

ggplot2



ggplot2 is a plotting system for R, based on the grammar of graphics, which tries to take the good parts of base and lattice graphics and none of the bad parts. It takes care of many of the fiddly details that make plotting a hassle (like drawing legends) as well as providing a powerful model of graphics that makes it easy to produce complex multi-layered graphics.

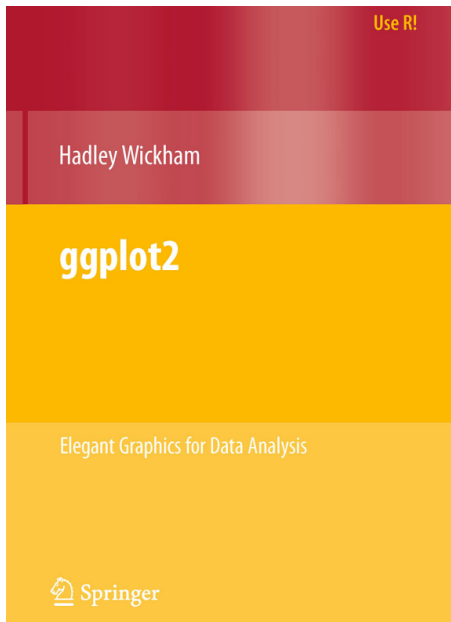
Documentation

ggplot2 documentation is now available at docs.ggplot2.org.

website: www.had.co.nz



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ggplot from hat

[About](#) | [Installation](#) | [How It Works](#) | [Docs](#) | [Gallery](#)

`ggplot` is a plotting system for Python based on R's `ggplot2` and the *Grammar of Graphics*. It is built for making professional looking, plots quickly with minimal code.

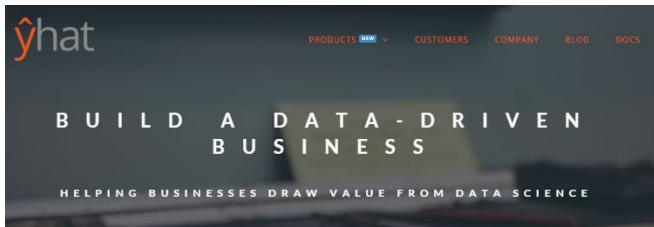
`ggplot` is easy to learn

```
from ggplot import *

ggplot(aes(x='date', y='beef'), data=meat) +\
    geom_line() +\
    stat_smooth(colour='blue', span=0.2)
```

Important :

for Python, the name is simply “**ggplot**”.



Yhat (*pronounced y-hat*) is a data science technology company that provides tools and systems that allow enterprises to turn data insights into data-driven products.

About ggplot

ggplot is a graphics package for Python that aims to approximate R's ggplot2 package in both usage and aesthetics.

Authors: Greg Lamp and Austin Ogilvie

What are Yhat saying?

1. ggplot is easy to learn [1]
2. ggplot is fun
3. ggplot is powerful [2]

[1] Lots of learning resources, mainly intended for the R environment, that can applied to Python also.

[2] Less code required to compute high-level publication quality plot

1. Installing ggplot

```
pip install ggplot
```

2. Getting Set Up on Jupyter Notebook

```
In [5]: from ggplot import *
```

```
In [6]: %matplotlib inline
```


pandas

$$y_{it} = \beta x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$$



[overview](#) // [get pandas](#) // [documentation](#) // [community](#)

Python Data Analysis Library

pandas is an open source, BSD-licensed library providing high-performance, easy-to-use data structures and data analysis tools for the [Python](#) programming language.

Important: ggplot accepts data in the form of a pandas Dataframe, so you need to configure all data accordingly first.

Watch out for this operator

```
.... +\ .....
```

```
ggplot(aes(x='date', y='beef'), data=meat) +\  
  geom_line() +\  
  stat_smooth(colour='blue', span=0.2)
```

- ▶ In Python, dataframe columns (i.e. variables) are specified with quotation marks

- ▶ The main command is `ggplot()`.
- ▶ The name comes from "**grammar of graphics**", a book by Leland Wilkinson
- ▶ A very "high-level" approach to data visualization.

