## Visualise!

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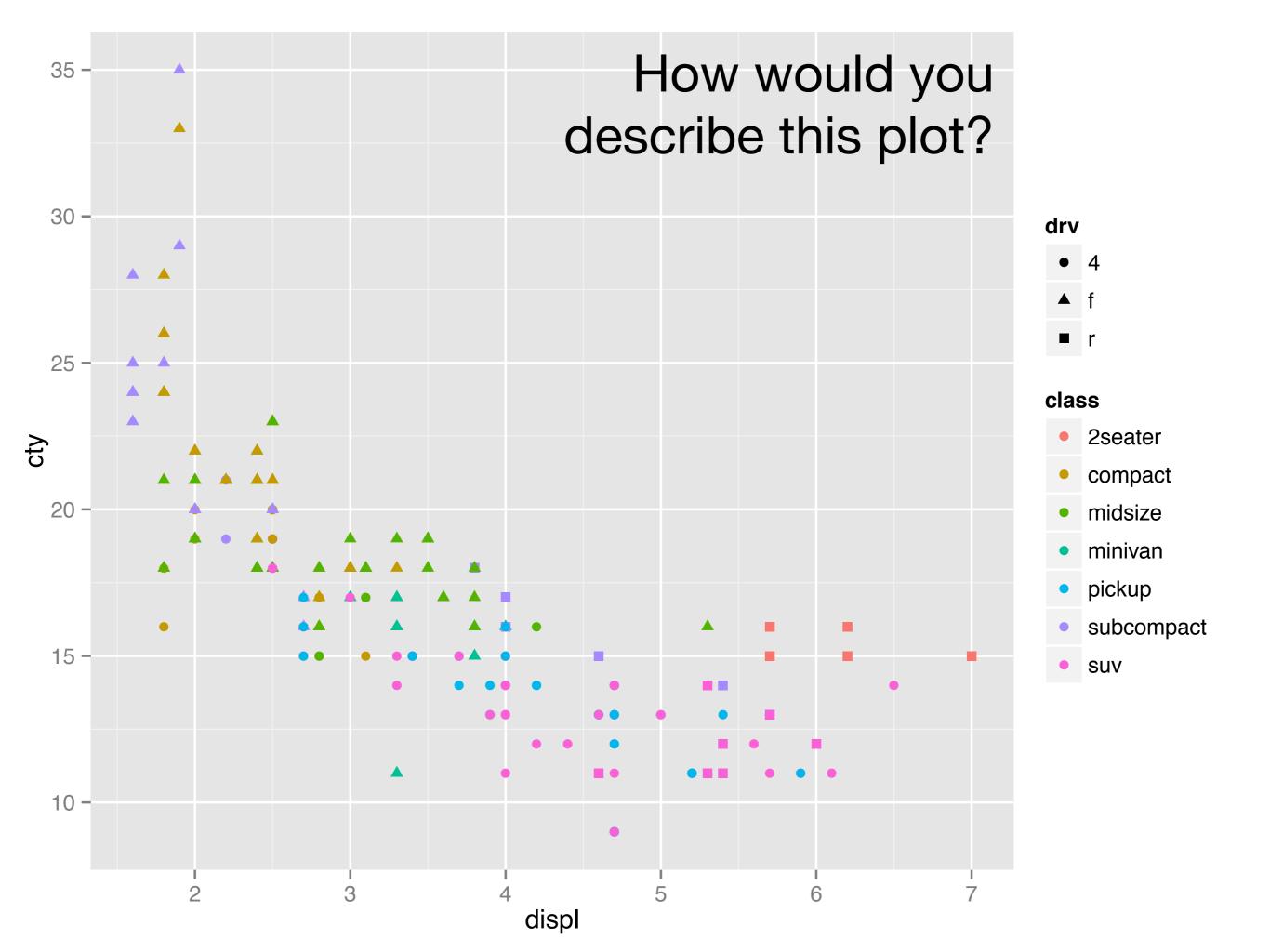
#### Outline

- Warmups
- Getting started
- Basic plots
- RStudio tips
- Where next

## Mainus

What is a plot?

What are the three most important types of plot?

