Stats An alternative way to build a layer

A stat builds new variables to plot (e.g., count, prop).

Visualize a stat by changing the default stat of a geom function, **geom_bar(stat="count")** or by using a stat function, **stat_count(geom="bar")**, which calls a default geom to make a layer (equivalent to a geom function). Use **..name..** syntax to map stat variables to aesthetics.

c + stat_bin(binwidth = 1, origin = 10**)**
x, y | ..count.., ..ncount.., ..density.., ..ndensity..

c + stat_count(width = 1**) x, y,** | ..count.., ..prop..

c + stat_density(adjust = 1, kernel = "gaussian"**)**
x, y, | ..count.., ..density.., ..scaled..

e + stat_bin_2d(bins = 30, drop = T**)**
x, y, fill | ..count.., ..density..

e + stat_bin_hex(bins=30**) x, y, fill** | ..count.., ..density..

e + stat_density_2d(contour = TRUE, n = 100**)**
x, y, color, size | ..level..

e + stat_ellipse(level = 0.95, segments = 51, type = "t"**)**

l + stat_contour(aes(z = z)**) x, y, z, order** | ..level..

l + stat_summary_hex(aes(z = z), bins = 30, fun = max**)**
x, y, z, fill | ..value..

l + stat_summary_2d(aes(z = z), bins = 30, fun = mean**)**
x, y, z, fill | ..value..

f + stat_boxplot(coef = 1.5**) x, y** | ..lower.., ..middle.., ..upper.., ..width.. , ..ymin.., ..ymax..

f + stat_ydensity(kernel = "gaussian", scale = "area"**) x, y** | ..density.., ..scaled.., ..count.., ..n.., ..violinwidth.., ..width..

e + stat_ecdf(n = 40**) x, y** | ..x.., ..y..

e + stat_quantile(quantiles = c(0.1, 0.9), formula = y ~ log(x), method = "rq"**) x, y** | ..quantile..

e + stat_smooth(method = "lm", formula = y ~ x, se=T, level=0.95**) x, y** | ..se.., ..x.., ..y.., ..ymin.., ..ymax..

ggplot() + stat_function(aes(x = -3:3), n = 99, fun = dnorm, args = list(sd=0.5)**) x** | ..x.., ..y..

e + stat_identity(na.rm = TRUE**)**

ggplot() + stat_qq(aes(sample=1:100), dist = qt, dparam=list(df=5)**) sample, x, y** | ..sample.., ..theoretical..

e + stat_sum() x, y, size | ..n.., ..prop..

e + stat_summary(fun.data = "mean_cl_boot"**)**

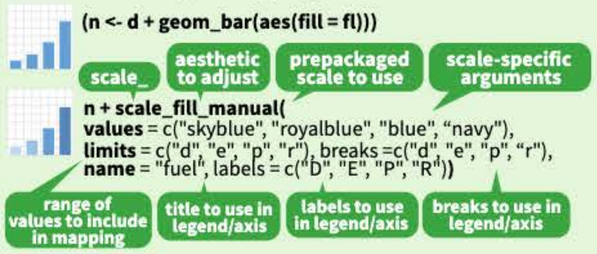
h + stat_summary_bin(fun.y = "mean", geom = "bar"**)**

e + stat_unique()

Scales

Scales map data values to the visual values of an aesthetic. To change a mapping, add a new scale.

(n <- d + geom_bar(aes(fill = fl)))



GENERAL PURPOSE SCALES

Use with most aesthetics

scale_*_continuous() - map cont' values to visual ones
scale_*_discrete() - map discrete values to visual ones
scale_*_identity() - use data values **as** visual ones
scale_*_manual(values = c()**)** - map discrete values to manually chosen visual ones
scale_*_date(date_labels = "%m/%d"), date_breaks = "2 weeks"**)** - treat data values as dates.
scale_*_datetime() - treat data x values as date times. Use same arguments as scale_x_date(). See ?strptime for label formats.

X & Y LOCATION SCALES

Use with x or y aesthetics (x shown here)

scale_x_log10() - Plot x on log10 scale
scale_x_reverse() - Reverse direction of x axis
scale_x_sqrt() - Plot x on square root scale

COLOR AND FILL SCALES (DISCRETE)

n <- d + geom_bar(aes(fill = fl)**)**

n + scale_fill_brewer(palette = "Blues"**)**
For palette choices:
RColorBrewer::display.brewer.all()

n + scale_fill_grey(start = 0.2, end = 0.8, na.value = "red"**)**

COLOR AND FILL SCALES (CONTINUOUS)

o <- c + geom_dotplot(aes(fill = ..x..))