A grammar of graphics is a tool that enables us to concisely describe the components of a graphic. Such a grammar allows us to move beyond named graphics (e.g., the scatterplot) and gain insight into the deep structure that underlies statistical graphics.

A Layered Grammar of Graphics

Hadley WICKHAM

A grammar of graphics is a tool that enables us to concisely describe the components of a graphic. Such a grammar allows us to move beyond named graphics (e.g., the “scatterplot”) and gain insight into the deep structure that underlies statistical graphics. This article builds on Wilkinson, Anand, and Grossman (2005), describing extensions and refinements developed while building an open source implementation of the grammar of graphics for R, `ggplot2`.

Hadley Wickham.

A layered grammar of graphics.

Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics,
vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 328, 2010.

A **plot** is made up of multiple layers.

A **layer** consists of **data**, a set of **mappings** between variables and aesthetics, a **geom**etric object and a **stat**istical transformation

Scales control the details of the mapping.

All components are independent and reusable.

ggplot - Inbuilt Data Sets

The ggplot package contains these inbuilt pandas DataFrame.

- ▶ diamonds
- ▶ meat (also: derived data set called meat2)
- ▶ movies
- ▶ mtcars
- ▶ pageviews

Remark: ggplot code will work on any pandas DataFrame.

```
import pandas as pd  
  
meat2 = pd.melt(meat, id_vars=['date'])
```


Basic Premise

- ▶ Making plots is a very repetitive: draw this line, add these colored points, then add these, etc.
- ▶ Instead of re-using the same code over and over, `ggplot` implements them using a high-level but very expressive API.
- ▶ The result is less time spent creating your charts, and more time interpreting what they mean.

- ▶ `ggplot` is not a good fit for people trying to make highly customized data visualizations.
- ▶ While you can make some very intricate, great looking plots, `ggplot` sacrifices highly customization in favor of generally doing "what you'd expect".

Data

- ▶ ggplot has a symbiotic relationship with pandas.
- ▶ If you're planning on using ggplot, it's best to keep your data in DataFrames.
- ▶ Think of a DataFrame as a tabular data object.
- ▶ For example, let's look at the diamonds dataset which ships with ggplot.

```
from ggplot import *  
diamonds.head()
```

	carat	cut	color	clarity	depth	table	price	x	y	z
0	0.23	Ideal	E	SI2	61.5	55	326	3.95	3.98	2.43
1	0.21	Premium	E	SI1	59.8	61	326	3.89	3.84	2.31
2	0.23	Good	E	VS1	56.9	65	327	4.05	4.07	2.31
3	0.29	Premium	I	VS2	62.4	58	334	4.20	4.23	2.63
4	0.31	Good	J	SI2	63.3	58	335	4.34	4.35	2.75

Aesthetics

- ▶ Aesthetics describe how your data will relate to your plots.
- ▶ Some common aesthetics are: **x**, **y**, and **colour**.
- ▶ Aesthetics are specific to the type of plot (or layer) you're adding to your visual.
- ▶ For example, a scatterplot (`geom_point`) and a line (`geom_line`) will share `x` and `y`, but only a line chart has a `linetype` aesthetic.

Aesthetics

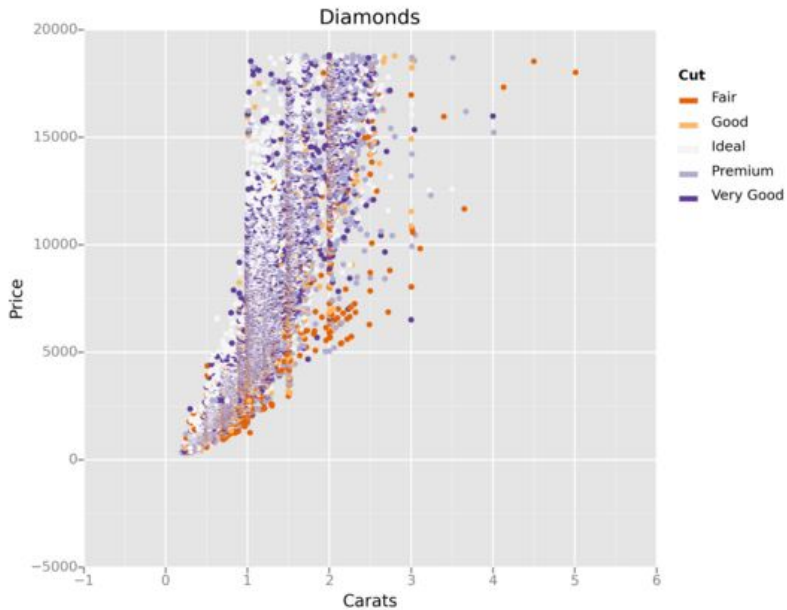
Aesthetics correspond with the “X” and “Y” variables. The first line of the code below indicates which variable is which.

```
ggplot(aes(x="date",y="beef"), meat) +\n  geom_line() +\n  stat_smooth(colour="blue", span=0.2)
```

