A Gentle Guide to the Grammar of Graphics with `ggplot2`

Tampa R Users Meetup

Garrick Aden-Buie
@grrrck

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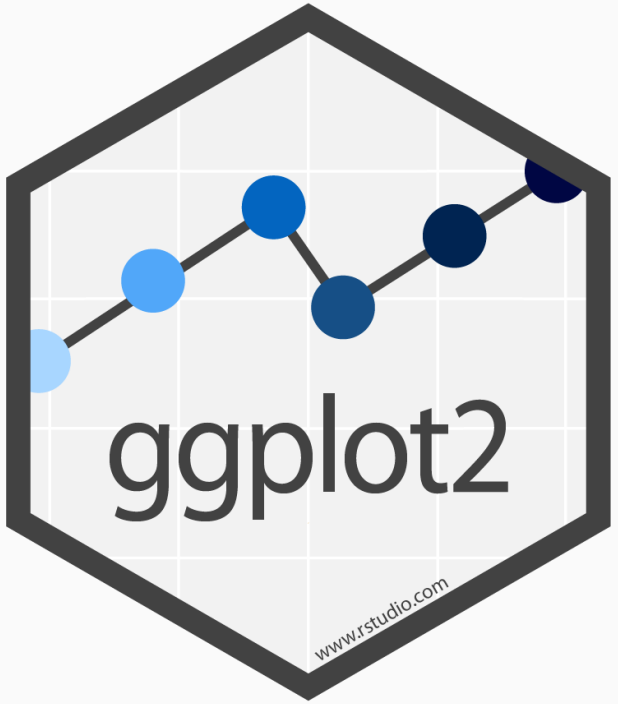
Follow along: **bit.ly/trug-ggplot2**




Brought to you by the letter...
THE CLASSIC
CRAYON FACTORY
G

Why *ggplot2*?

Hadley Wickham

The transferrable skills from ggplot2 are not the idiosyncracies of plotting syntax, but a powerful way of thinking about visualisation, as a way of **mapping between variables and the visual properties of geometric objects** that you can perceive.

http://disq.us/p/sv640d

Why *ggplot2*?

My personal reasons

- Functional data visualization

    1. Wrange data
    2. Map data to visual elements
    3. Tweak scales, guides, axis, labels, theme

- Easy to reason about how data drives visualization
- Easy to iterate
- Easy to be consistent

What are we getting into?

`ggplot2` is a huge package: philosophy + functions

...but it's very well organized

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G is for getting started

Easy: install the tidyverse

```
install.packages('tidyverse')
```

Medium: install just `ggplot2`

```
install.pacakages('ggplot2')
```

Expert: install from GitHub

```
devtools::install_github('tidyverse/ggplot2')
```

G is for getting started

Load the tidyverse

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## ── Attaching packages ─────────────────────────────────────── tidyverse 1.2.1 ──

## ✔ ggplot2 2.2.1     ✔ purrr   0.2.4
## ✔ tibble  1.4.1     ✔ dplyr   0.7.4
## ✔ tidyr   0.7.2     ✔ stringr 1.2.0
## ✔ readr   1.1.1     ✔ forcats 0.2.0

## ── Conflicts ────────────────────────────────────────── tidyverse_conflicts() ──
## ✖ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## ✖ dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```

G is for getting started

Other packages you'll need for this adventure

```
library(lubridate)      # tidyverse
library(reshape2)       # install.packages("reshape2")
library(babynames)      # install.packages("babynames")
```

gg is for Grammar of Graphics

Data

```
g ← ggplot()
```

Tidy Data

1. Each variable forms a column
2. Each observation forms a row
3. Each observational unit forms a table

The following example draws from

```
data(population, package = "tidyr")
```

gg is for Grammar of Graphics

Data

```
g ← ggplot()
```

country	1995	2000	2005	2010
Canada	29.2949	30.69742	32.25309	34.12624
China	1237.5314	1280.42858	1318.17683	1359.82146
USA	268.0397	284.59440	298.16580	312.24712

year	Canada	China	USA
1995	29.29490	1237.531	268.0397
2000	30.69742	1280.429	284.5944
2005	32.25309	1318.177	298.1658
2010	34.12624	1359.821	312.2471

