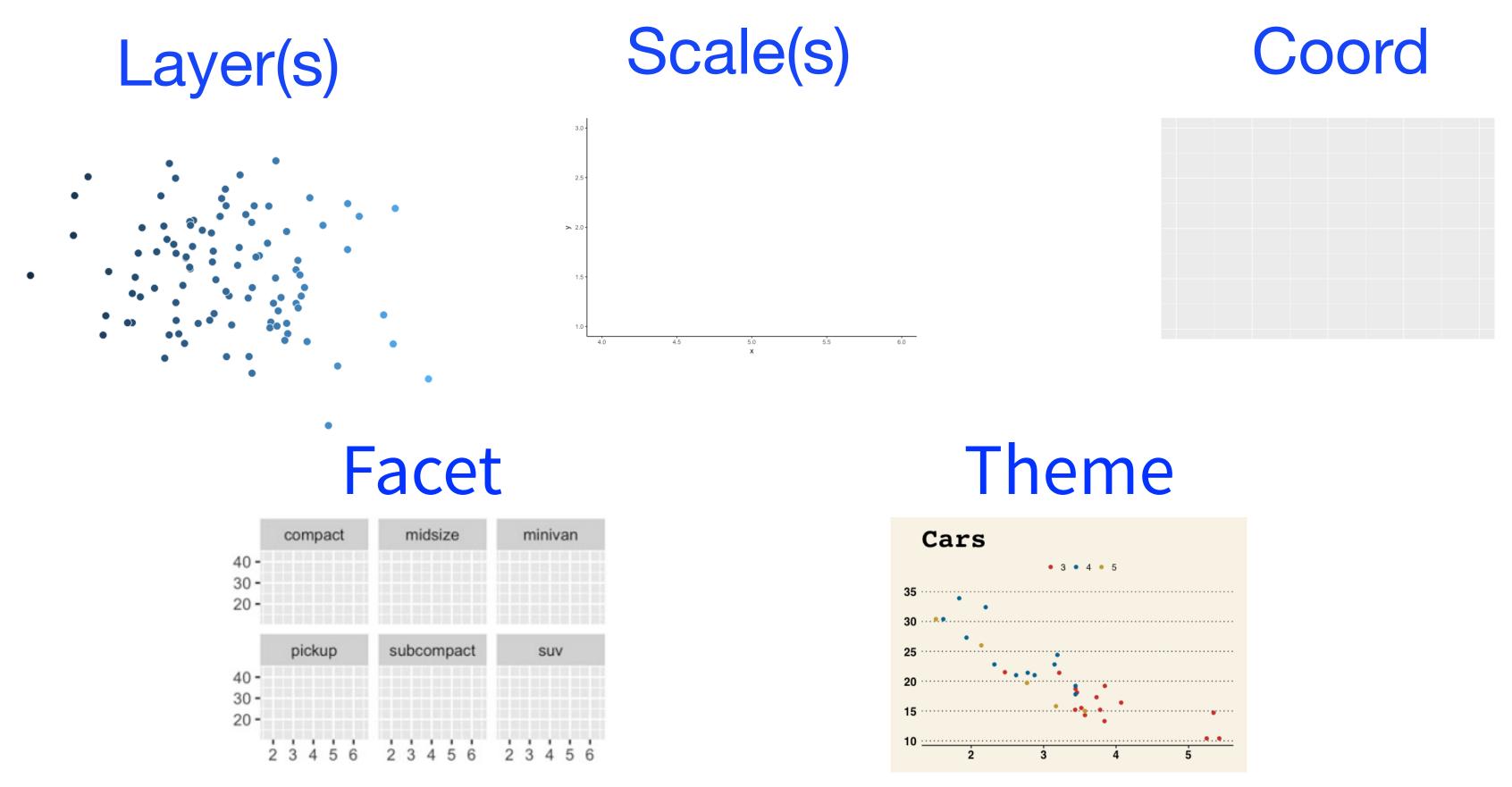
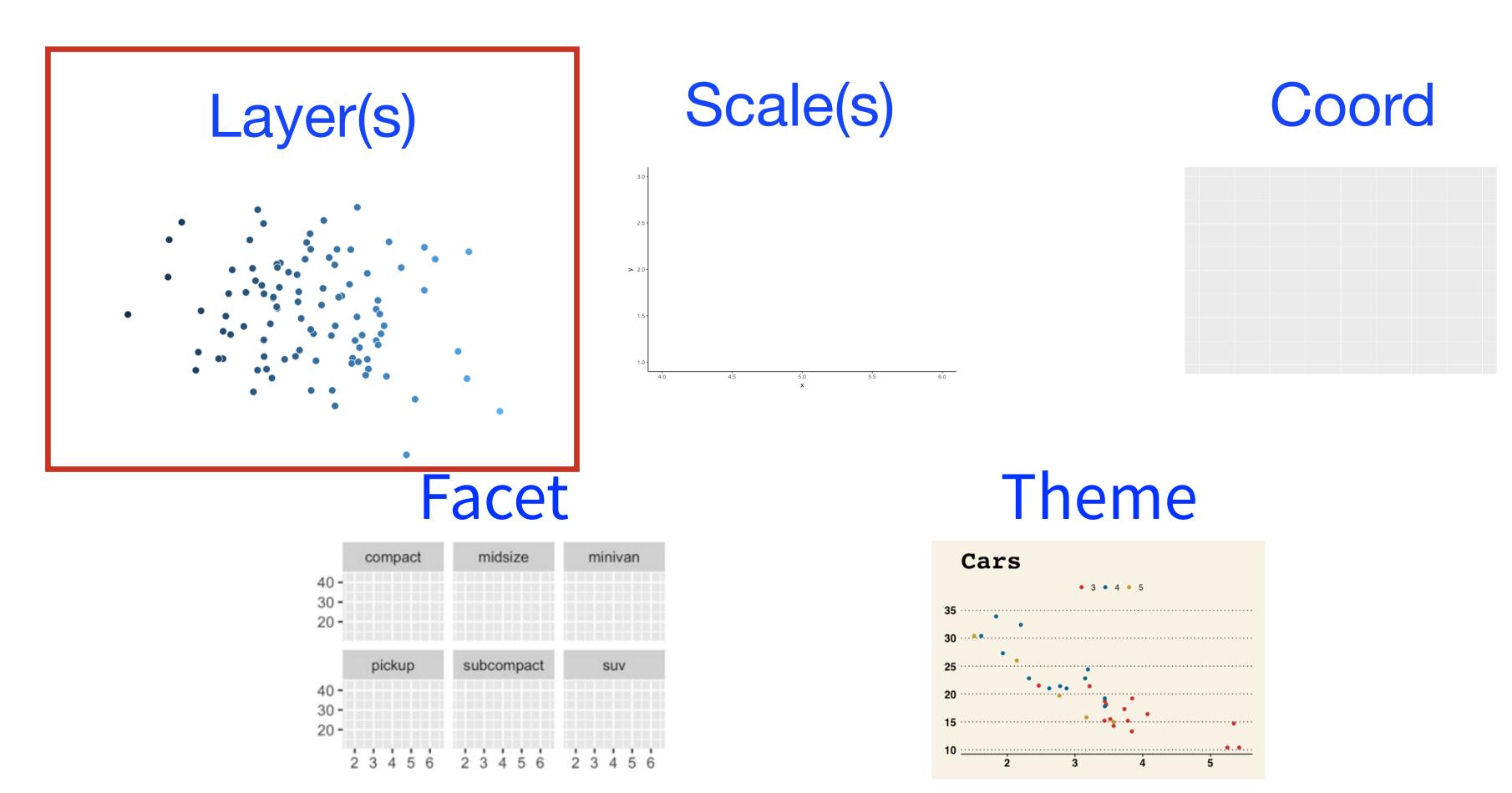
Grammar of Graphics

