

Arguments

x

Categorical **variable(s)** to analyze. Can be a single variable, either within a data frame or as a vector in the users workspace, or multiple variables in a data frame such as designated with the [c](#) function, or an entire data frame. If not specified, then defaults to all non-numerical variables in the specified data frame, [d](#) by default.

To manage large category values, unless `break_x` is `FALSE`, any space in each category value is converted to new line for the corresponding axis label in the plot. To keep two (small) words on the same line, replace the space that separates them with a tilde, which displays as a blank for the corresponding axis label.

y

Numeric variable with a value for each level of the categorical variable with the value plotted proportional to the height of the corresponding bar. If specified for the original data table, then the corresponding `stat` parameter also must be set. If not specified, then its value is by default tabulated as the frequency of each category or joint category.

by

A second categorical variable to create a two-variable bar chart for each level of the numeric primary variable `y` on the *same* plot. A similar concept applies to the panels of a Trellis (facet) plot if `by1` is specified.

data

Optional data frame that contains the variables of interest. Can contain data from which frequencies or other statistics for a `y`-variable are computed, or can be a summary table that consists of two columns: the level of a categorical variable paired with the numeric value that determines the height of the corresponding bar.

rows

A logical expression that specifies a subset of rows of the data frame to analyze.

top

Retain only the specified first number of `x` values. Usually, applied to sorted output according to the value of the `sort` parameter, to retain either the specified largest or smallest values of the `x` categorical variable. If `by` is active, then the retention is based on the sum of the `by` variable for each level of `x`.

stat

Statistical transformation of the data for the y-axis across groups defined by the categorical variable(s), the data aggregation. Applicable values: `"sum"`, `"mean"`, `"sd"`, `"dev"` for mean deviations, `"min"`, `"median"`, and `"max"`.

stat_x

When no `y` variable is specified, either do the default count of each group or the proportion.