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Data

```
tidy1 ← gather(messy1, 'year', 'population', -country)
```

```
g ← ggplot()
```

country	year	population
Canada	1995	29.295
China	1995	1237.531
USA	1995	268.040
Canada	2000	30.697
China	2000	1280.429
USA	2000	284.594
Canada	2005	32.253
China	2005	1318.177

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Data

```
tidy2 ← gather(messy2, 'country', 'population', -year)
```

```
g ← ggplot()
```

year	country	population
1995	Canada	29.295
2000	Canada	30.697
2005	Canada	32.253
2010	Canada	34.126
1995	China	1237.531
2000	China	1280.429
2005	China	1318.177
2010	China	1359.821

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Data

Aesthetics

```
g + aes()
```

Map data to visual elements or parameters

- year
- population
- country

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Data

Aesthetics

```
g + aes()
```

Map data to visual elements or parameters

- year → **x**
- population → **y**
- country → *shape*, *color*, etc.

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Aesthetics

Geoms

```
g + geom_*()
```

Geometric objects displayed on the plot:

Type	Function
Point	`geom_point()`
Line	`geom_line()`
Bar	`geom_bar()`, `geom_col()`
Histogram	`geom_histogram()`
Regression	`geom_smooth()`
Boxplot	`geom_boxplot()`
Text	`geom_text()`
Vert./Horiz. Line	`geom_{vh}line()`
Count	`geom_count()`
Density	`geom_density()`

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Aesthetics

Geoms

```
g + geom_*()
```

Those are just the top 10 most popular geoms[1]

See http://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/ for many more options

Or just start typing `geom_` in RStudio

```
##  [1] "geom_abline"     "geom_area"       "geom_bar"        "geom_bin2d"
##  [5] "geom_blank"      "geom_boxplot"    "geom_col"        "geom_contour"
##  [9] "geom_count"      "geom_crossbar"   "geom_curve"      "geom_density"
## [13] "geom_density_2d" "geom_density2d"  "geom_dotplot"    "geom_errorbar"
## [17] "geom_errorbarh"  "geom_freqpoly"   "geom_hex"        "geom_histogram"
## [21] "geom_hline"      "geom_jitter"     "geom_label"      "geom_line"
## [25] "geom_linerange"  "geom_map"        "geom_path"       "geom_point"
## [29] "geom_pointrange" "geom_polygon"    "geom_qq"         "geom_quantile"
## [33] "geom_raster"     "geom_rect"       "geom_ribbon"     "geom_rug"
## [37] "geom_segment"    "geom_smooth"     "geom_spoke"      "geom_step"
## [41] "geom_text"       "geom_tile"       "geom_violin"     "geom_vline"
```

[1] https://eric.netlify.com/2017/08/10/most-popular-ggplot2-geoms/

Our first plot!

```
ggplot(tidy1)
```

Our first plot!

```
ggplot(tidy1) +
  aes(x = year,
      y = population)
```

Our first plot!

```
ggplot(tidy1) +
  aes(x = year,
      y = population) +
  geom_point()
```

Our first plot!

```
ggplot(tidy1) +
  aes(x = year,
      y = population,
      color = country) +
  geom_point()
```

Our first plot!

```
ggplot(tidy1) +
  aes(x = year,
      y = population,
      color = country) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line()
```

```
geom_path: Each group consists
of only one observation.
Do you need to adjust the
group aesthetic?
```

Our first plot!

```
ggplot(tidy1) +
  aes(x = year,
      y = population,
      color = country) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line(
    aes(group = country))
```

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Geoms

```
g + geom_*()
```

```
geom_*(mapping, data, stat, position)
```

- `data` Geoms can have their own data
  - Has to map onto global coordinates
- `map` Geoms can have their own aesthetics
  - Inherits global aesthetics
  - Have geom-specific aesthetics
    - `geom_point` needs `x` and `y`, optional `shape`, `color`, `size`, etc.
    - `geom_ribbon` requires `x`, `ymin` and `ymax`, optional `fill`
  - `?geom_ribbon`

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Geoms

```
g + geom_*()
```

```
geom_*(mapping, data, stat, position)
```

- `stat` Some geoms apply further transformations to the data
  - All respect `stat = 'identity'`
  - Ex: `geom_histogram` uses `stat_bin()` to group observations
- `position` Some adjust location of objects
  - `'dodge'`, `'stack'`, `'jitter'`