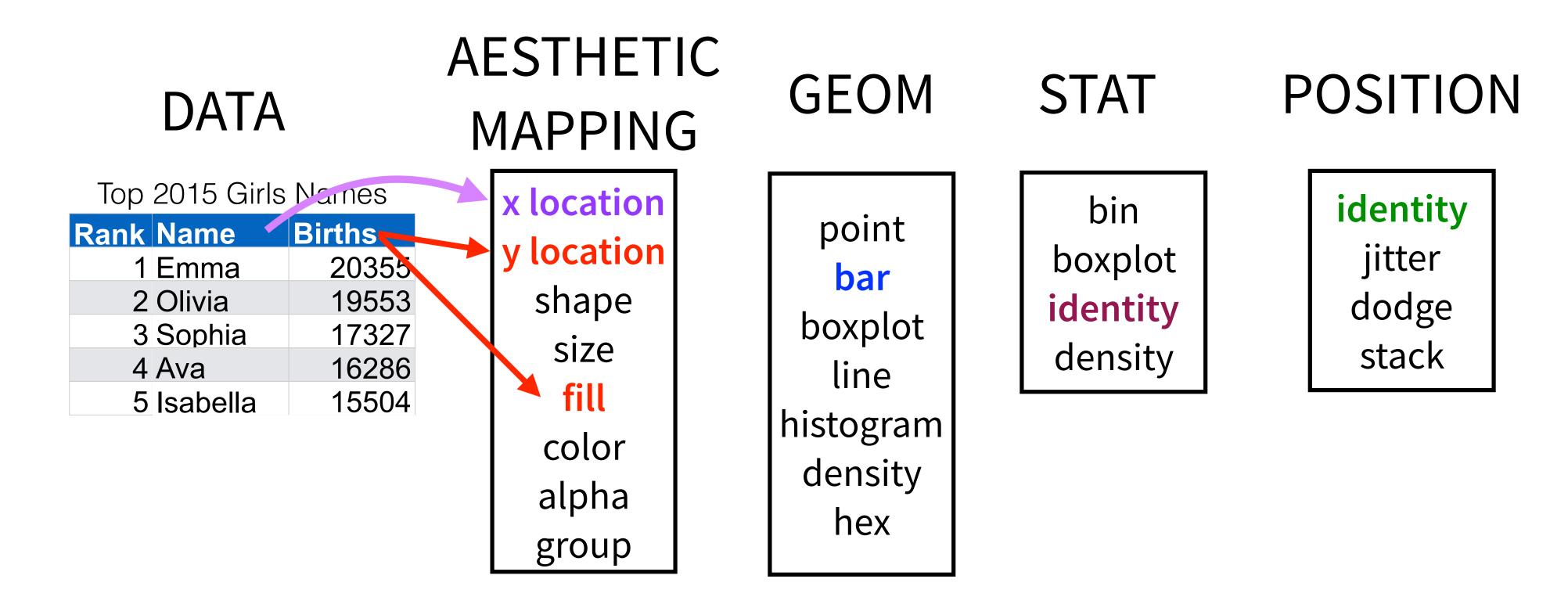
- Leland Wilkinson, The Grammar of Graphics (2nd edition, 2005)
- Why focus on grammar?
- · More flexible, more room for growth
- ggplot2 is one implementation