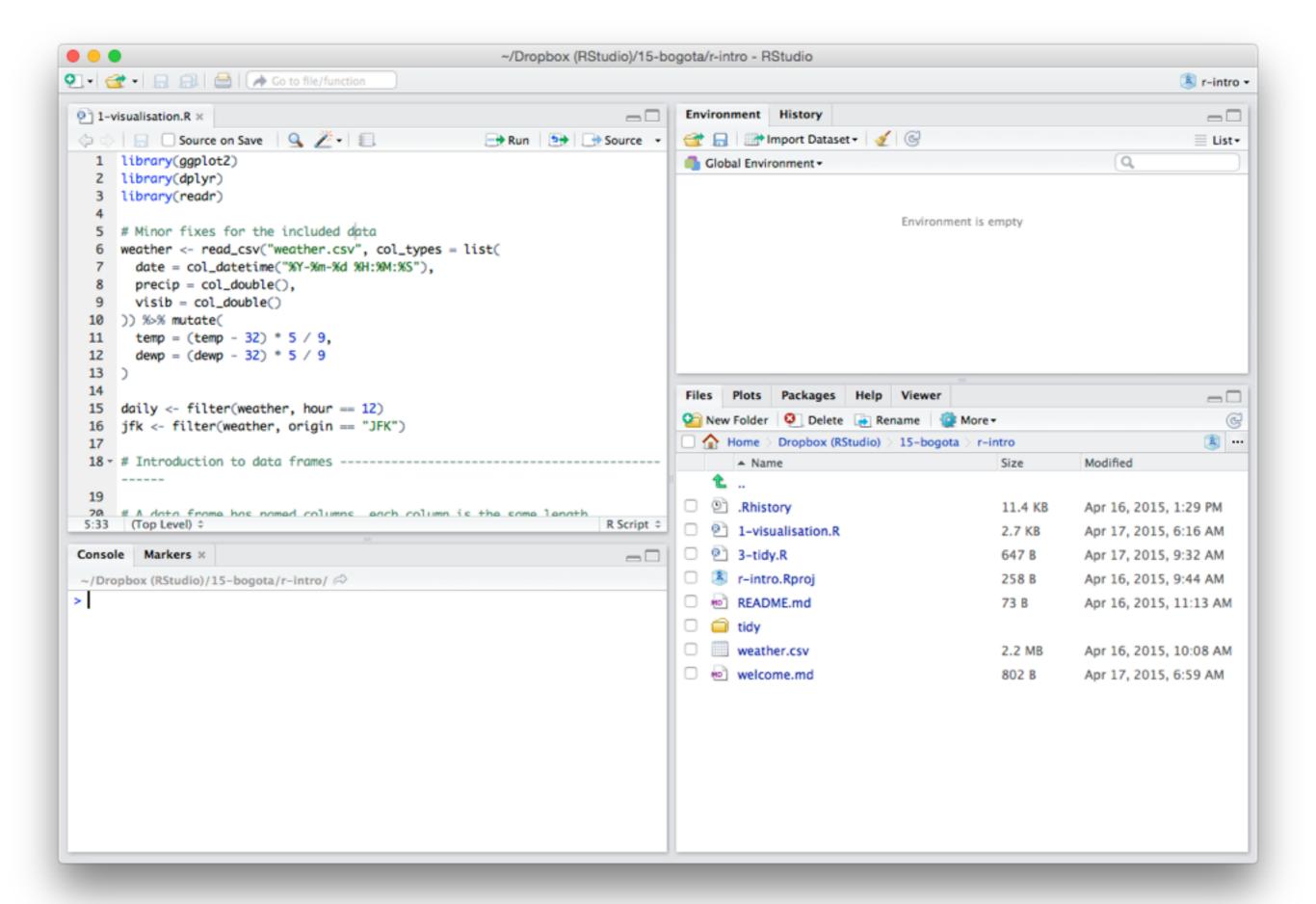


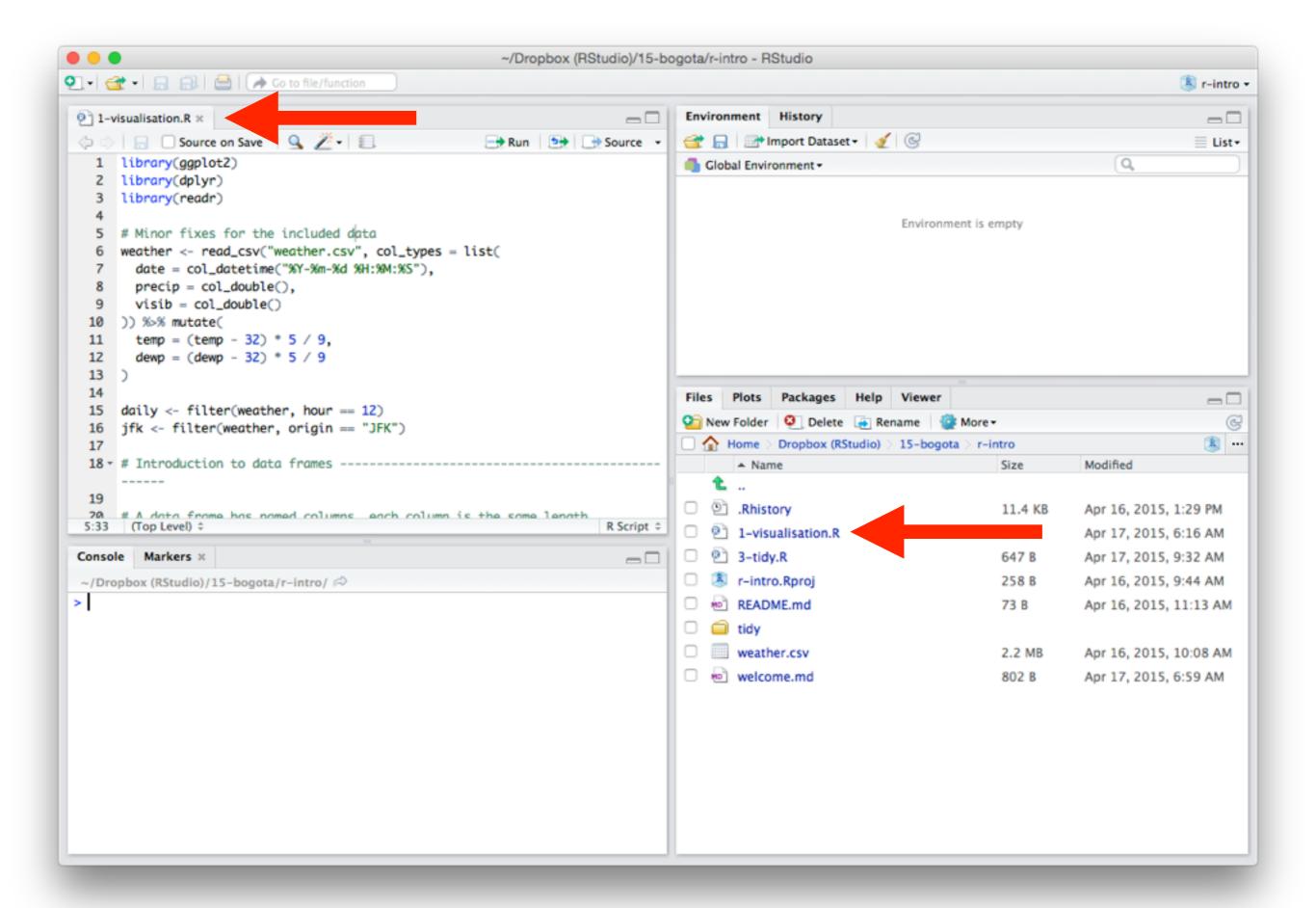
## Getting started

#### Open



code-data.Rproj





#### Advice

Most of the answers to quizzes are in the slides.

Use them if you get stuck, but always try first.

You learn much better if you have tried and failed first.

How do you load a package?

How do you install a package?

What's the difference?

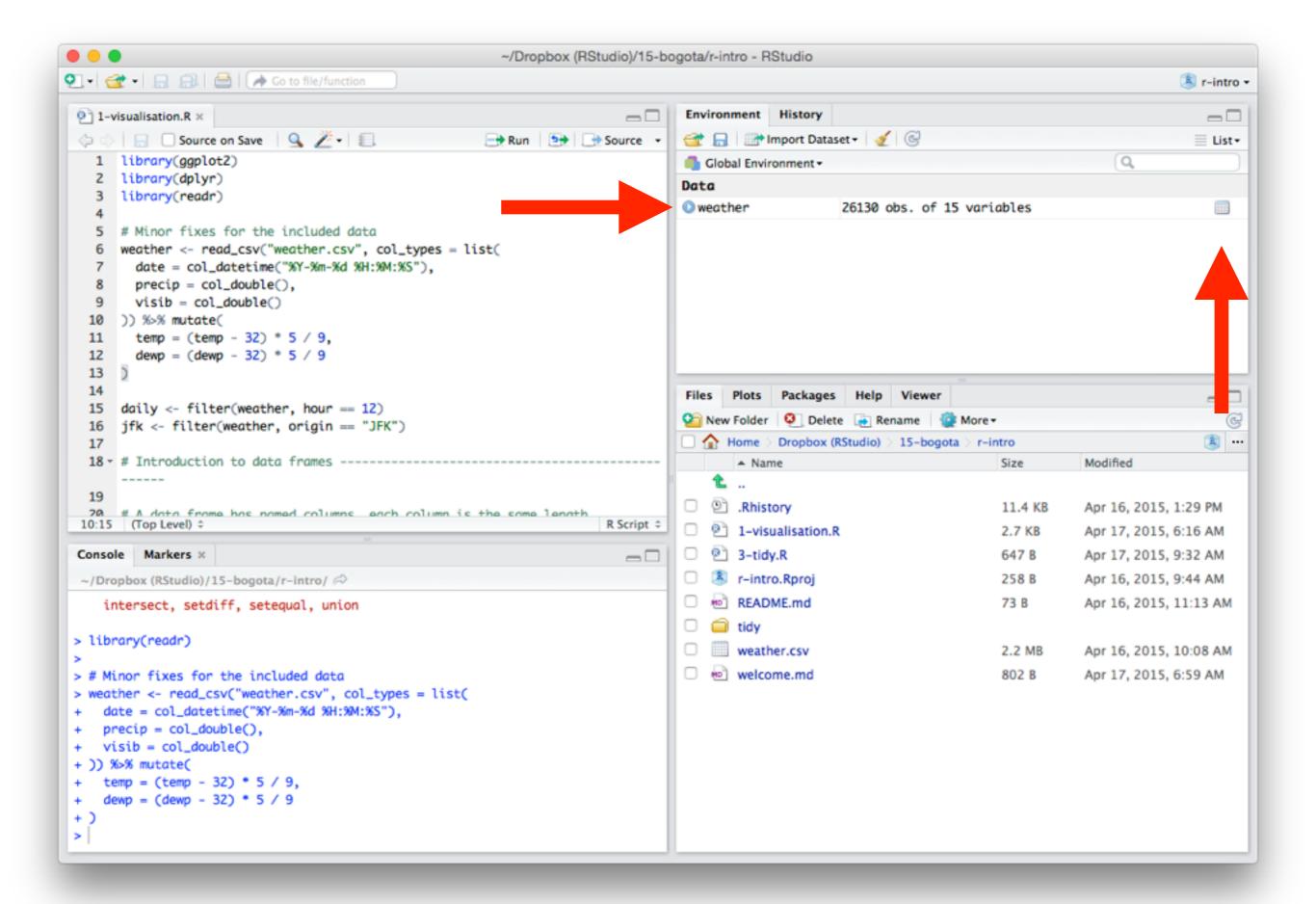
```
# library() makes a package available for use
library(readr)
library(ggplot2)
# If you're missing any of these packages you can
# install with:
install.packages(c("ggplot2", "readr"))
# You only need to install once per computer.
# You need to library() every time you start R.
```

```
# Load some data
```

```
weather <- read_csv("weather.csv", col_types = list(
   date = col_datetime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S"),
   precip = col_double(),
   visib = col_double()
)) %>% mutate(
   temp = (temp - 32) * 5 / 9,
   dewp = (dewp - 32) * 5 / 9
)
```

How can you see what's is this **data frame**?

Explore RStudio, and if you're familiar with R, share your expertise!



```
# Or in code
weather
View(weather)
str(weather)
# Hourly weather data for three New York City
# airports (we'll see them again later).
```

# View(weather) str(weather)

What do chr, int, num and POSIXct stand for?