Example: Stat and Position

Star Wars Characters

```
sw_chars ← starwars %>%
  mutate(
    n_movies = map_int(films, length),
    gender = ifelse(
      !gender %in% c('female', 'male'),
      'other', gender)
  ) %>%
  select(name, gender, n_movies)
```

name	gender	n_movies
Luke Skywalker	male	5
C-3PO	other	6
R2-D2	other	7
Darth Vader	male	4
Leia Organa	female	5
Owen Lars	male	3
Beru Whitesun lars	female	3
R5-D4	other	1
Biggs Darklighter	male	1
Obi-Wan Kenobi	male	6

Example: Stat and Position

```
ggplot(sw_chars) +
  aes(x = n_movies) +
  geom_bar(stat = "count")
```

Example: Stat and Position

```
ggplot(sw_chars) +
  aes(x = n_movies,
      fill = gender) +
  geom_bar(stat = "count")
```

Example: Stat and Position

```
sw_chars_id ← sw_chars %>%
  group_by(n_movies, gender) %>%
  tally
```

n_movies	gender	n
1	female	9
1	male	34
1	other	3
2	female	6
2	male	12
3	female	3
3	male	9
3	other	1
4	male	2
5	female	1

Example: Stat and Position

```
ggplot(sw_chars_id) +
  aes(x = n_movies,
      y = n,
      fill = gender) +
  geom_bar(stat = 'identity')
```

Note: `geom_col()` is alias for

`geom_bar(stat = 'identity')`

Example: Stat and Position

```
ggplot(sw_chars_id) +
  aes(x = n_movies,
      y = n,
      fill = gender) +
  geom_col(position = "fill")
```

Example: Stat and Position

```
ggplot(sw_chars_id) +
  aes(x = n_movies,
      y = n,
      fill = gender) +
  geom_col(position = "dodge")
```

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Geoms

Facet

```
g ← ggplot(sw_chars) +
  aes(x = n_movies,
      fill = gender) +
  geom_bar()
```

```
g+facet_wrap()

g+facet_grid()
```