Aesthetics

The first aesthetic variable is for color. This can be used to depict subcategories in the data.

```
ggplot(diamonds, aes(x="carat",  
  y="price", color="cut")) +\  
  geom_point() +\  ....
```

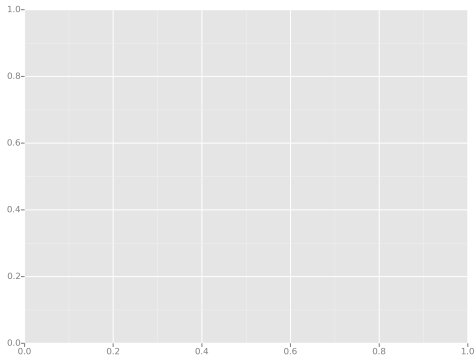


Layers

- ▶ ggplot lets you combine or add different types of visualization components (or layers) together.
- ▶ The command `ggplot` does not actually create any plot, rather it prepares a “blank canvas” for further plotting

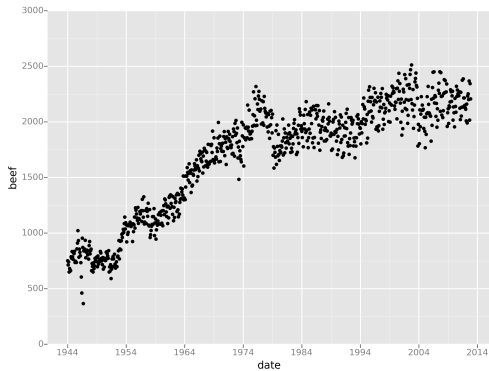
Start with a blank canvas.

```
p = ggplot(aes(x="date", y="beef"), data=meat)
p
```



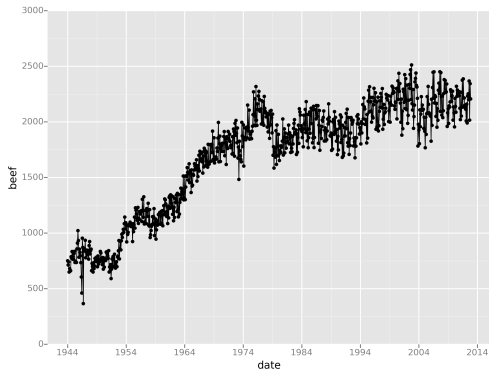
Add some points.

```
p + geom_point()
```



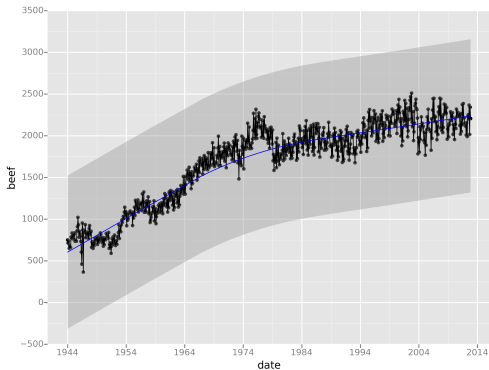
Add a line.

```
p + geom_point() + geom_line()
```



Add a trendline.

```
p + geom_point() + geom_line() +  
  stat_smooth(color="blue")
```



Geometric objects (geoms) are the visual representations of (subsets of) observations.