Building Blocks

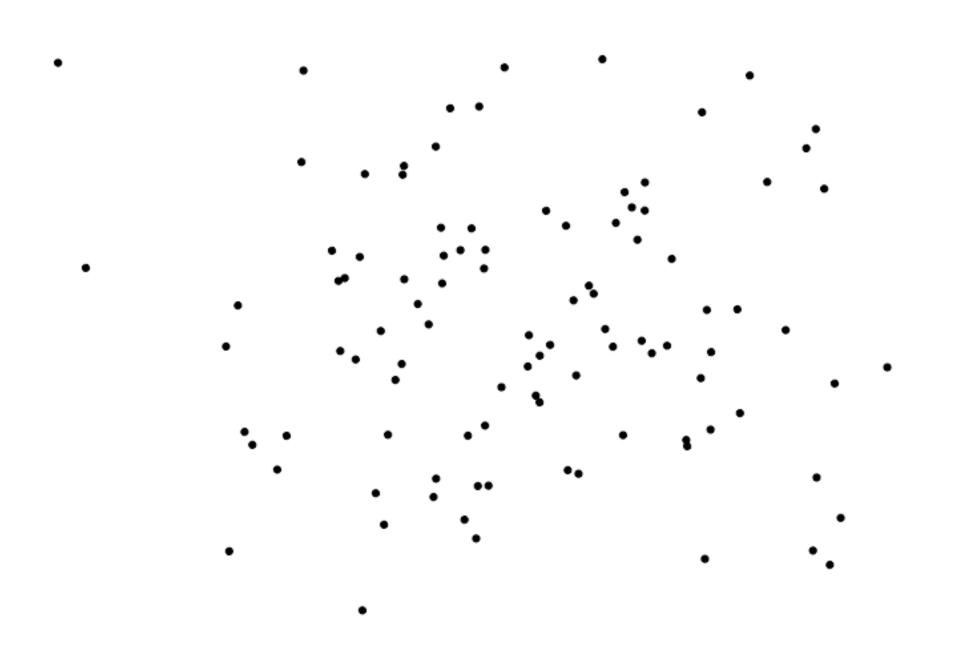


Building Blocks





```
df1 <- data.frame(x = rnorm(100), y = rnorm(100))
```



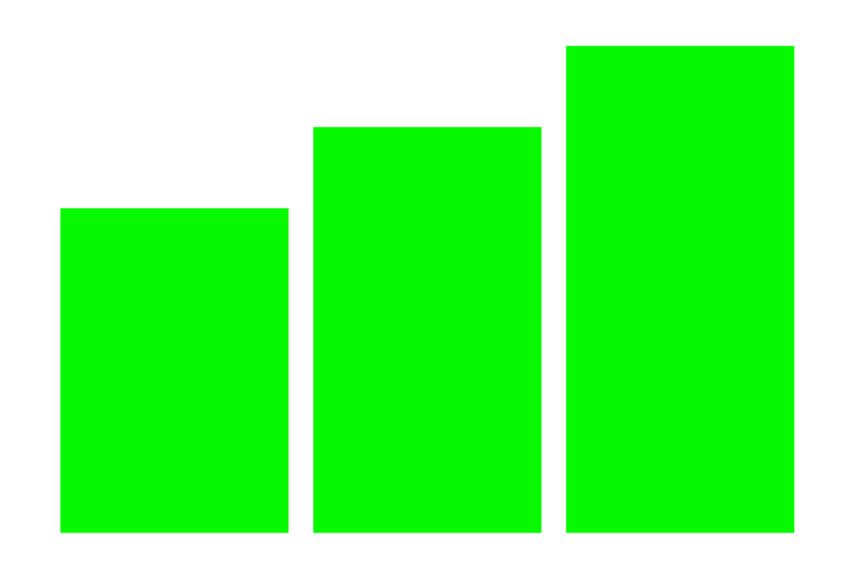
Data: df1

Mapping: $x \rightarrow x, y \rightarrow y$

Geom: point

Stat: identity

```
df2 <- data.frame(num = 1:3, height = 4:6)
```



Data: df2

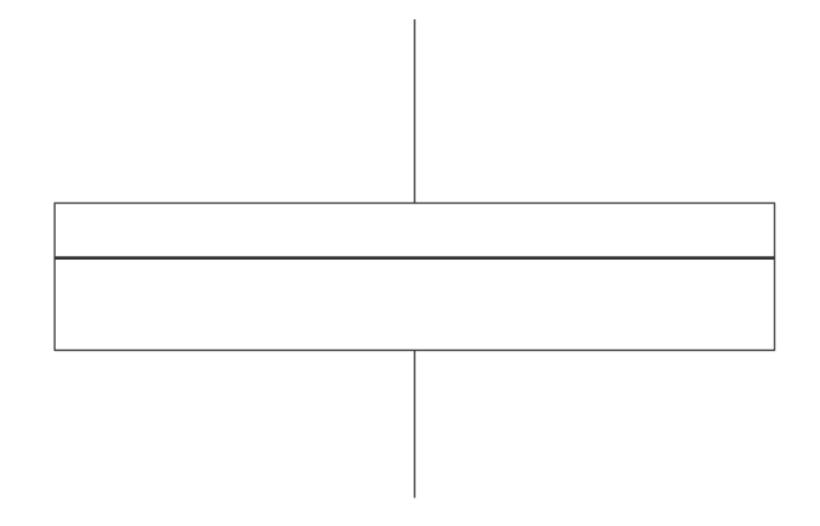
Mapping: num $\rightarrow x$, height $\rightarrow y$

Geom: bar

setting: fill = green

Stat: identity

```
df3 <- data.frame(score = rnorm(25, mean = 15, sd = 3))</pre>
```