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Data

Aesthetics

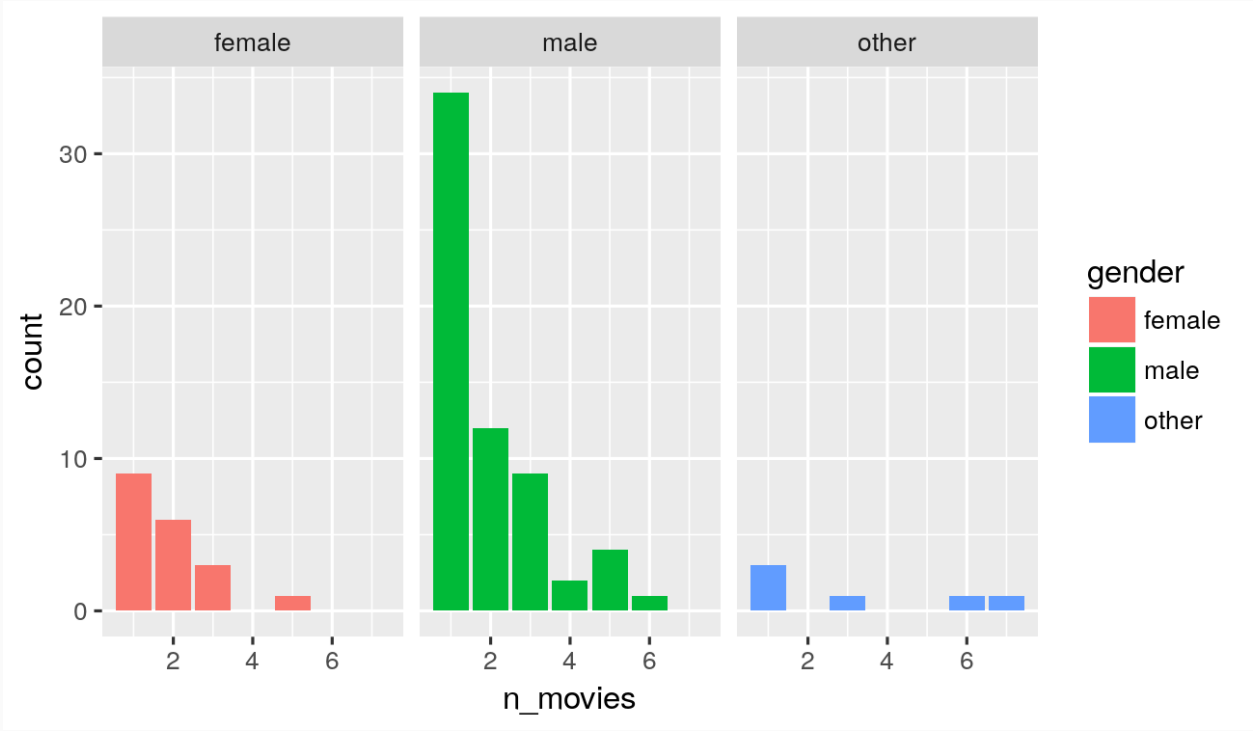
Geoms

Facet

```
g+facet_wrap()

g+facet_grid()
```

```
g + facet_wrap(~ gender)
```



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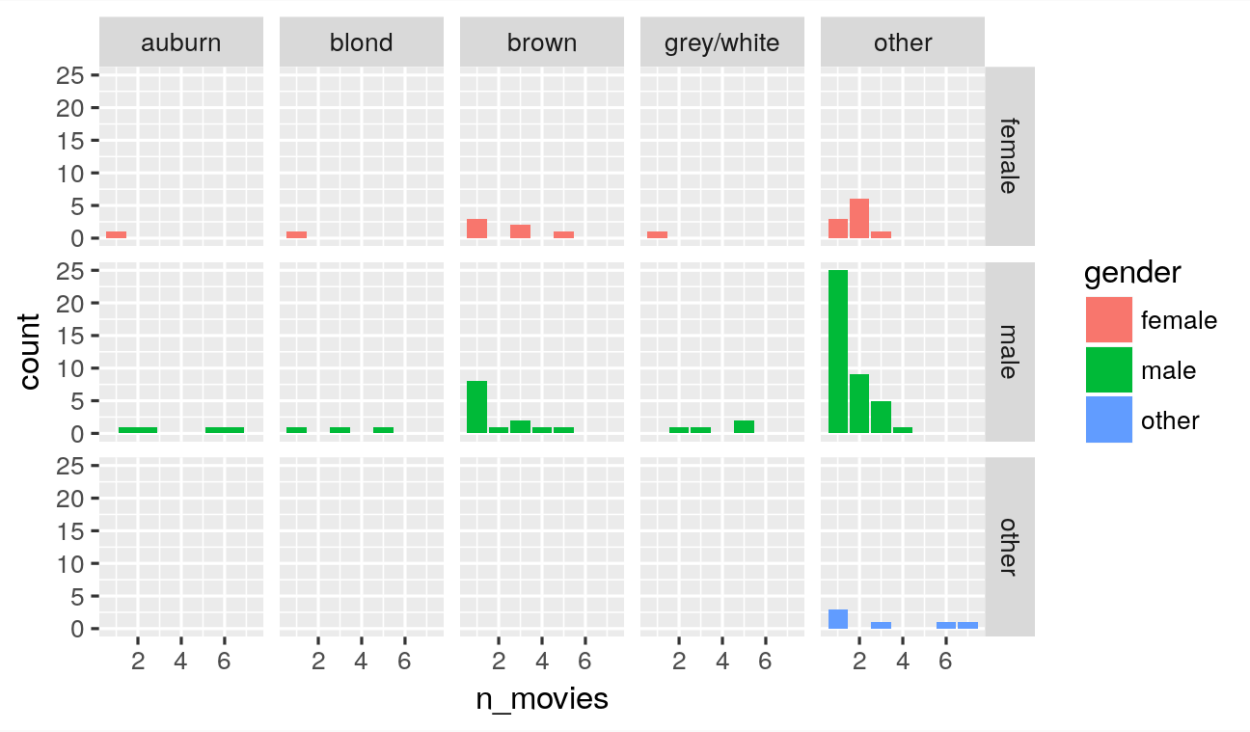
Facet

```
g+facet_wrap()

g+facet_grid()
```

```
g + facet_grid(gender ~ hair_color)
```