- ▶ **Univariate** - single numeric variable
- ▶ **Bivariate** - two numeric variable
- ▶ **Multivariate** - Multiple variables

Faceting

The faceting approach supported by `ggplot2` partitions a plot into a matrix of panels. Each panel shows a different subset of the data. There are two faceting approaches:

- ▶ `facet_wrap(~cell)` - univariate: create a 1-d strip of panels, based on one factor, and wrap the strip into a 2-d matrix
- ▶ `facet_grid(row~col)` - (usually) bivariate: create a 2-d matrix of panels, based on two factors

Faceting

Suppose `cyl` and `drv` are two categorical variables in a data frame

```
qplot(.....) + facet_grid(cyl ~ drv)
```


Faceting

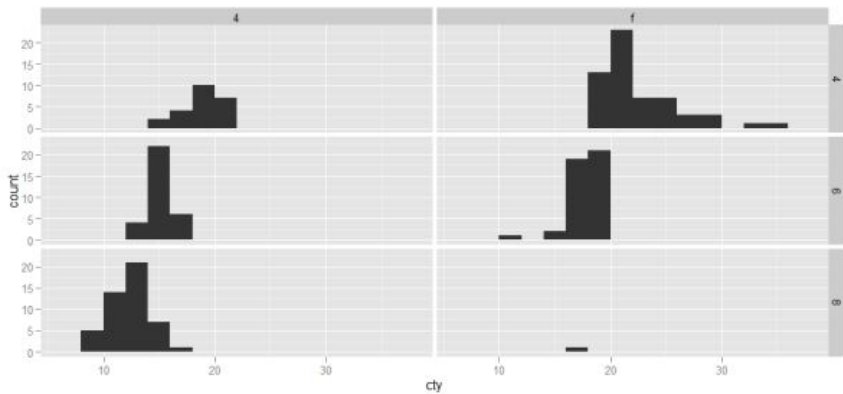


Figure: Grid Faceting

Facet Wrap

- ▶ An alternative to grid facetting is a wrapped ribbon of plots
- ▶ `facet_wrap` generates a long ribbon of plots, and wraps it into 2d.

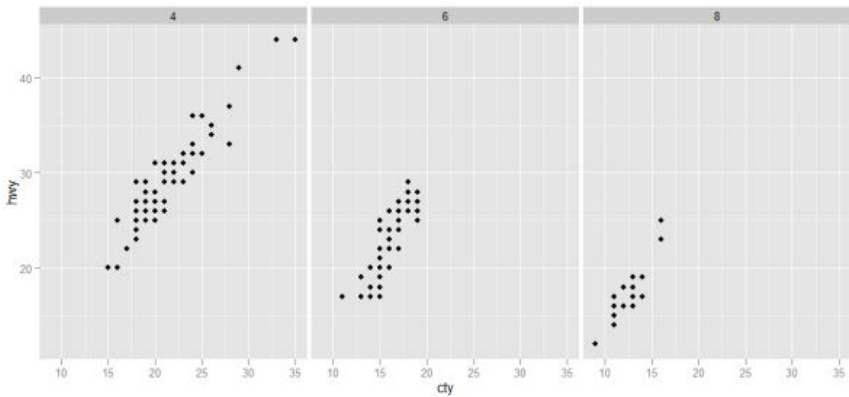


Figure: Facet Wrap

Faceting

```
p = ggplot(aes(x='date', y='value'), data=meat2)

p + geom_point() + \
  stat_smooth(colour="red") + \
  facet_wrap("variable")
```

Faceting

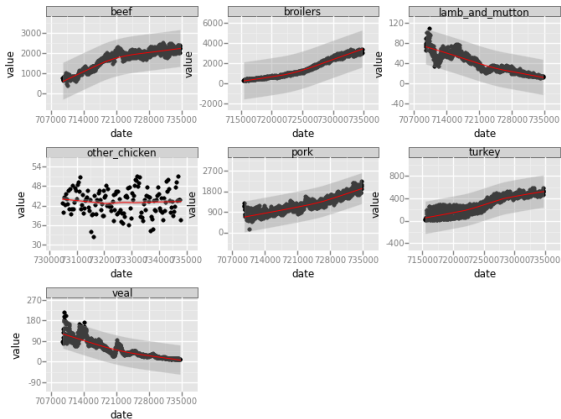


Figure:

Faceting

```
p + geom_bar() + facet_wrap("color")
```

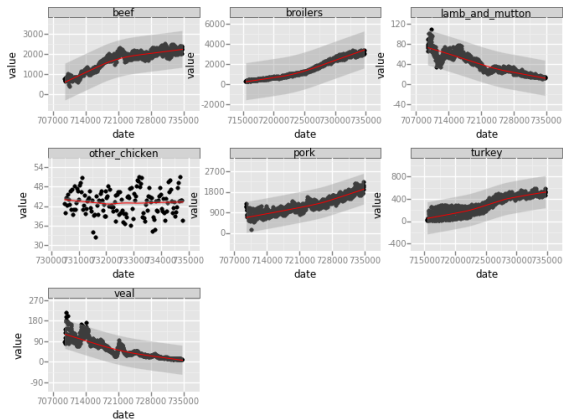


Figure:

Faceting

```
p = ggplot(diamonds, aes(x='price'))  
p + geom_density() + \  
  facet_grid("cut", "clarity")
```


Faceting

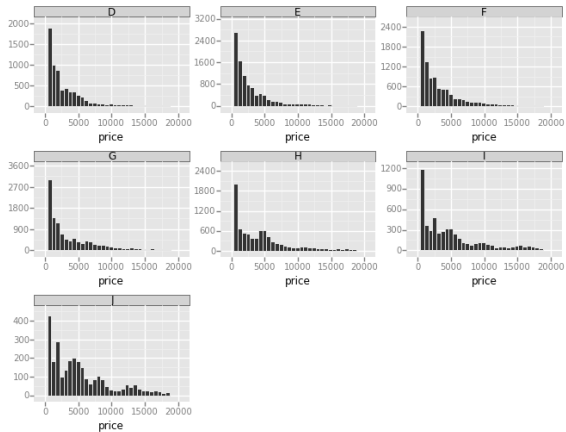


Figure:

Faceting

```
p = ggplot(diamonds, aes(x='carat', y='price'))  
p + geom_point(alpha=0.25) + \  
  facet_grid("cut", "clarity")
```

Faceting

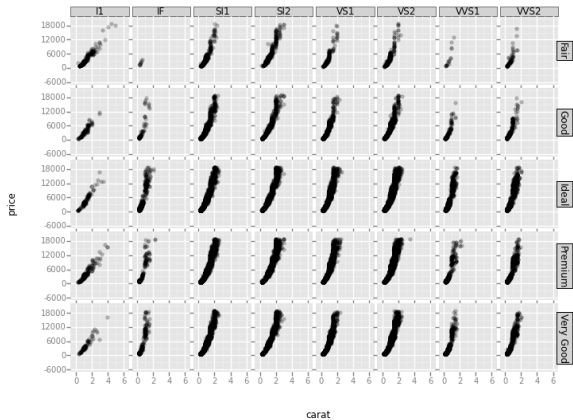


Figure:

```
p = ggplot(iris, aes("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width"))  
p + geom_boxplot(fill = c("lightblue")) + facet_wrap(~"Sp
```

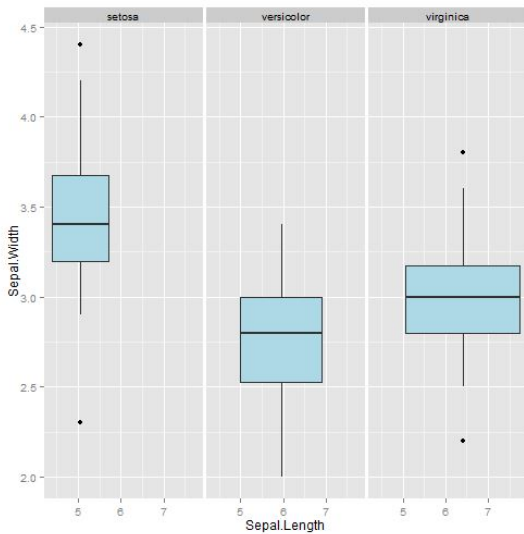


Figure:

Scales

- ▶ A scale determines how an attribute of the data is mapped into an aesthetic property of a geom (e.g., the geom's position along the x axis, or a geom's fill color in a color space).