Data: df3

Mapping: $1 \rightarrow x$,

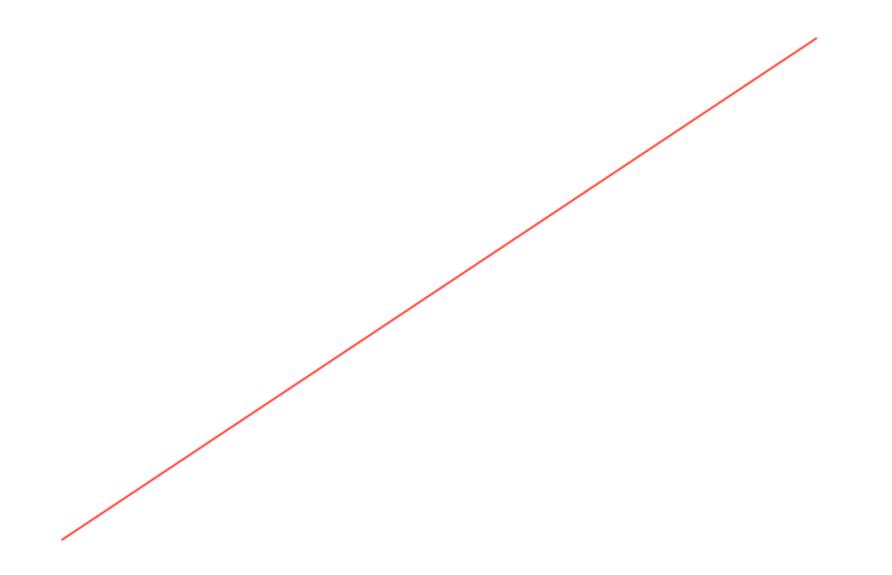
score →y

Geom: boxplot

Stat: boxplot

Position: dodge

```
df4 <- data.frame(time = 1:10, dist = 1:10)
```



Data: df4

Mapping: time→x

dist →y

Geom: line

Stat: identity

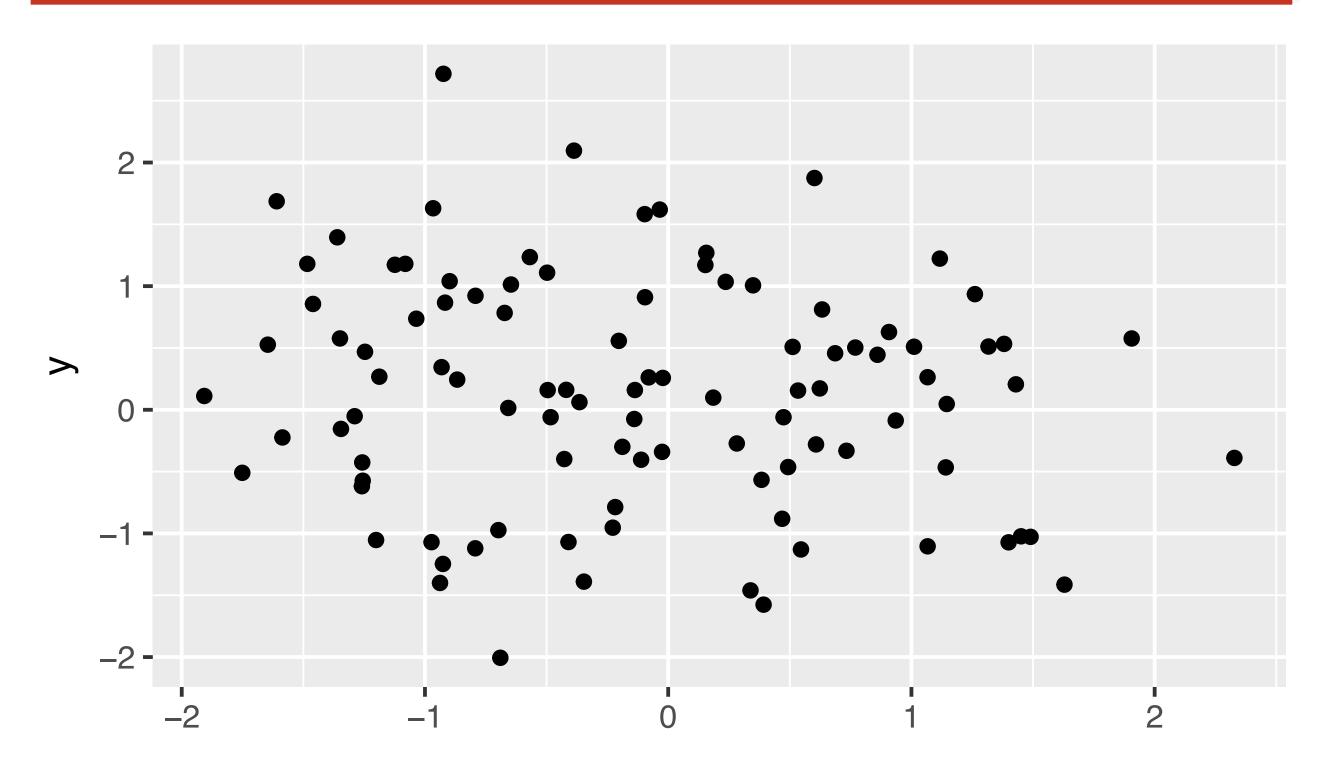
(don't actually do this)