Abbreviation	Meaning
int	Integer
num	Numeric (real number)
chr	Character
POSIXct	Date/time (don't ask!)
Factor	Categorical (fixed set of values)

We'll avoid

```
weather <- mutate(weather, origin = factor(origin))
str(weather)

# If you have factors, almost always best to
# convert to character. We'll talk more about
# this later
weather <- mutate(daily,
    origin = as.character(origin))</pre>
```

# Basic plots

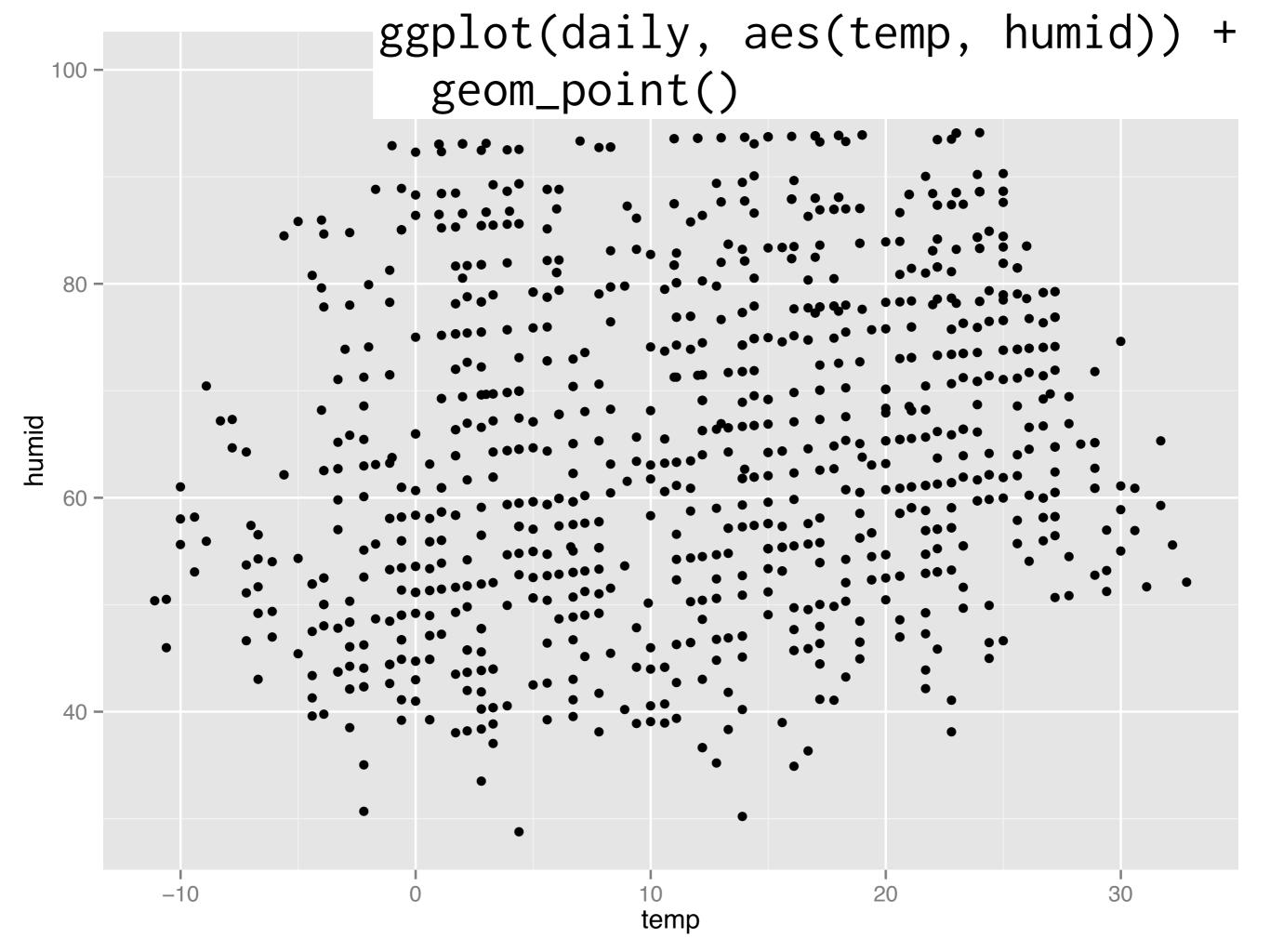
## Most important plots

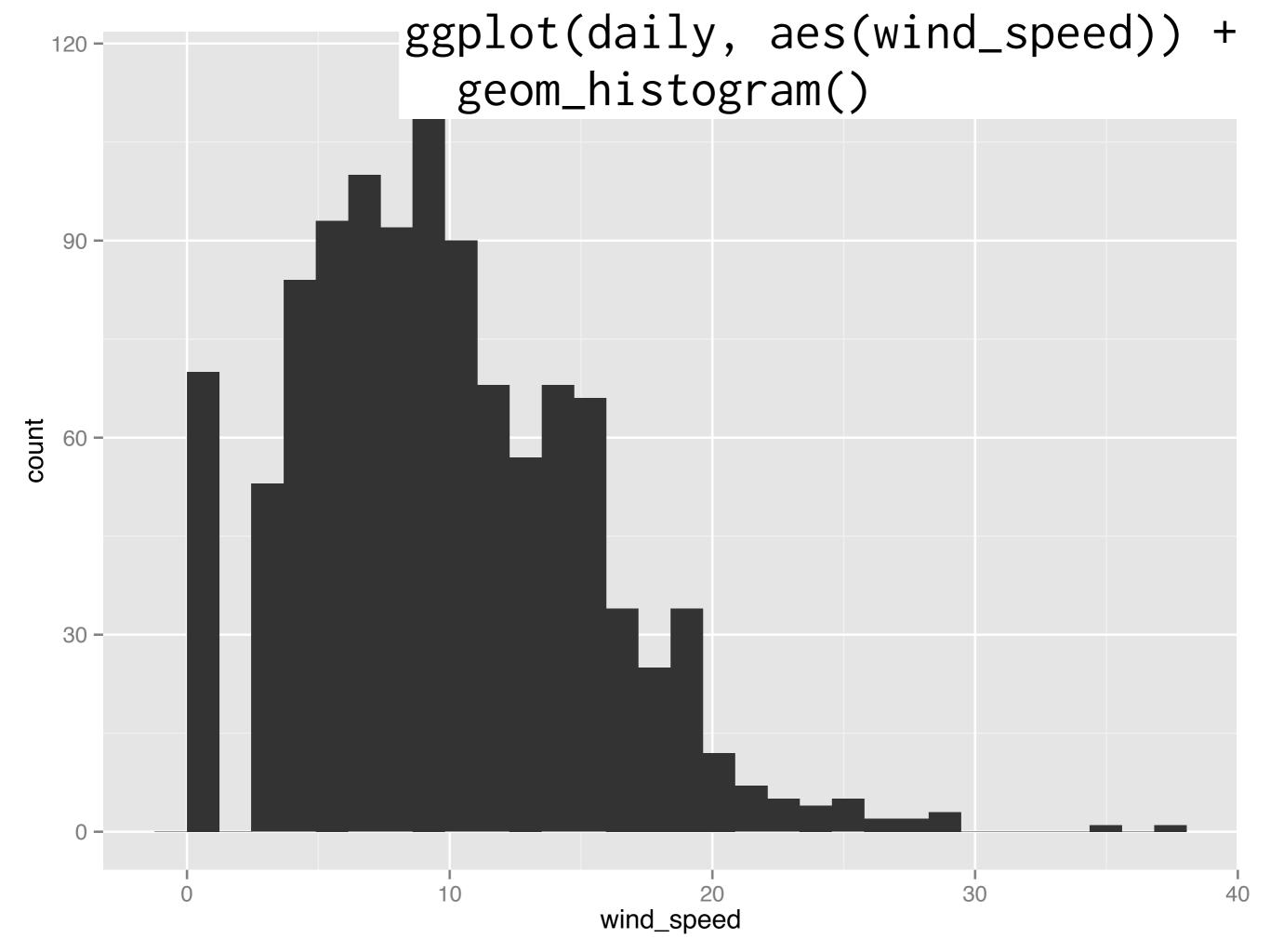
- Scatterplot: two continuous variables
- Histogram: one continuous variable
- · Line chart: one time, one continuous
- Obviously many options missing! But these are a good place to start

