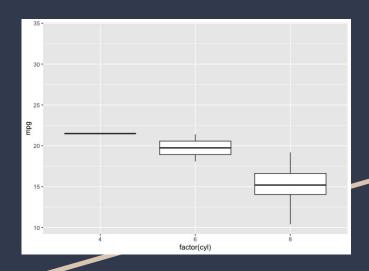
gganimate

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When to use gganimate package



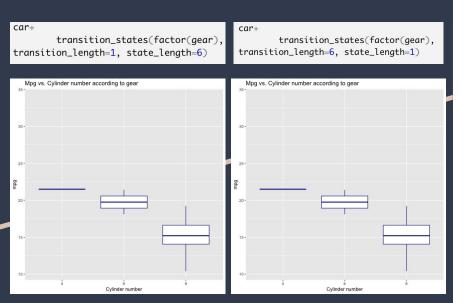
We can use gganimate whenever we want to add a fourth dimension of time to a graph!

You can apply this to any kind of geom/ graph type

Because of this, many data styles work, it just depends on what data styles your desired graph type accepts.

(i.e. continuous vs. continuous for a scatterplot; continuous vs. categorical for a boxplot, bar graph, etc.)

transition_states function



- First, install and load ggplot, gganimate, and gifski, and make an initial ggplot graph

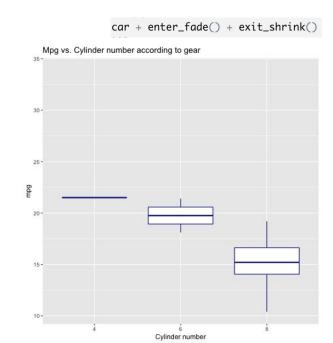
```
library(ggplot2)
install.packages("gganimate")
library(gganimate)
install.packages("gifski")
library(gifski)

data(mtcars)
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x= factor(cyl), y=mpg)) + geom_boxplot(col='darkblue') + labs(x='Cylinder number', y='mpg', title= 'Mpg vs. Cylinder number according to gear') -> car
```

- The transition_states() function gets it to move to different versions of the graph, to show how this information looks as a third variable changes
- In this function, put the variable, then
 transition_length and state_length arguments
 - These represent the ratio of how long it transitions between 2 of the graphs, and how long it rests on 1 graph

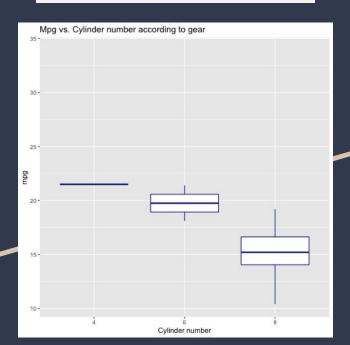
Enter/ Exit functions

- Certain elements in a graph may disappear, and we can control how they fade in/ out with enter_* and exit_* functions.
- Things you can input as "*" are grow, appear, fade, disappear, shrink, fly, drift, etc.

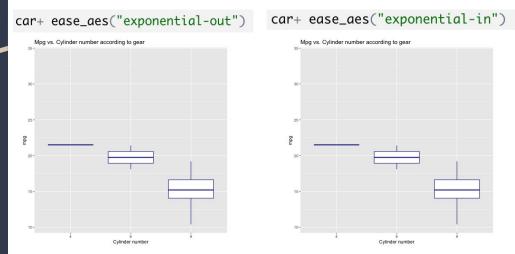


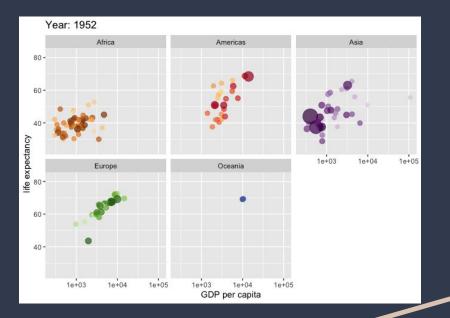
ease aes function

car+ ease_aes("elastic-in-out")



- To control the way the transition state moves, use ease_aes()
- The default is linear (transitions move at a constant speed from one graph to the next), but we can set to be quadratic, sine, exponential, elastic, back, bounce, etc.
- It's almost like controlling the acceleration of the graphic
- Add an -in modifier to apply that acceleration as-is. Add an -out modifier to apply it in reverse. Add -in-out modifier to apply it like a mirror image.





Types of Geom Used

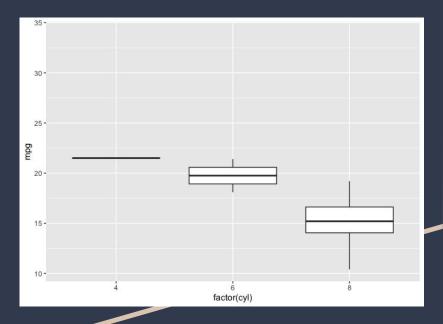
- geom_point: Used to create the scatter plot with the given data
 - Alpha changes the opacity of the each point

Specific Bits

- ggplot(gapminder, aes())
 - GDP per capita as x-axis
 - Life expectancy is y-axis
 - Our size of dot is a representation of population
 - Each different color dot on the data is a different country.
- Facet_wrap: categorizes the countries into their corresponding continents
- Scale_size(range=c()): Codes for how many data points are for each country
- Title = 'Year: {frame_time}': Allows for the change of years to correspond on the title.

```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(gdpPercap, lifeExp, size = pop, colour = country)) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.7, show.legend = FALSE) +
  scale_colour_manual(values = country_colors) +
  scale_size(range = c(2, 12)) +
  scale_x_log10() +
  facet_wrap(~continent) +
  # Specific Bits
  labs(title = 'Year: {frame_time}', x = 'GDP per capita', y = 'life expectancy') +
  transition_time(year) +
  ease_aes('linear')
```

Arguments



• ease_aes()- the command that adds animation to the graph/can represent several functions

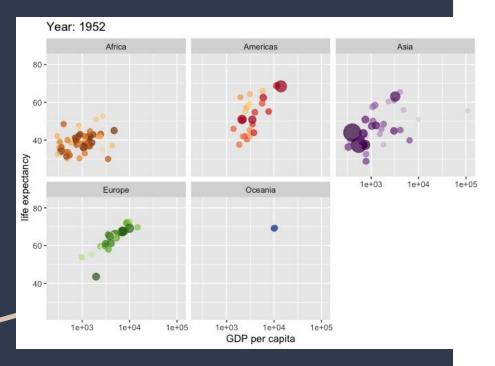
Enter/exit functions

- enter_appear or exit_dissappear- will make
 elements appear at the start or end of transition
- enter_recolor or exit_recolor- will change the colour and/or fill of the elements making them gradually change
- enter_fade or exit_fade- will make elements fade in/out during transition
- enter_fly or exit_fly- sets a specific x or y value that the elements will enter to or exit from
- enter_grow or exit_shrink- Will let elements grow/shrink from/to points of zero existence

<u>Transition States</u>

- transition_length- length of transition
- state_length- length of pauses at each state

Arguments



<u>Scale</u>

- scale_color_manual-These functions allow you to specify your own set of mappings from levels in the data to aesthetic values.
- **Scale_x_log10():** Converts the GDP per capita to function notation

Transition

• **transition_time**(year)- In this data each year of data is saved as a picture and when it is added it allows for the picture to change.

<u>Legend</u>

 show.legend=FALSE- Encodes the ggplot and geom_point into a gif