Data: df1

Mapping: $x \rightarrow x, y \rightarrow y$

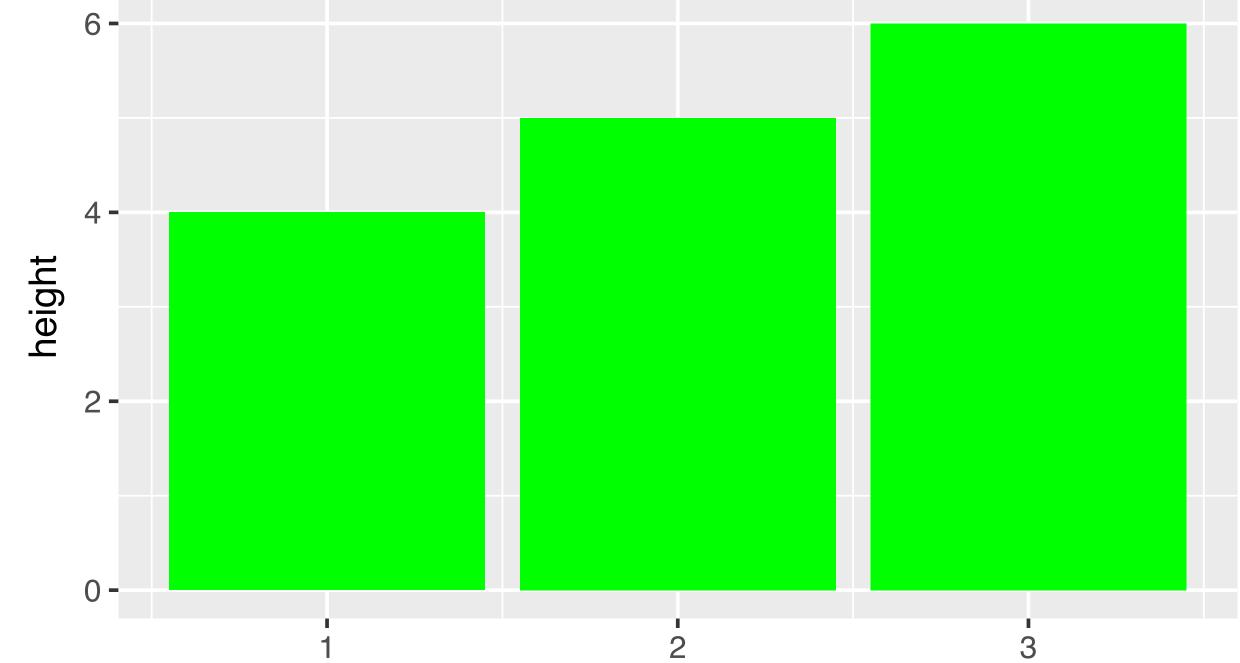
Geom: point

Stat: identity



```
Data: df2
Mapping: num →x,
height →y
Geom: bar
setting: fill = green
```