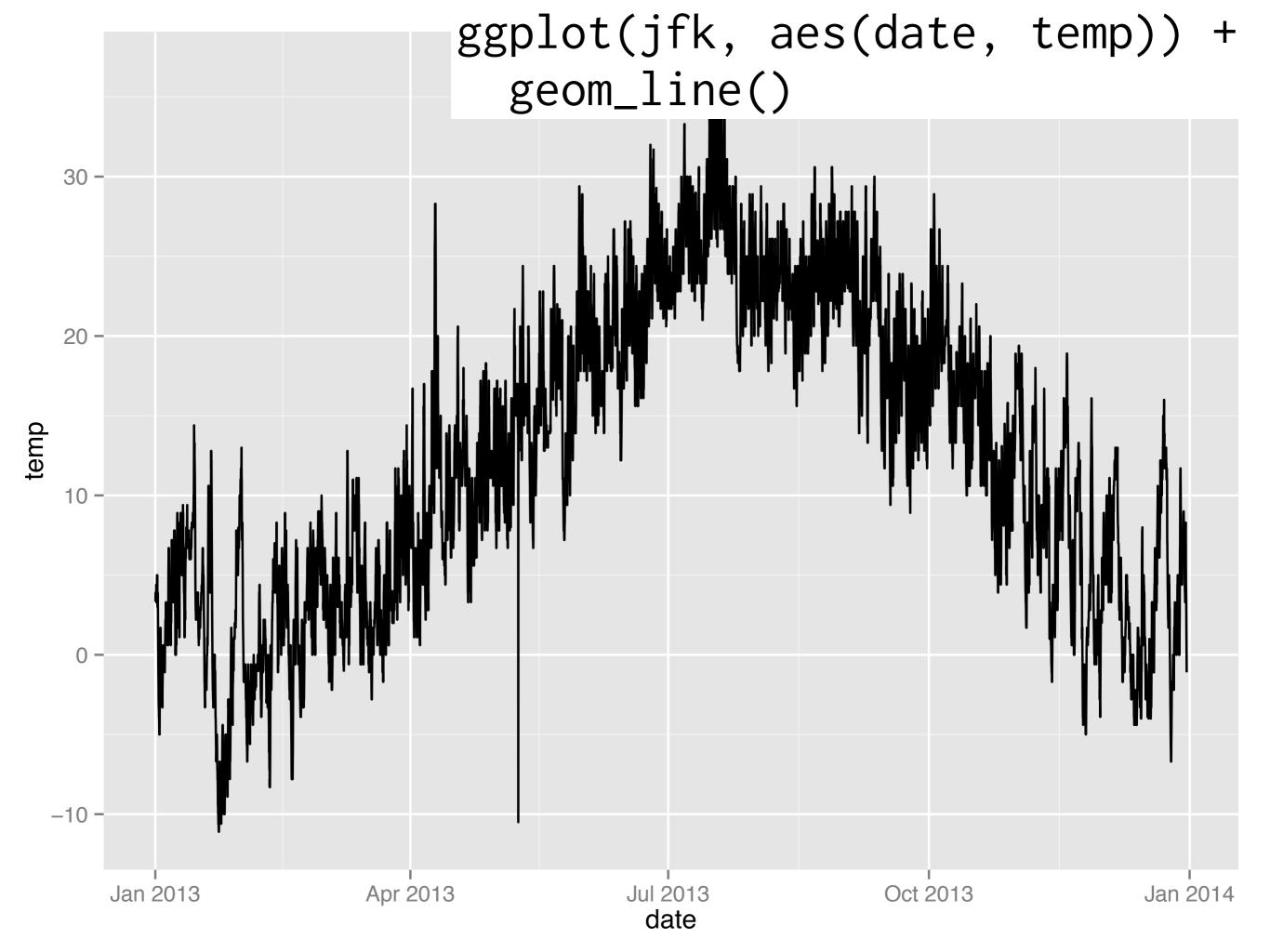
```
# Two new variants: you'll learn how
# this code works tomorrow

# Just one measurement a day
daily <- filter(weather, hour == 12)

# Just one airport
jfk <- filter(weather, origin == "JFK")</pre>
```







Compare and contrast the inputs and output of these three function calls.

What does the first argument to ggplot() do? What does the second argument do?

What does the geom function do?

## Scatterplots

```
ggplot(daily, aes(temp, humid)) + geom_point()
# Add extra properties with shape or colour
ggplot(daily, aes(temp, humid, shape = origin)) +
   geom_point()
ggplot(daily, aes(temp, humid, colour = origin)) +
   geom_point()
# Your turn: create some more scatterplots
```

# What happens if you map a continuous variable

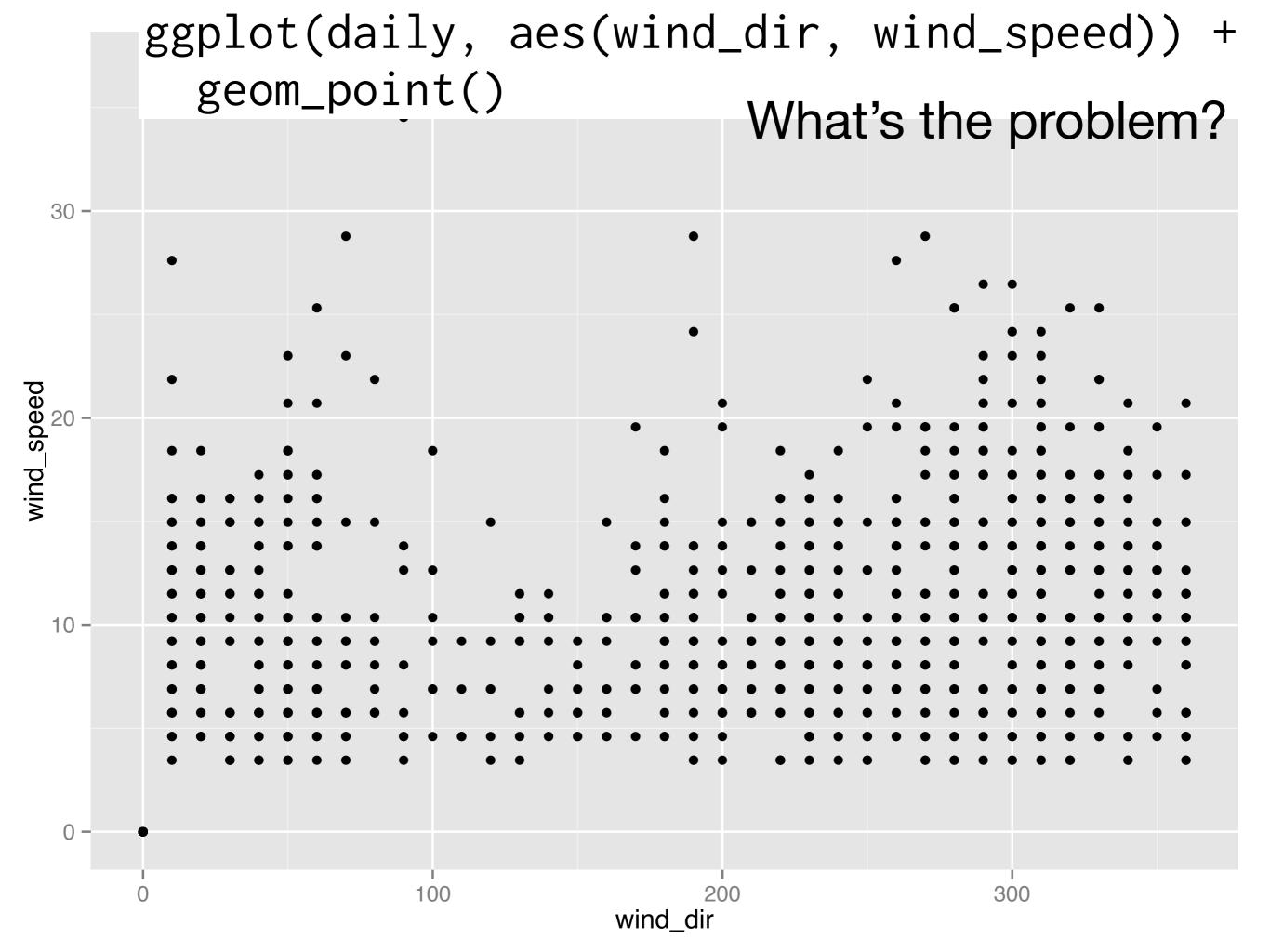
# or colour? Or shape? Or size?