o + scale_fill_distiller(palette = "Blues"**)**

o + scale_fill_gradient(low="red", high="yellow"**)**

o + scale_fill_gradient2(low="red", high="blue", mid = "white", midpoint = 25**)**

o + scale_fill_gradientn(colours=topo.colors(6)**)**
Also: rainbow(), heat.colors(), terrain.colors(), cm.colors(), RColorBrewer::brewer.pal()

SHAPE AND SIZE SCALES

p <- e + geom_point(aes(shape = fl, size = cyl))
p + scale_shape() + scale_size()
p + scale_shape_manual(values = c(3:7)**)**
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

p + scale_radius(range = c(1,6)**)**
p + scale_size_area(max_size = 6**)**

Coordinate Systems

r <- d + geom_bar()

r + coord_cartesian(xlim = c(0, 5)**)**
xlim, ylim
The default cartesian coordinate system

r + coord_fixed(ratio = 1/2**)**
ratio, xlim, ylim
Cartesian coordinates with fixed aspect ratio between x and y units

r + coord_flip()
xlim, ylim
Flipped Cartesian coordinates

r + coord_polar(theta = "x", direction=1 **)**
theta, start, direction
Polar coordinates

r + coord_trans(ytrans = "sqrt"**)**
xtrans, ytrans, limx, limy
Transformed cartesian coordinates. Set xtrans and ytrans to the name of a window function.

π + coord_quickmap()
π + coord_map(projection = "ortho", orientation=c(41, -74, 0)**)**projection, xlim, ylim
Map projections from the mapproj package (mercator (default), azequalarea, lagrange, etc.)

Position Adjustments

Position adjustments determine how to arrange geoms that would otherwise occupy the same space.

s <- ggplot(mpg, aes(fl, fill = drv))

s + geom_bar(position = "dodge")
Arrange elements side by side

s + geom_bar(position = "fill")
Stack elements on top of one another, normalize height

e + geom_point(position = "jitter")
Add random noise to X and Y position of each element to avoid overplotting

e + geom_label(position = "nudge")
Nudge labels away from points

s + geom_bar(position = "stack")
Stack elements on top of one another

Each position adjustment can be recast as a function with manual **width** and **height** arguments
s + geom_bar(position = position_dodge(width = 1))

Themes

r + theme_bw()
White background with grid lines

r + theme_gray()
Grey background (default theme)

r + theme_dark()
dark for contrast

r + theme_classic()

r + theme_light()

r + theme_linedraw()

r + theme_minimal()
Minimal themes

r + theme_void()
Empty theme

Faceting

Facets divide a plot into subplots based on the values of one or more discrete variables.

t <- ggplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy)) + geom_point()

t + facet_grid(cols = vars(fl))
facet into columns based on fl

t + facet_grid(rows = vars(year))
facet into rows based on year

t + facet_grid(rows = vars(year), cols = vars(fl))
facet into both rows and columns

t + facet_wrap(vars(fl))
wrap facets into a rectangular layout

Set **scales** to let axis limits vary across facets

t + facet_grid(rows = vars(drv), cols = vars(fl), scales = "free")
x and y axis limits adjust to individual facets
"free_x" - x axis limits adjust
"free_y" - y axis limits adjust

Set **labeller** to adjust facet labels

t + facet_grid(cols = vars(fl), labeller = label_both)

fl: c	fl: d	fl: e	fl: p	fl: r

t + facet_grid(rows = vars(fl), labeller = label_bquote(alpha ^ .(fl)**))**

α^c	α^d	α^e	α^p	α^r

Labels

t + labs(**x** = "New x axis label", **y** = "New y axis label", **title** ="Add a title above the plot", **subtitle** = "Add a subtitle below title", **caption** = "Add a caption below plot", **<AES>** = "New **<AES>** legend title"**)**

Use scale functions to update legend labels

t + annotate(geom = "text", x = 8, y = 9, label = "A"**)**
geom to place
manual values for geom's aesthetics

Legends

n + theme(legend.position = "bottom"**)**
Place legend at "bottom", "top", "left", or "right"

n + guides(fill = "none"**)**
Set legend type for each aesthetic: colorbar, legend, or none (no legend)

n + scale_fill_discrete(name = "Title", labels = c("A", "B", "C", "D", "E")**)**
Set legend title and labels with a scale function.

Zooming

Without clipping (preferred)

t + coord_cartesian(xlim = c(0, 100), ylim = c(10, 20)**)**

With clipping (removes unseen data points)

t + xlim(0, 100**) + ylim(**10, 20**)**

t + scale_x_continuous(limits = c(0, 100)**) + scale_y_continuous(**limits = c(0, 100)**)**