Stat: identity



Data: df3

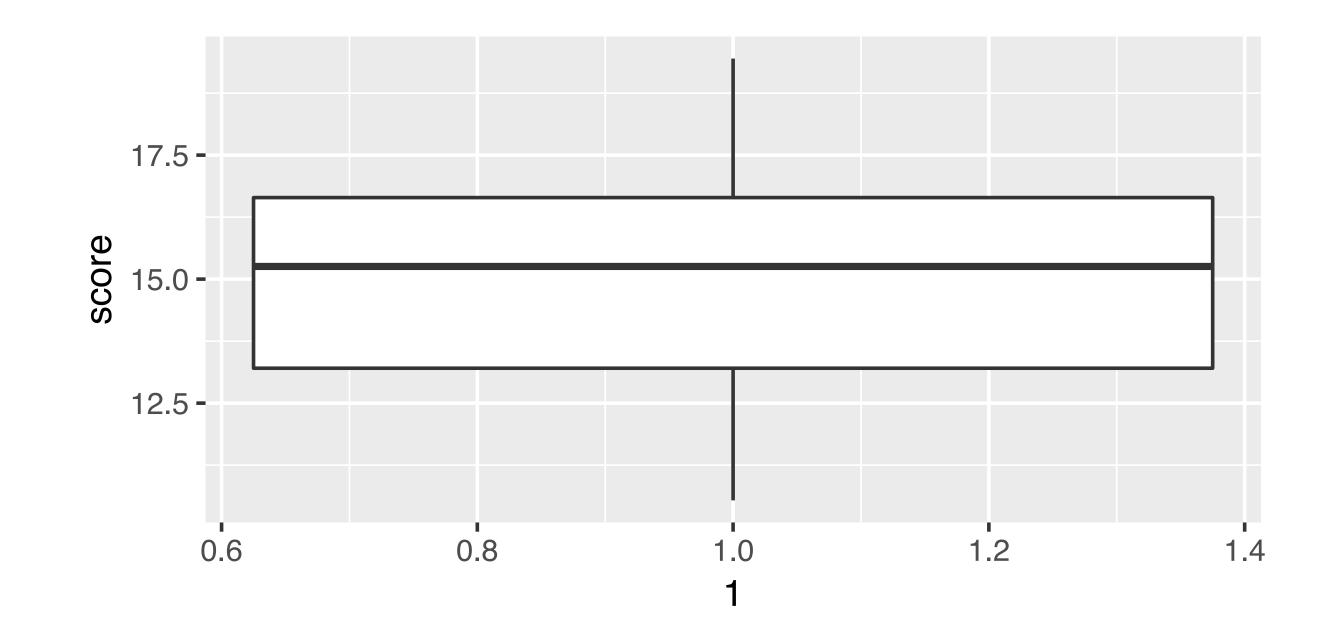
Mapping: $1 \rightarrow x$

score →y

Geom: boxplot

Stat: boxplot

Position: dodge



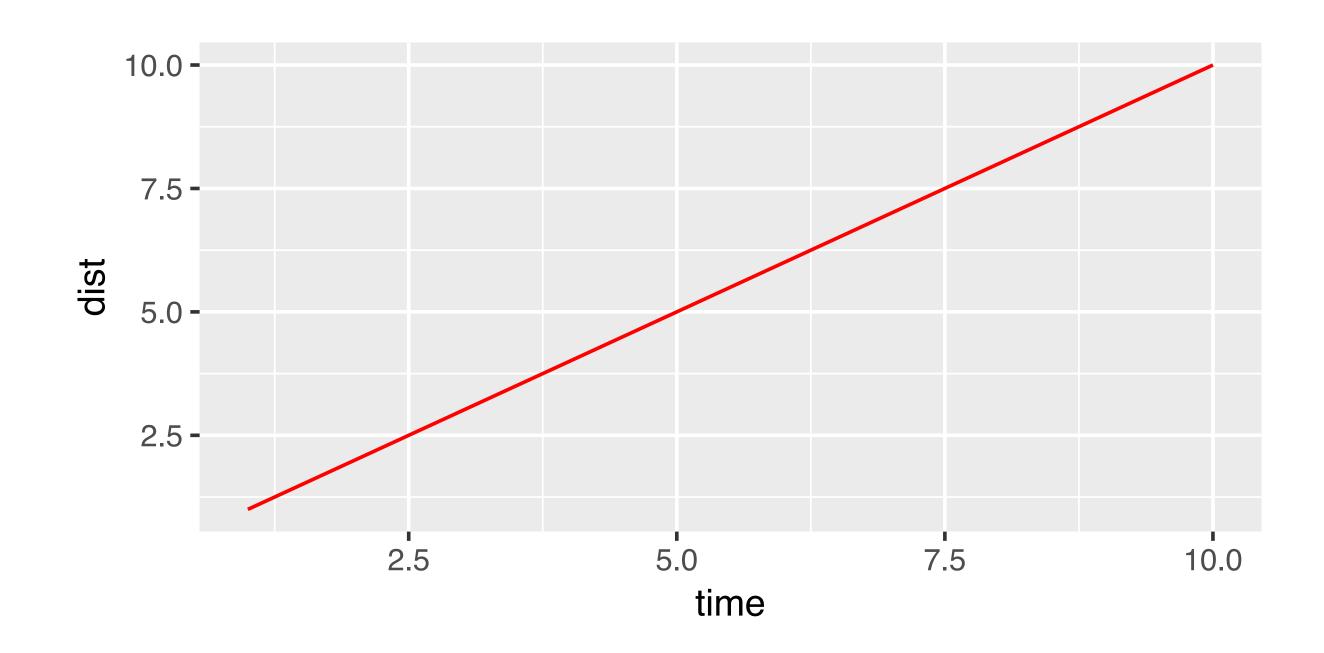
Data: df4

Mapping: time→x

