

**Usage**

```
brick_row(  
  layer,  
  bpl,  
  brick_height = 1,  
  brick_width = 2.5,  
  gap = 0.125,  
  width = 0.9,  
  .geom = "brick"  
)
```

**Arguments**

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| layer        | Brick layer.   |
| bpl          | Number of bricks in the layer.                           |
| brick_height | Brick height.  |
| brick_width  | Brick width.   |
| gap          | Gap between the bricks.                                  |
| width        | Column width   |
| .geom        | Geom type for layering. Either 'brick' or 'brick_waffle' |

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build_wall	<i>Build the wall</i>
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---

**Description**

Build the wall

**Usage**

```
build_wall(n_bricks, height, bpl, gap = NULL, width = 0.9)
```

**Arguments**

n_bricks	Number of bricks
height	Height of the wall.
bpl	Bricks per layer
gap	The space between bricks.
width	Column_width

---

build_wall_waffle	<i>Build the wall</i>
-------------------	-----------------------

---

**Description**

Build the wall

**Usage**

```
build_wall_waffle(n_bricks, height, bpl, gap = NULL, width = 0.9)
```

**Arguments**

n_bricks	Number of bricks
height	Height of the wall.
bpl	Bricks per layer
gap	The space between bricks.
width	Column width.

---

coord_brick	<i>Cartesian coordinates with fixed "aspect ratio"</i>
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**Description**

A fixed scale coordinate system forces a specified ratio similar to coord\_fixed. It holds the coordinates fixed at the right ratio to ensure each brick is of the right dimensions.

**Usage**

```
coord_brick(
  bricks_per_layer = 4,
  ratio = NULL,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  expand = TRUE,
  clip = "on",
  width = 0.9
)

coord_waffle(
  bricks_per_layer = 4,
  ratio = NULL,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  expand = TRUE,
  clip = "on",
  width = 0.9
)
```

**Arguments**

bricks_per_layer	Number of bricks per layer. Should match the bricks_per_layer specification in geom_brick. Default is 4.
ratio	aspect ratio, expressed as y / x
xlim, ylim	Limits for the x and y axes.
expand	If TRUE, the default, adds a small expansion factor to the limits to ensure that data and axes don't overlap. If FALSE, limits are taken exactly from the data or xlim/ylim.
clip	Should drawing be clipped to the extent of the plot panel? A setting of "on" (the default) means yes, and a setting of "off" means no. In most cases, the default of "on" should not be changed, as setting clip = "off" can cause unexpected results. It allows drawing of data points anywhere on the plot, including in the plot margins.
width	Column width. If using a different width in geom_brick use the same width here to ensure correct scaling.

**Value**

ggplot object

**Examples**

```
# ensures that the ranges of axes are equal to the specified ratio by
```

```
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)

# create a base plot
plt <- mpg %>%
  count(class, drv) %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_brick(aes(class, n, fill = drv), bricks_per_layer = 6)

# view the base plot
plt

# View the base plot with fixed coords
# Ensure `bricks_per_layer` matches the geom
plt %>%
  coord_brick(6)

# The same using `geom_waffle`
mpg %>%
  count(class, drv) %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_waffle(aes(class, n, fill = drv), bricks_per_layer = 6) +
  coord_waffle(6)
```

---

GeomBrick	<i>GeomBrick</i>
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---

**Description**

GeomBrick

**Usage**

GeomBrick

**Format**

An object of class GeomBrick (inherits from GeomRect, Geom, ggproto, gg) of length 6.

---

GeomBrick0	<i>GeomBrick</i>
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---

**Description**

GeomBrick

**Usage**

GeomBrick0

**Format**

An object of class GeomBrick0 (inherits from GeomBrick, GeomRect, Geom, ggproto, gg) of length 6.

---

GeomWaffle	<i>GeomBrick</i>
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---

**Description**

GeomBrick

**Usage**

GeomWaffle

**Format**

An object of class GeomWaffle (inherits from GeomRect, Geom, ggproto, gg) of length 6.

---

GeomWaffle0	<i>GeomBrick</i>
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---

**Description**

GeomBrick

**Usage**

GeomWaffle0

**Format**

An object of class GeomWaffle0 (inherits from GeomWaffle, GeomRect, Geom, ggproto, gg) of length 6.

---

half_brick_row	<i>half brick row</i>
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---

**Description**

half brick row

**Usage**

```
half_brick_row(
  layer,
  bpl,
  brick_height = 1,
  brick_width = 2.5,
  gap = 0.125,
  width = 0.9
)
```

**Arguments**

layer	Brick layer.
bpl	Number of bricks in the layer.
brick_height	Brick height.
brick_width	Brick width.
gap	Gap between the bricks.
width	Column_width

---

make_new_fill	<i>Fill</i>
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---

**Description**

Makes the vector for the fill aesthetic

**Usage**

```
make_new_fill(fill, n, val)
```

**Arguments**

fill	The fill vector.
n	Vector representing the number of bricks for the fill level.
val	Vector of length the same as fill of with 1 or 0.5 for whole or half bricks.