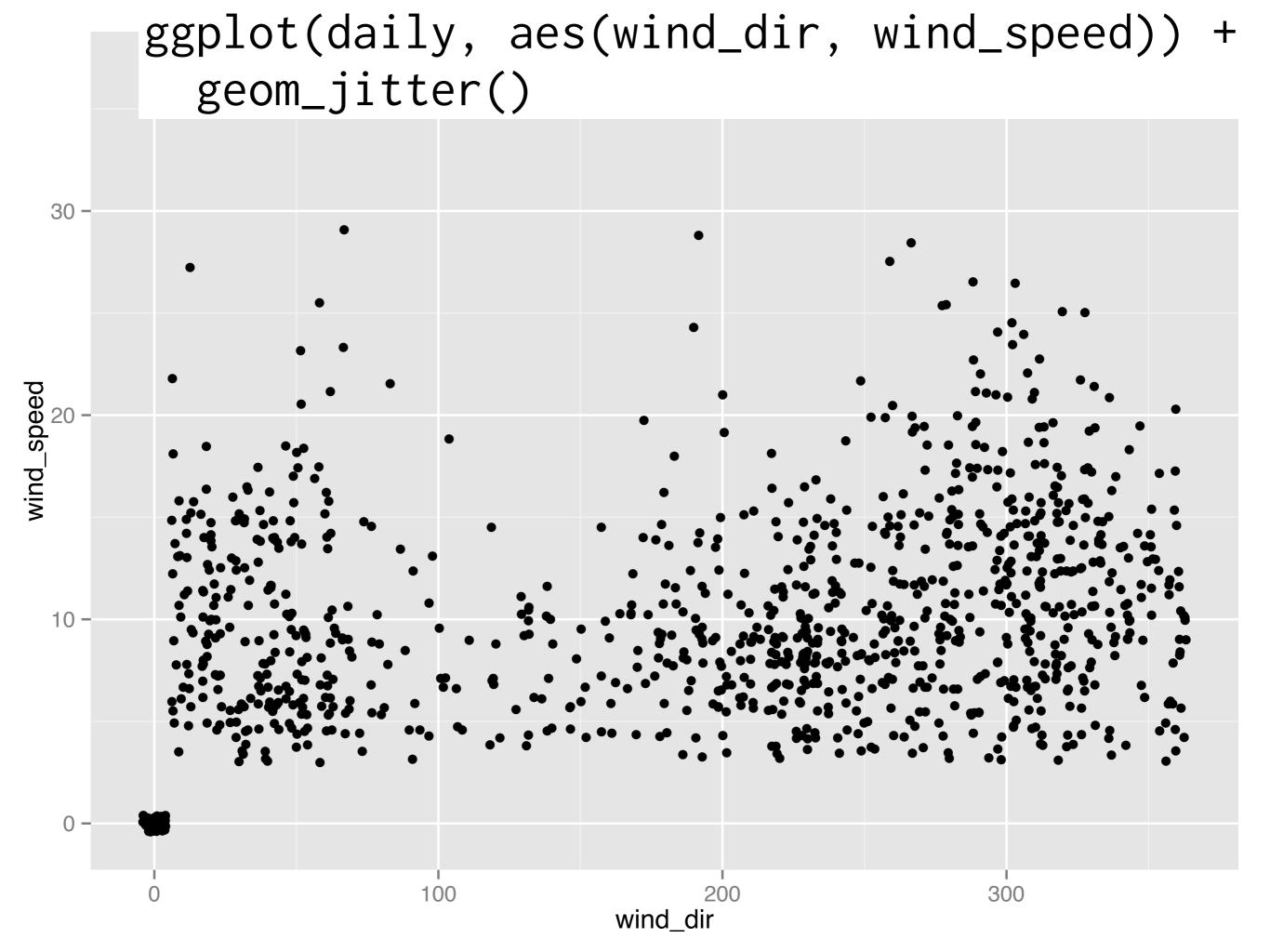
# Do you find any interesting patterns?



### When you get an error

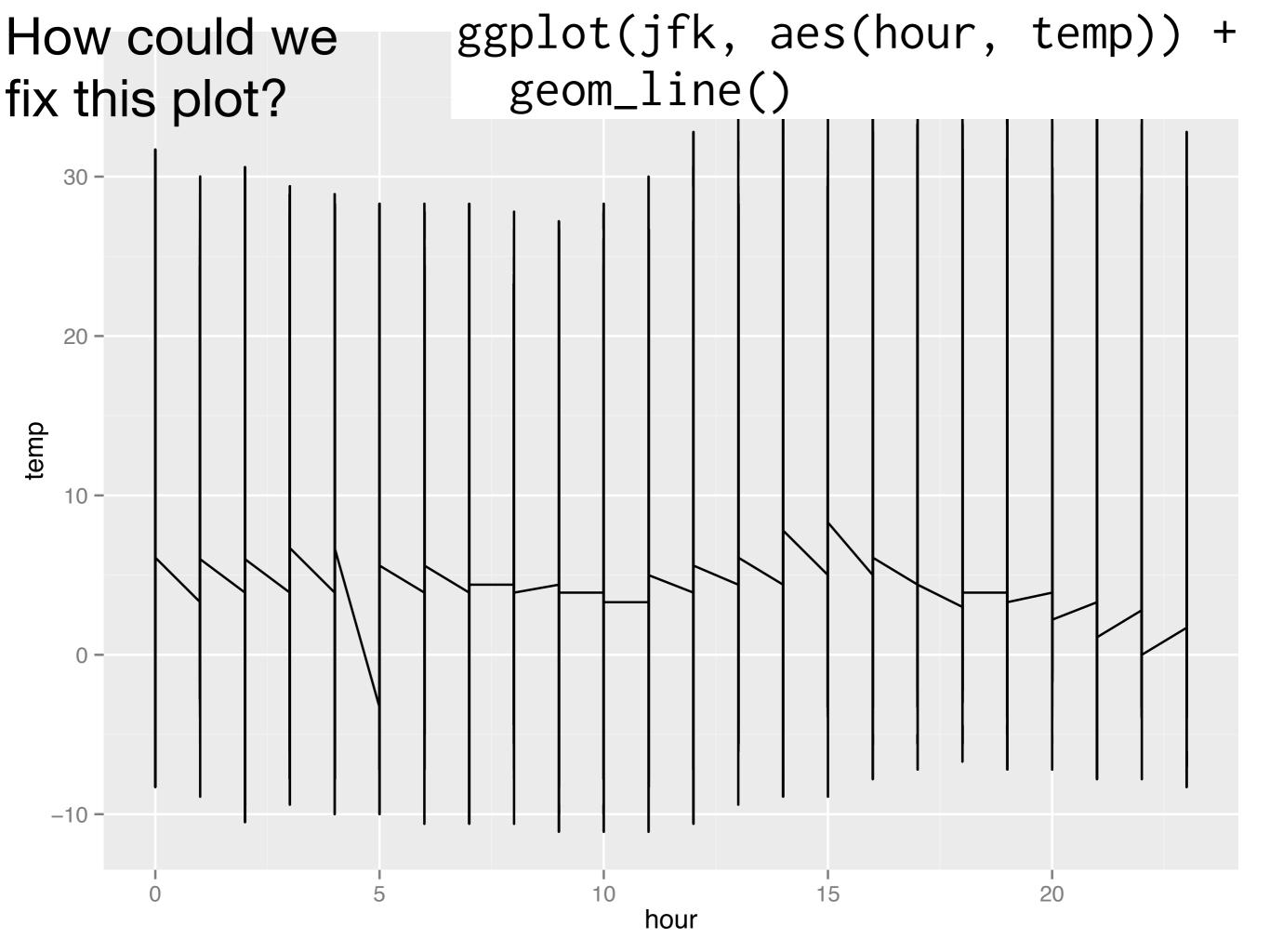
- Check that commas and spaces are in the right places
- Check that every "has a matching ", and every (has a matching)
- Read the error message!
- Still stuck? Google the error.