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Data

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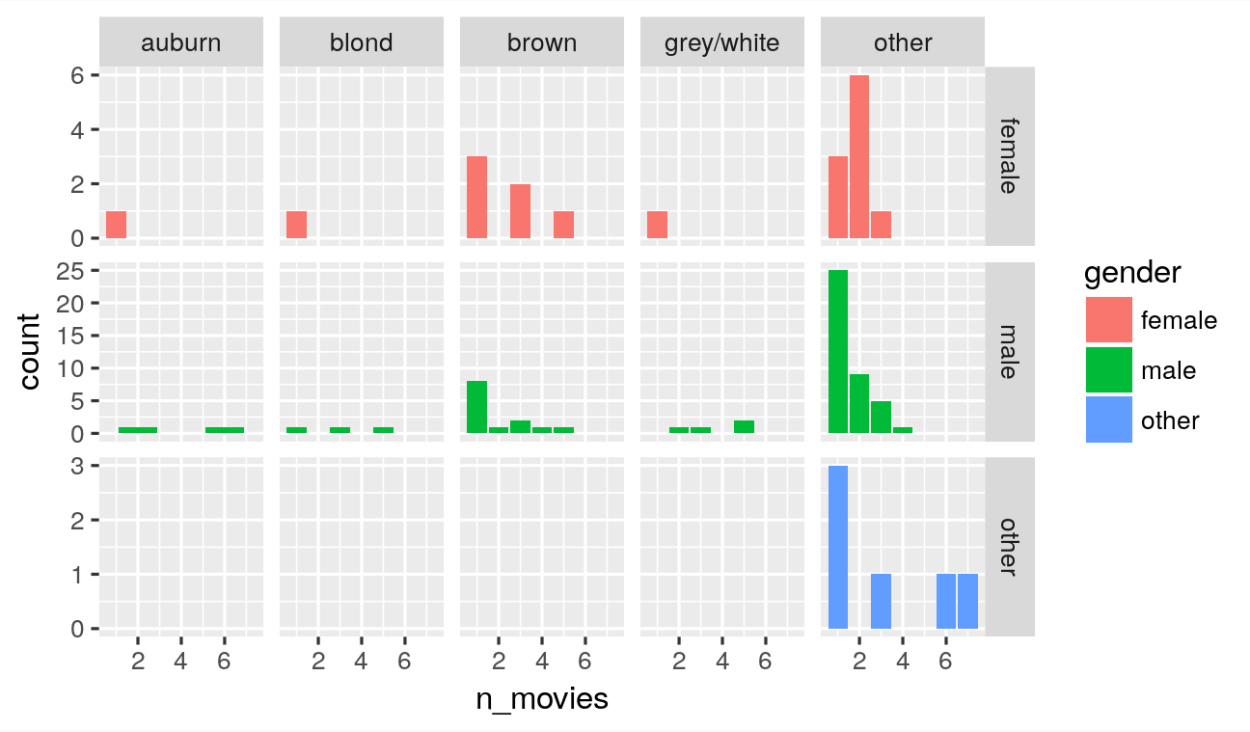
Geoms

Facet

```
g+facet_wrap()

g+facet_grid()
```

```
g + facet_grid(gender ~ hair_color, scales = 'free_y')
```



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Facet

Labels

```
g + labs()
```

```
g ← g +
  labs(
    x = "Film Appearances",
    y = "Count of Characters",
    title = "Recurring Star Wars Characters",
    subtitle = "How often do characters appear?",
    fill = "Gender"
  )
```