---

robust_random	<i>Robust random</i>
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---

**Description**

Ensures the half bricks are randomised in pairs to preserve the total

**Usage**

robust\_random(x, val)

**Arguments**

- |     |        |
|-----|--------|
| x   | x.     |
| val | Value. |

---

robust_round	<i>Robust round</i>
--------------	---------------------

---

**Description**

Robust round

**Usage**

robust\_round(x, N)

**Arguments**

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| x | Vector of values.         |
| N | Value to preserve sum to. |



---

stat_brick	<i>stat_brick</i>
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---

### Description

Creates a 'waffle' style chart with the aesthetic of a brick wall. Usage is similar to `geom_col` where you supply counts as the height of the bar. Each whole brick represents 1 unit. Two half bricks equal one whole brick. Where the count exceeds the number of brick layers, the number of bricks is scaled to retain the brick wall aesthetic.

### Usage

```
stat_brick(  
  mapping = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  geom = "rect",  
  position = "identity",  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  show.legend = NA,  
  inherit.aes = TRUE,  
  width = 0.9,  
  bricks_per_layer = 4,  
  type = "ordered",  
  gap = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

```
geom_brick(  
  mapping = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  stat = "brick",  
  position = "identity",  
  na.rm = FALSE,  
  show.legend = NA,  
  inherit.aes = TRUE,  
  bricks_per_layer = 4,  
  width = 0.9,  
  type = "ordered",  
  gap = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

```
geom_brick0(  
  mapping = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  stat = "brick",  
  position = "identity",
```

```

na.rm = FALSE,
show.legend = NA,
inherit.aes = TRUE,
bricks_per_layer = 4,
type = "ordered",
gap = 0,
width = 0.9,
...
)

```

## Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by <code>aes()</code> . If specified and <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> (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	<p>The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code>.</p> <p>A <code>data.frame</code>, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created.</p> <p>A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code>, and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code>).</p>
geom	Geom
position	Position adjustment, either as a string naming the adjustment (e.g. <code>"jitter"</code> to use <code>position_jitter</code> ), or the result of a call to a position adjustment function. Use the latter if you need to change the settings of the adjustment.
na.rm	If <code>FALSE</code> removes NAs from the data.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? <code>NA</code> , the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. <code>FALSE</code> never includes, and <code>TRUE</code> always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
inherit.aes	If <code>FALSE</code> , 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. <code>borders()</code> .
width	Column width. Default value is <code>0.9</code> .
bricks_per_layer	The number of bricks per layer. Default 4.
type	The type of fill ordering. one of <code>'ordered'</code> , <code>'random'</code> or <code>'soft_random'</code> , Default <code>'ordered'</code>
gap	The space between bricks.
...	Dots.
stat	The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, either as a ggproto Geom subclass or as a string naming the stat stripped of the <code>stat_</code> prefix (e.g. <code>"count"</code> rather than <code>"stat_count"</code> )

**Value**

ggplot object

**Aesthetics**

geom\_brick() understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **x**
- **y**
- alpha
- colour
- fill
- group
- linetype
- linewidth

**Examples**

```
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
mpg %>%
  count(class, drv) %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_brick(aes(class, n, fill = drv)) +
  coord_brick()
```

---

stat\_waffle

stat\_brick

---

**Description**

Creates a 'waffle' style chart with the aesthetic of a brick wall. Usage is similar to geom\_col where you supply counts as the height of the bar. Each whole brick represents 1 unit. Two half bricks equal one whole brick. Where the count exceeds the number of brick layers, the number of bricks is scaled to retain the brick wall aesthetic.

**Usage**

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

```

    bricks_per_layer = 4,
    type = "ordered",
    gap = NULL,
    width = 0.9,
    ...
)

geom_waffle(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "waffle",
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  bricks_per_layer = 4,
  type = "ordered",
  gap = NULL,
  width = 0.9,
  ...
)

geom_waffle0(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "waffle",
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  bricks_per_layer = 4,
  type = "ordered",
  gap = 0,
  width = 0.9,
  ...
)

```

## Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by <code>aes()</code> . If specified and <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> (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	<p>The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot()</code>.</p> <p>A <code>data.frame</code>, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify()</code> for which variables will be created.</p>

	A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. <code>~ head(.x, 10)</code> ).
<code>geom</code>	Geom
<code>position</code>	Position adjustment, either as a string naming the adjustment (e.g. <code>"jitter"</code> to use <code>position_jitter</code> ), or the result of a call to a position adjustment function. Use the latter if you need to change the settings of the adjustment.
<code>na.rm</code>	If <code>FALSE</code> removes NAs from the data.
<code>show.legend</code>	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? <code>NA</code> , the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. <code>FALSE</code> never includes, and <code>TRUE</code> always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
<code>inherit.aes</code>	If <code>FALSE</code> , 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. <code>borders()</code> .
<code>bricks_per_layer</code>	The number of bricks per layer. Default 4.
<code>type</code>	The type of fill ordering. one of <code>'ordered'</code> , <code>'random'</code> or <code>'soft_random'</code> , Default <code>'ordered'</code>
<code>gap</code>	The space between bricks.
<code>width</code>	Column width. Default 0.9.
<code>...</code>	Dots.
<code>stat</code>	The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, either as a ggproto Geom subclass or as a string naming the stat stripped of the <code>stat_</code> prefix (e.g. <code>"count"</code> rather than <code>"stat_count"</code> )

**Value**

ggplot object

**Aesthetics**

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

- **x**
- **y**
- alpha
- colour
- fill
- group
- linetype
- linewidth

**Examples**

```
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
mpg %>%
  count(class, drv) %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_waffle(aes(class, n, fill = drv)) +
  coord_waffle()
```

---

switch_pos	<i>Switch position for soft random</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

Switch position for soft random

**Usage**

```
switch_pos(x, n)
```

**Arguments**

x	Vector to switch values in.
n	Number to switch.

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