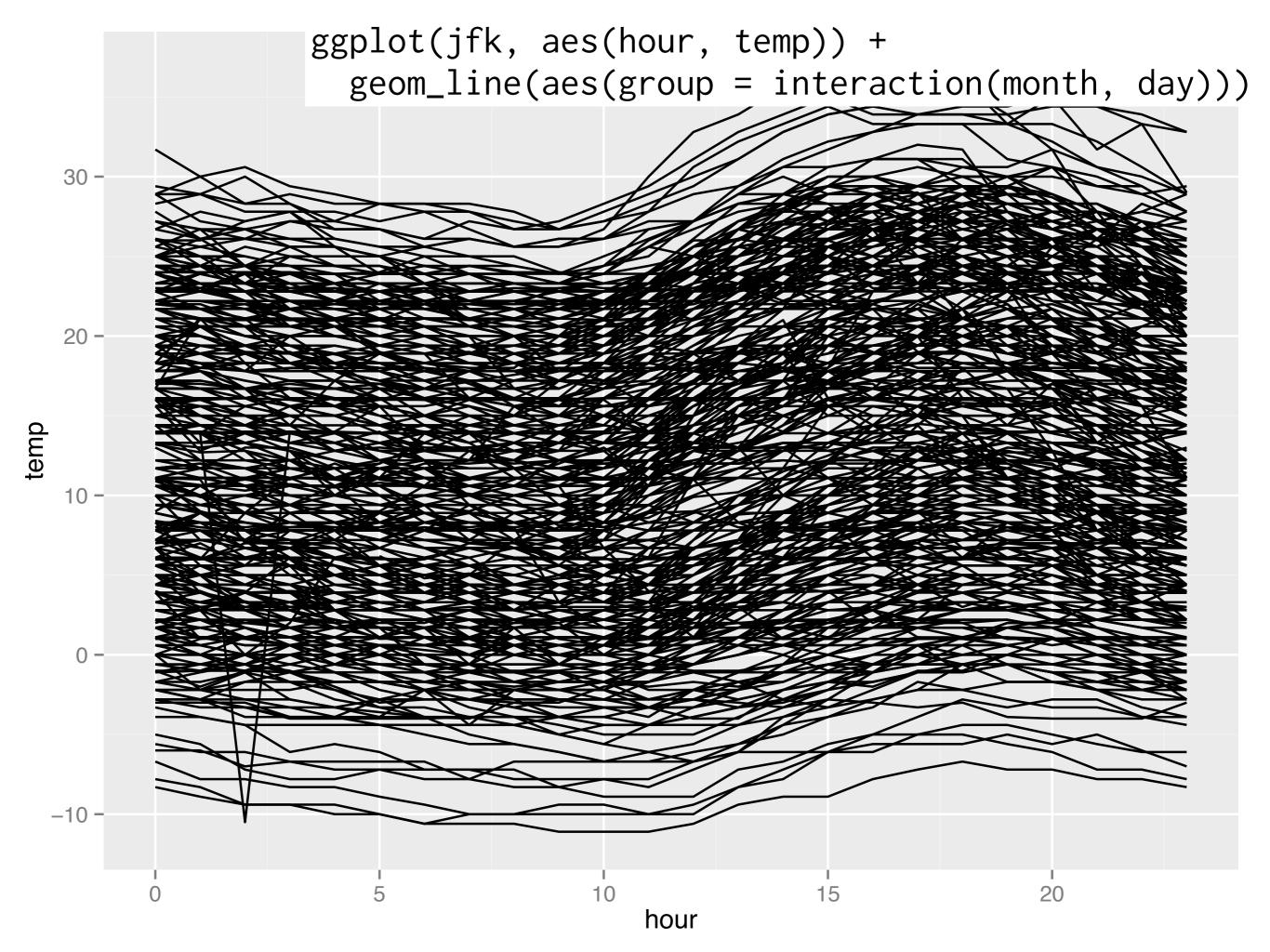




## Line plots

```
# Useful when you have a time series
ggplot(daily, aes(date, temp)) +
 geom_point()
ggplot(daily, aes(date, temp)) +
  geom_line()
ggplot(daily, aes(date, temp, group = origin)) +
 geom_line()
ggplot(daily, aes(date, temp, colour = origin)) +
 geom_line()
# Alternative to aesthetics is to use _facetting_
ggplot(daily, aes(date, temp)) +
  geom_line() +
  facet_wrap(~origin)
```





# Your turn

How does humidity vary over the course of the day? How does it vary over the course of the year?

# Eistogram

```
ggplot(daily, aes(wind_speed)) + geom_histogram()
ggplot(daily, aes(wind_dir)) + geom_histogram()
ggplot(daily, aes(wind_dir)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 10)
ggplot(daily, aes(precip)) + geom_histogram()
ggplot(daily, aes(precip)) +
   geom_histogram(binwidth = 0.01)
```

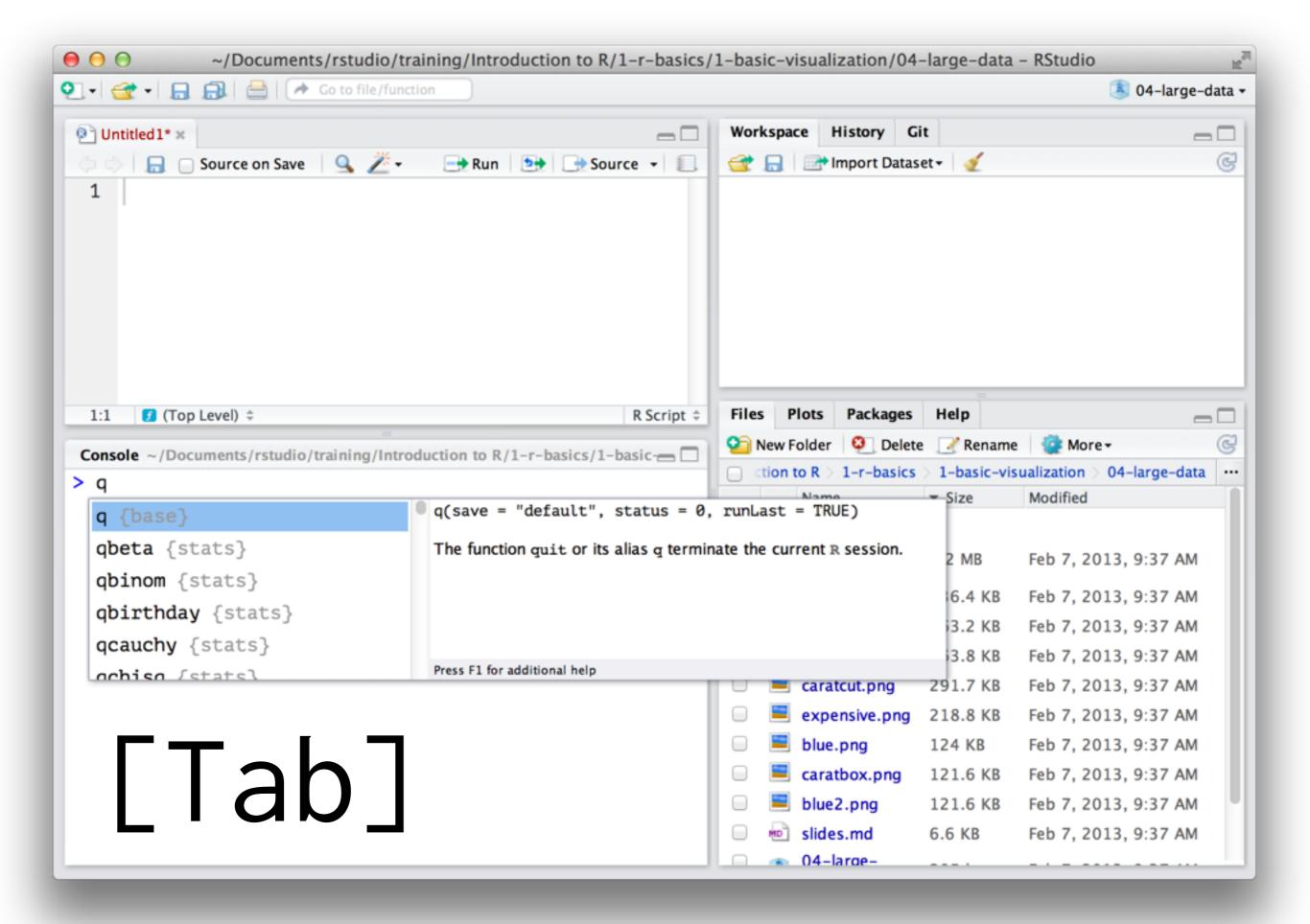
# ALWAYS EXPERIMENT WITH THE BIN WIDTH!