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Data

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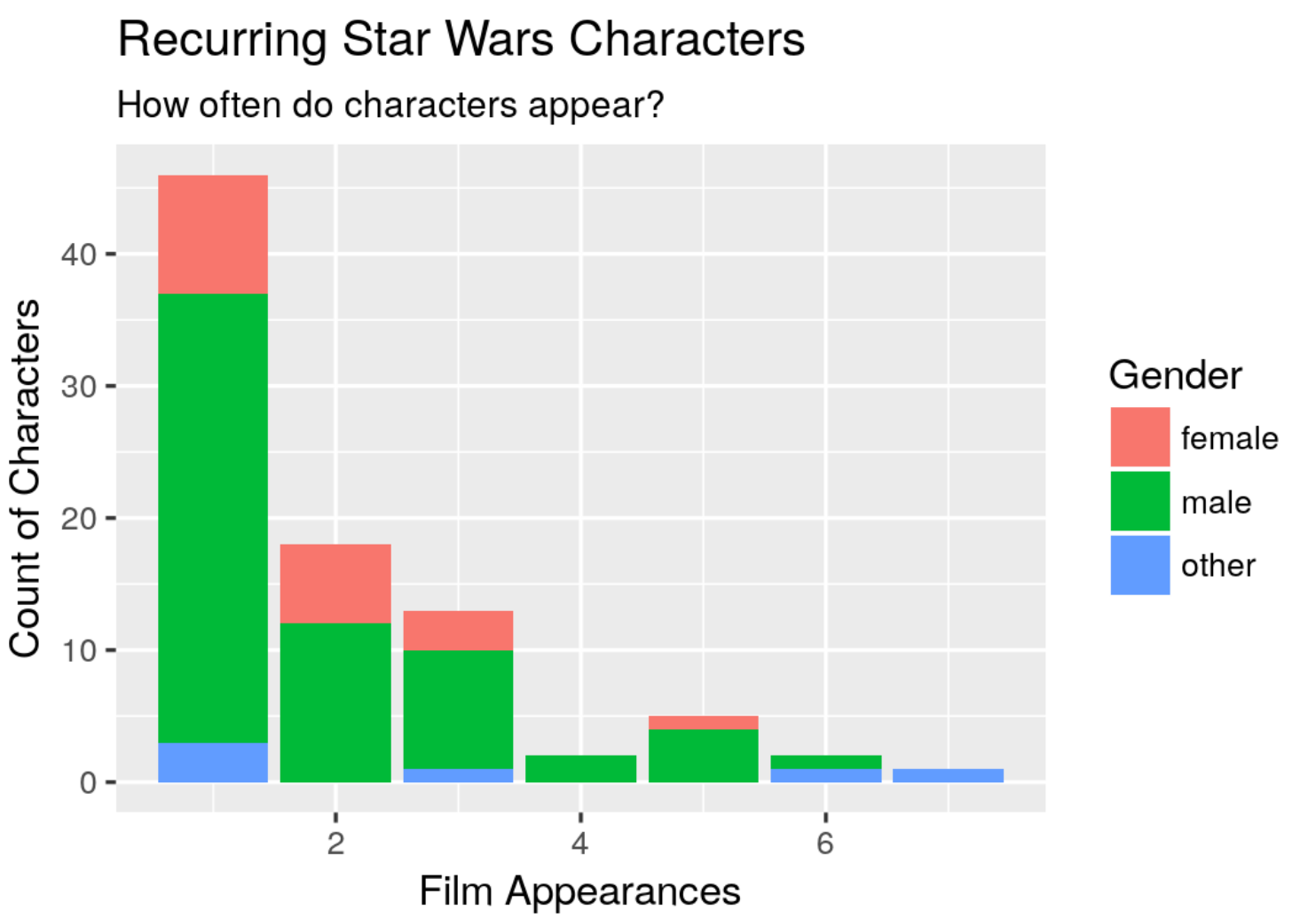
Facet

Labels

```
g + labs()
```



gg is for Grammar of Graphics

Data

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Labels

Scales

```
g + scale_*_*()
```

`scale` + `_` + `<aes>` + `_` + `<type>` + `()`

What parameter do you want to adjust? → `<aes>`
What type is the parameter? → `<type>`

- I want to change my discrete x-axis
  `scale_x_discrete()`
- I want to change point size from continuous variable
  `scale_size_continuous()`
- I want to rescale y-axis as log
  `scale_y_log10()`
- I want to use a different color palette
  `scale_fill_discrete()`
  `scale_color_manual()`