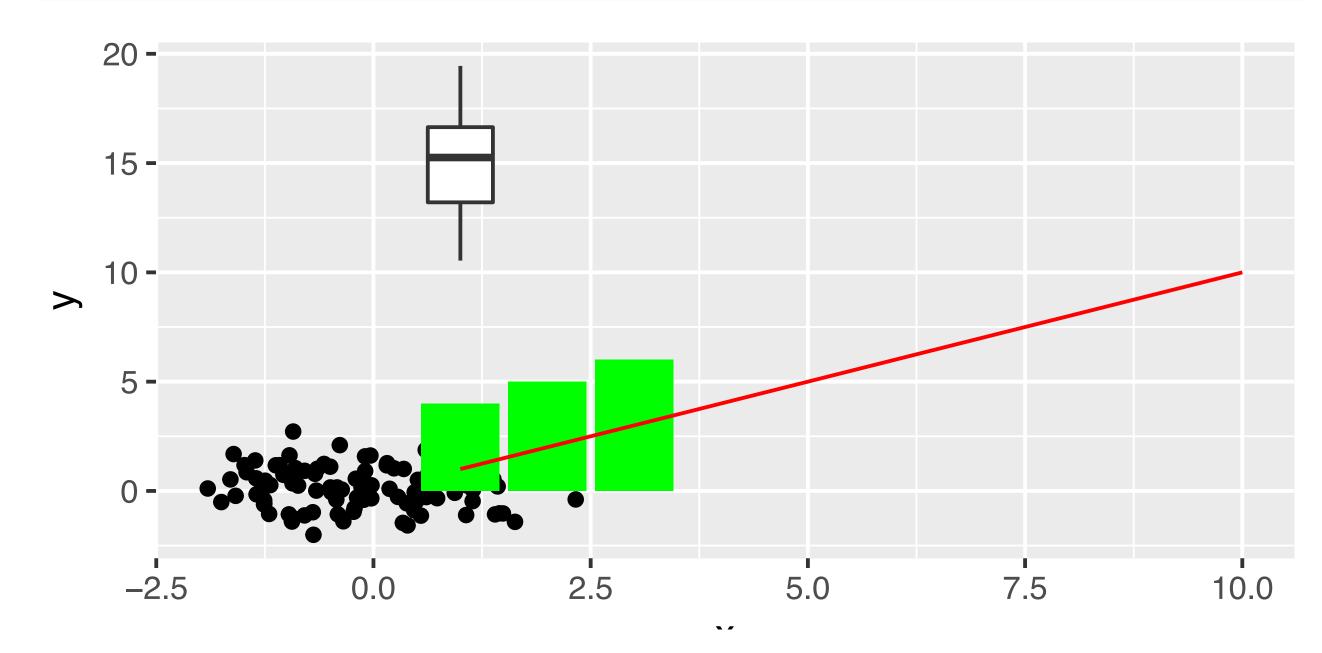
dist →y

Geom: line

Stat: identity

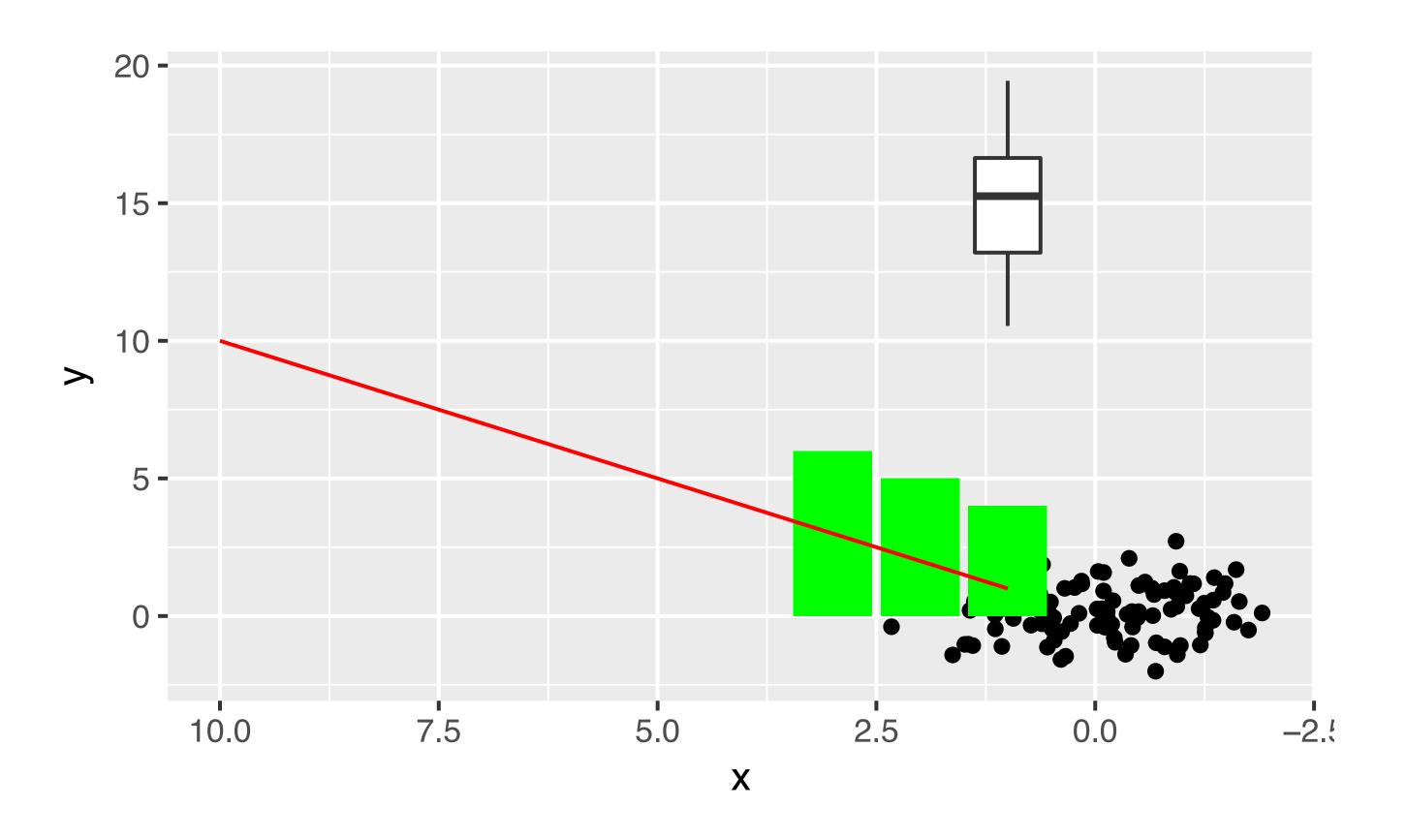


All layers



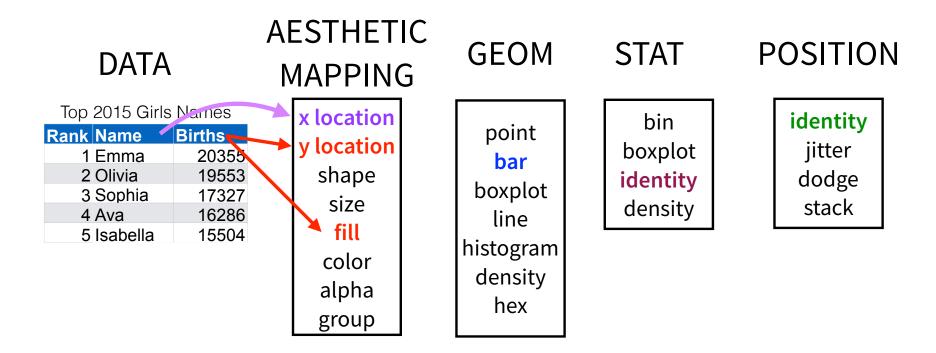
Scale

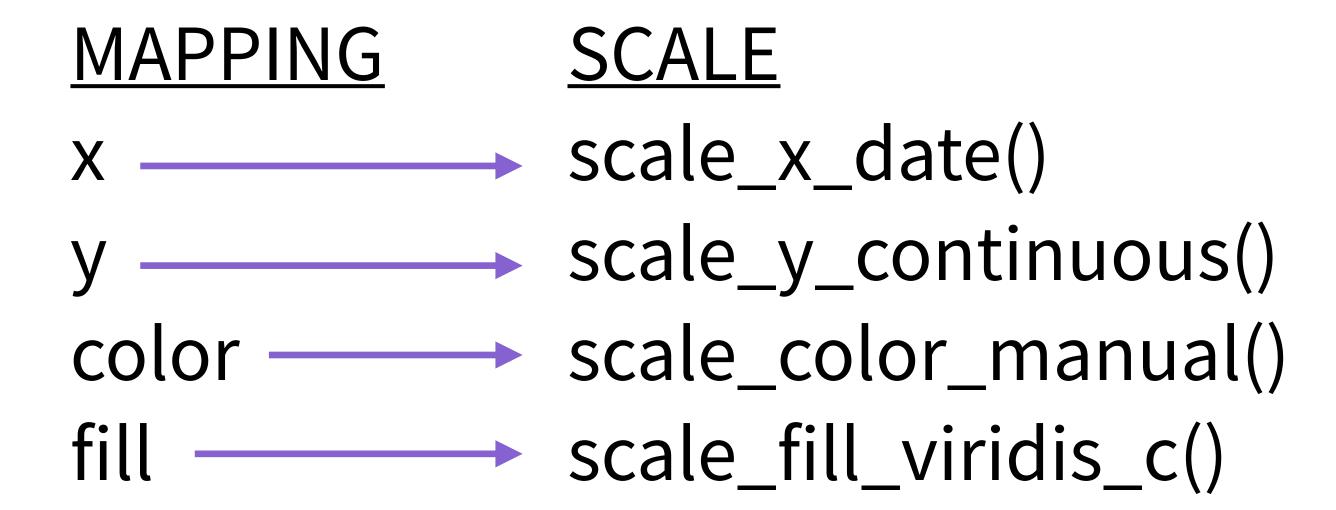
g + scale_x_reverse()