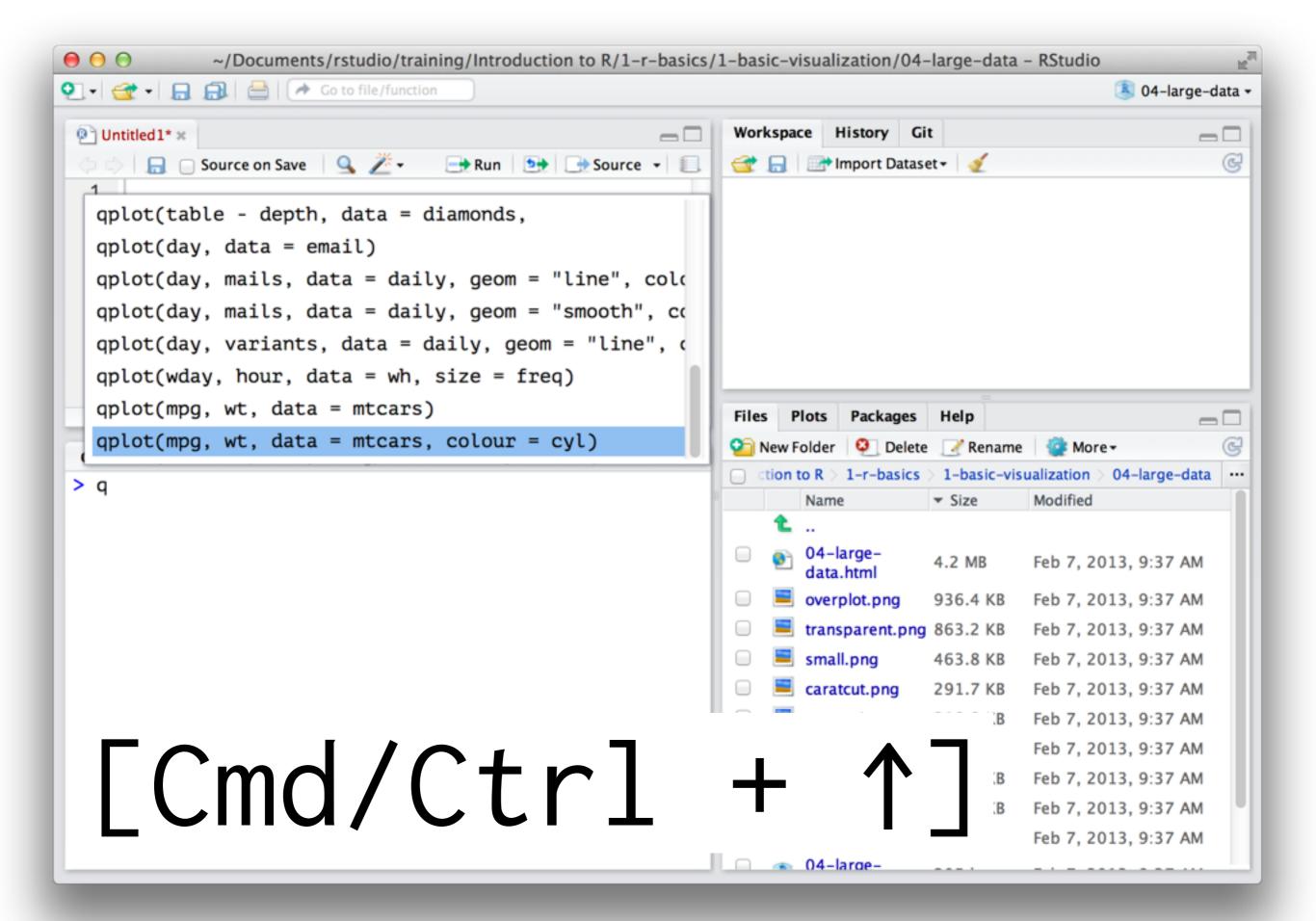
# Your turn

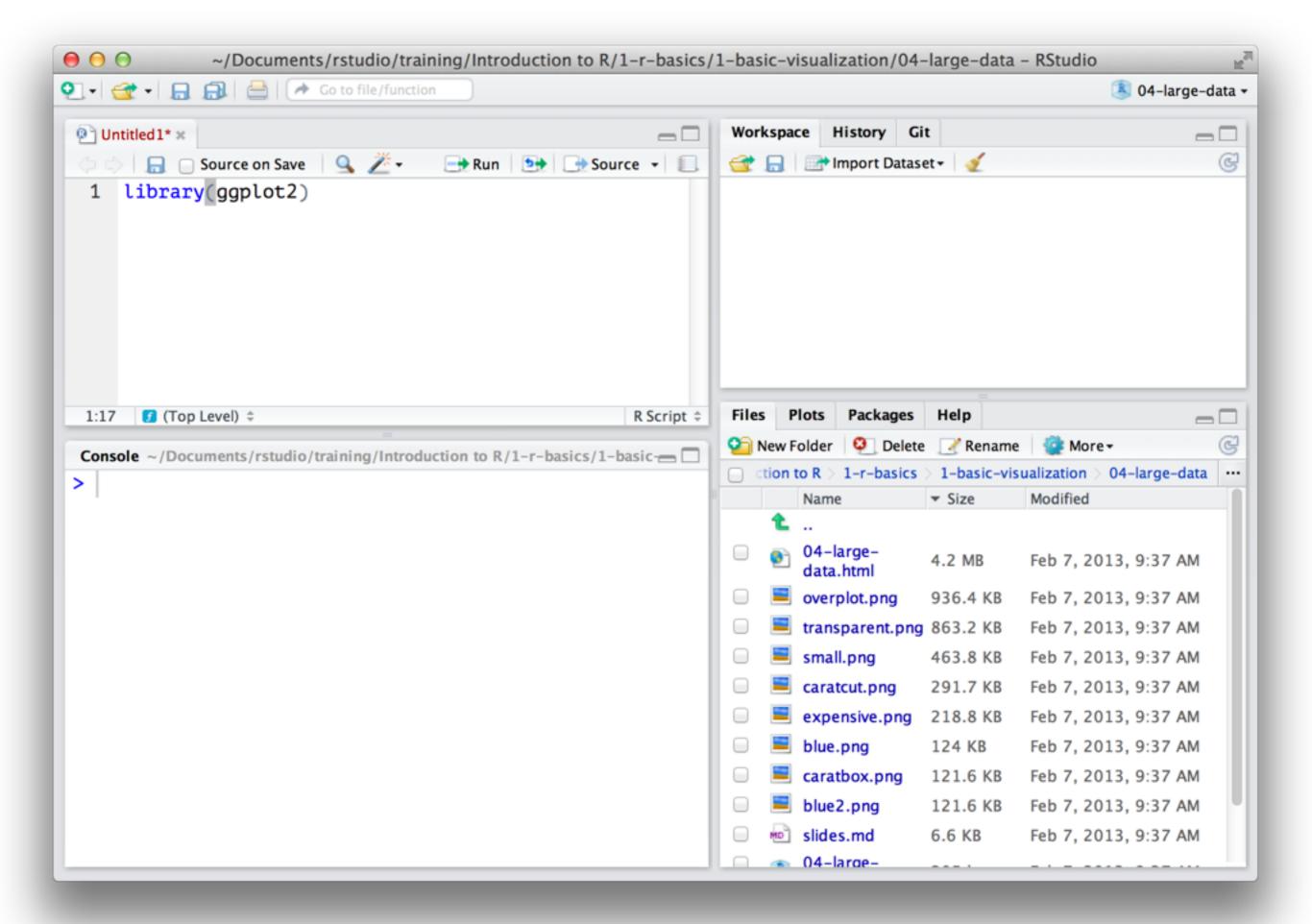
What's strange about the distribution of wind speed? Why?