One scale per mapping

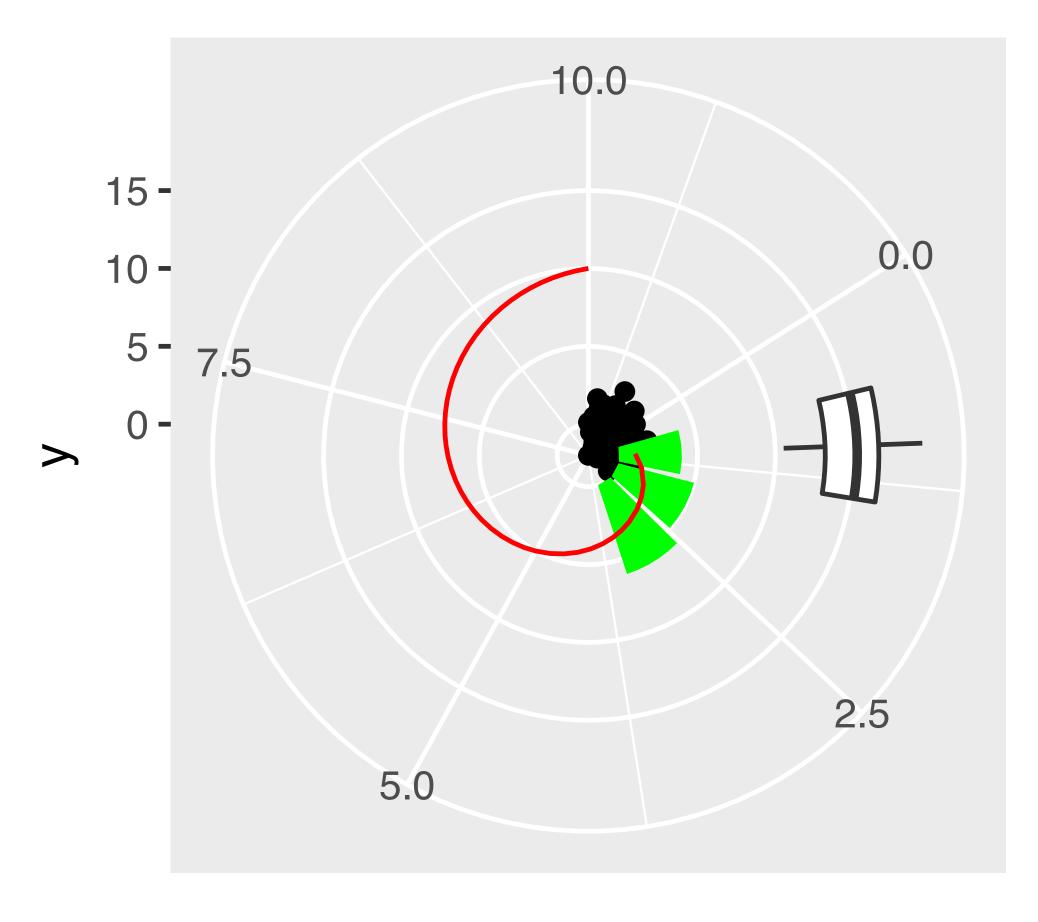
Layers





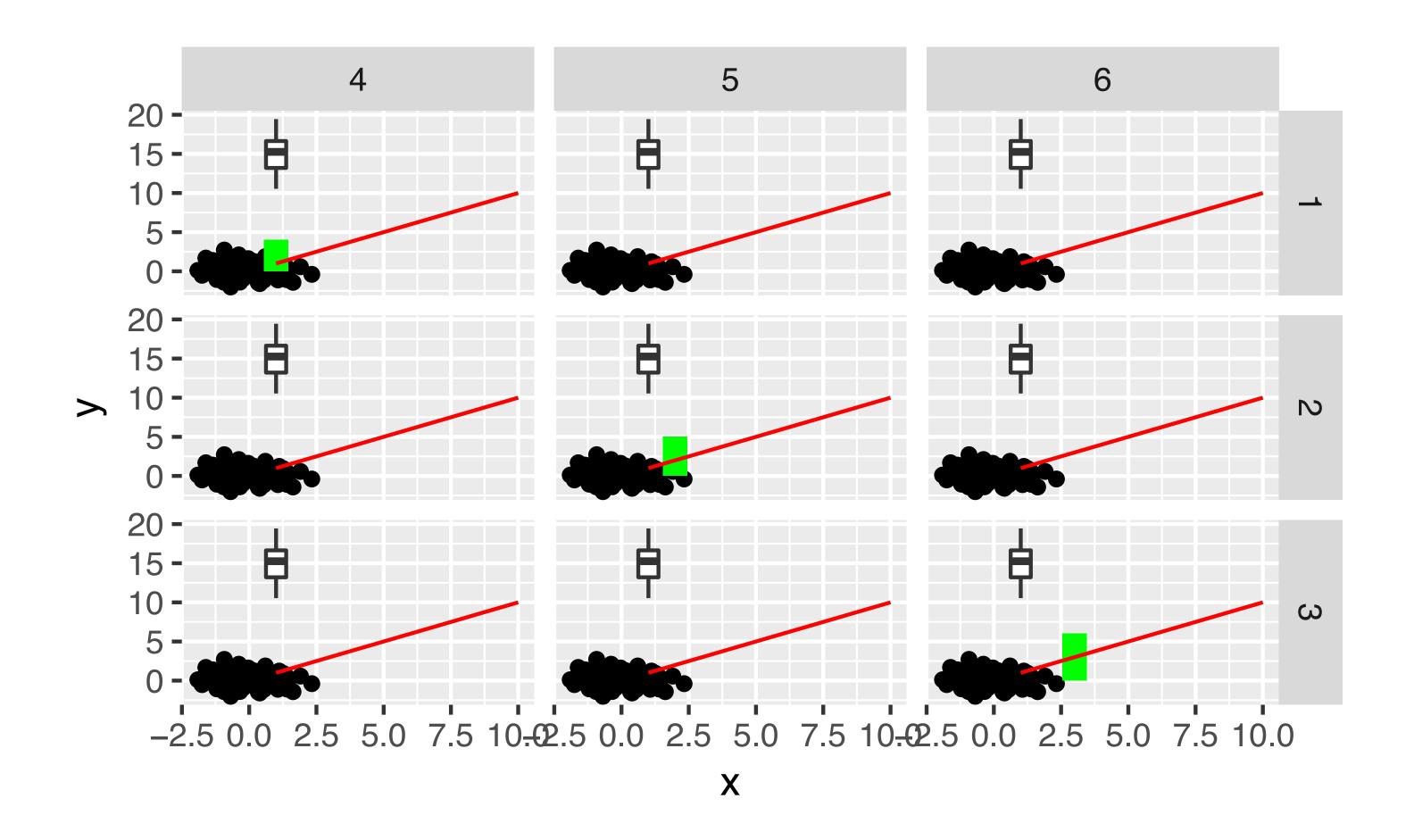
Coord
(only 1!)





Facet (only 1!)

g + facet_grid(num~height)



Theme (only 1!)

```
library(ggthemes)
g + theme_wsj()
```