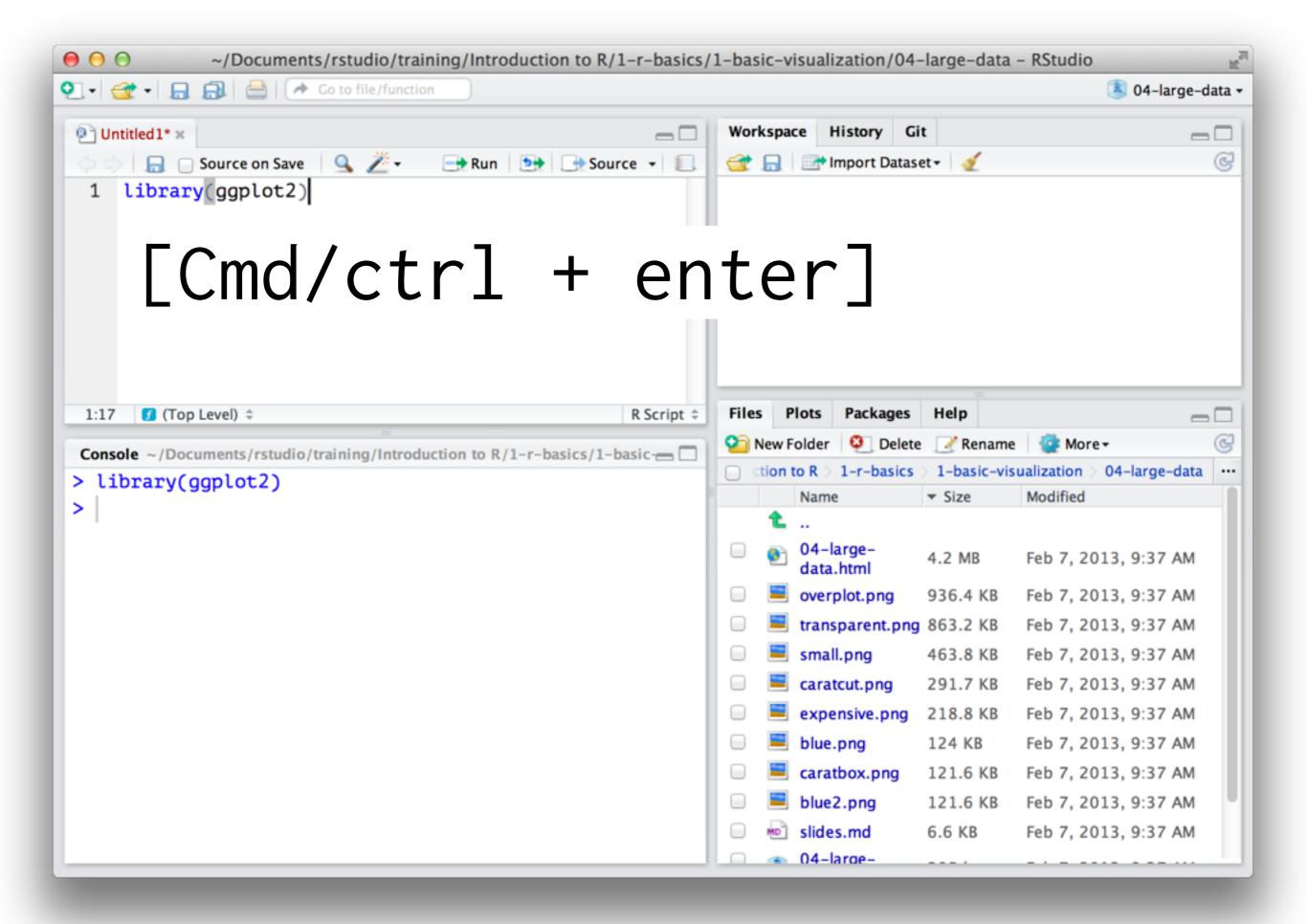
(Hint: the resolution() function might help)

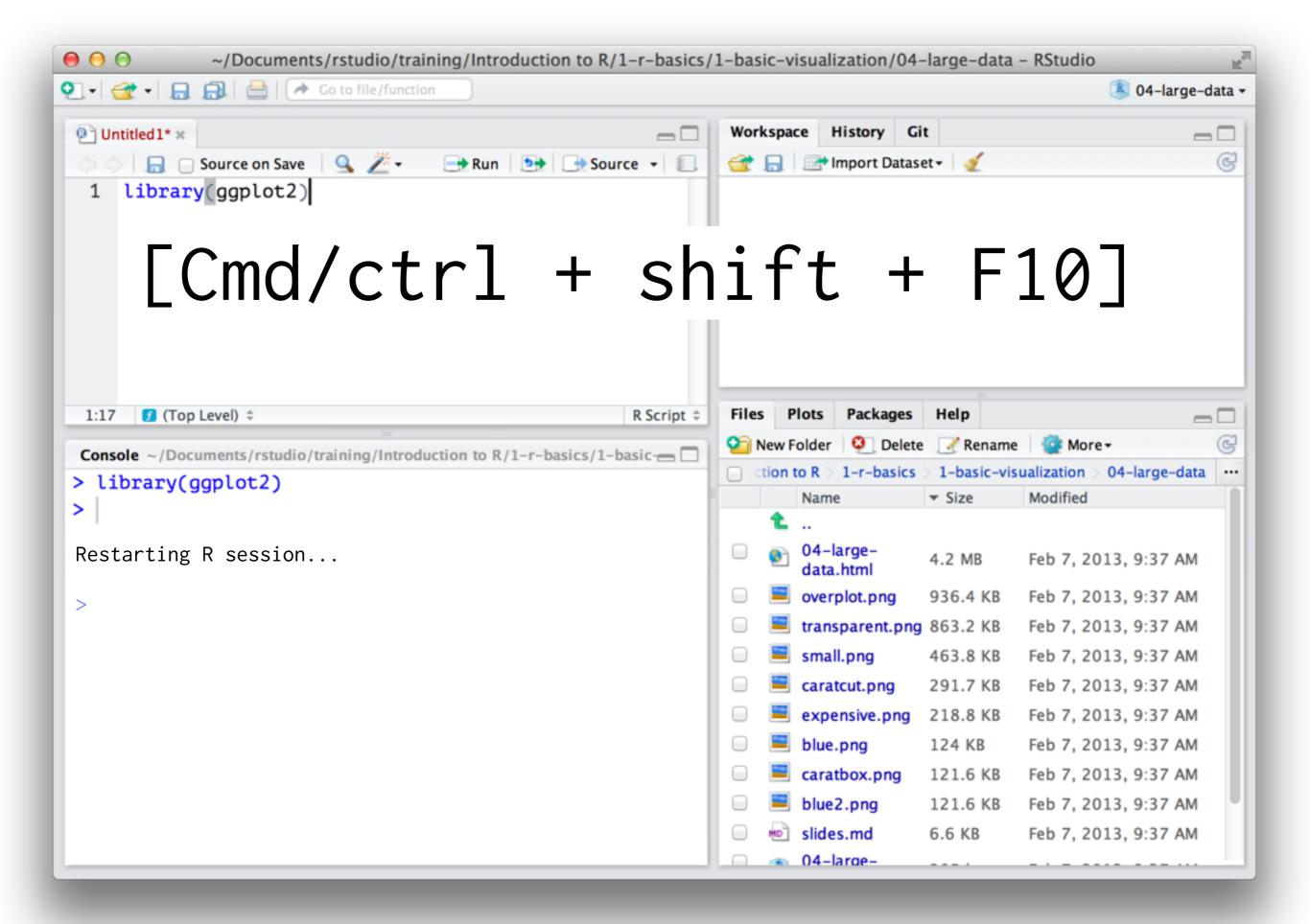
# Rstudio tips





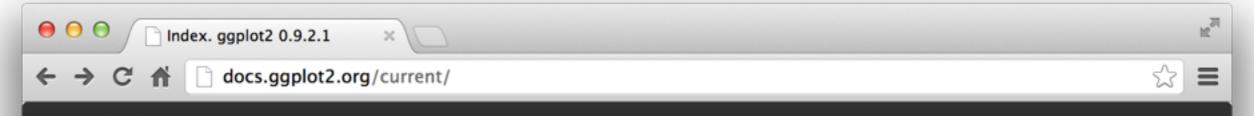






# https://twitter.com/rstudiotips

# Where to go from here



#### ggplot2 0.9.2.1 ♠ Index

#### Help topics

#### Geoms

Geoms, short for geometric objects, describe the type of plot you will produce.

- geom\_abline Line specified by slope and intercept.
- geom\_area Area plot.
- geom\_bar Bars, rectangles with bases on x-axis
- geom\_bin2d Add heatmap of 2d bin counts.
- geom\_blank Blank, draws nothing.
- geom\_boxplot Box and whiskers plot.
- geom\_contour Display contours of a 3d surface in 2d.
- geom\_crossbar Hollow bar with middle indicated by horizontal line.
- geom\_density Display a smooth density estimate.
- geom\_density2d Contours from a 2d density estimate.
- geom\_dotplot Dot plot



















#### **Dependencies**

- Depends: stats, methods
- Imports: plyr, digest, grid, gtable, reshape2, scales, memoise, proto, MASS
- · Suggests: quantreg, Hmisc, mapproj, maps, hexbin, maptools, multcomp, nlme, testthat
- Extends: sp

# Learning ggplot2

### R graphics cookbook

http://amzn.com/1449316956

### ggplot2 book

http://amzn.com/0387981403

## ggplot2 mailing list

http://groups.google.com/group/ggplot2

#### stackoverflow

http://stackoverflow.com/tags/ggplot2

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