gg is for Grammar of Graphics

Data

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Geoms

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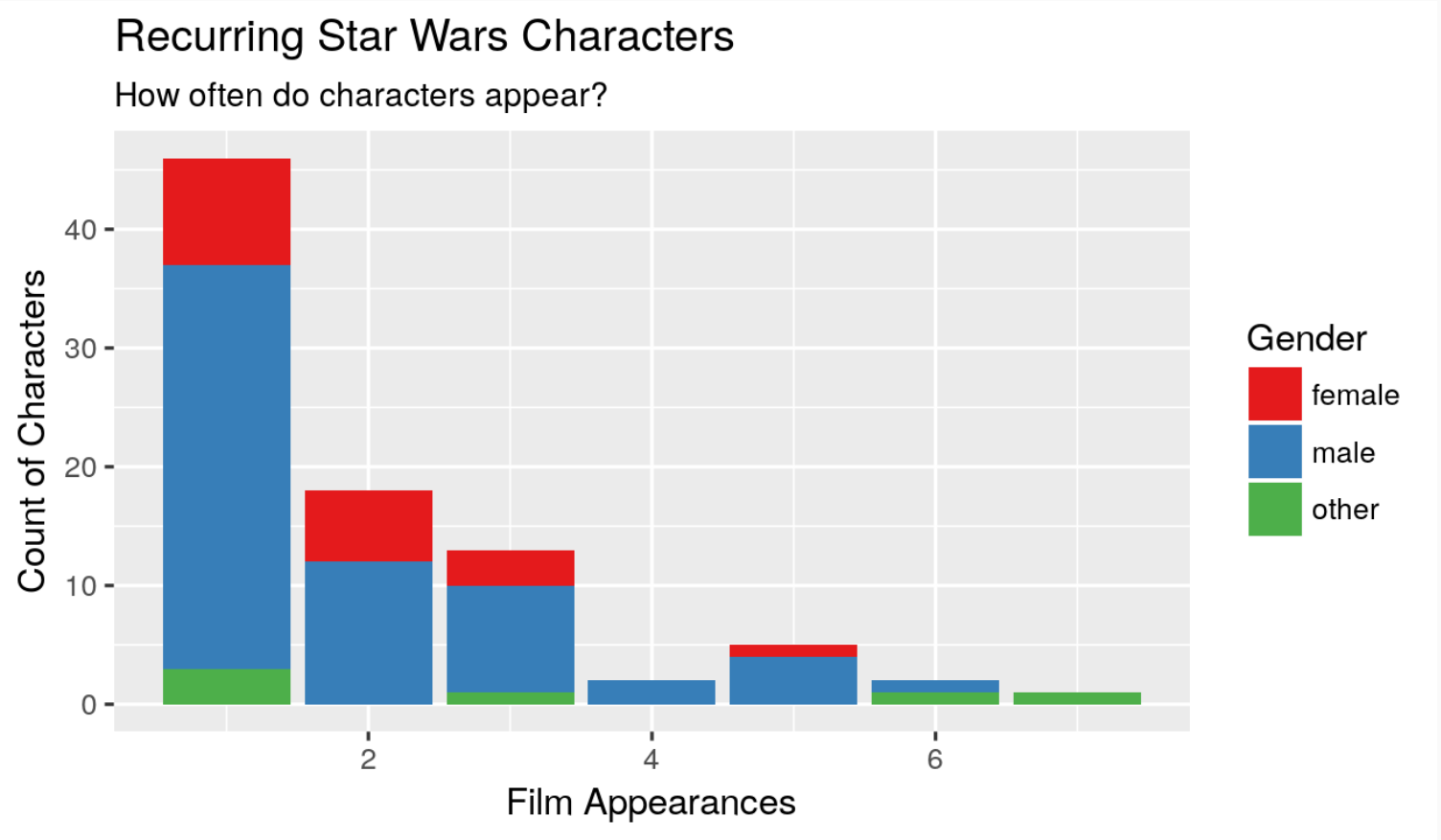
Labels

Scales

```
g + scale_*_*()
```

```
g ← g + scale_fill_brewer(palette = 'Set1')
```



gg is for Grammar of Graphics

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Scales

Theme

Change the appearance of plot decorations
i.e. things that aren't mapped to data

A few "starter" themes ship with the package

- `g + theme_bw()`
- `g + theme_dark()`
- `g + theme_gray()`
- `g + theme_light()`
- `g + theme_minimal()`

```
g + theme()
```

gg is for Grammar of Graphics

Data

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Geoms

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Labels

Scales

Theme

Huge number of parameters, grouped by plot area:

- Global options: `line`, `rect`, `text`, `title`
- `axis`: x-, y- or other axis title, ticks, lines
- `legend`: Plot legends
- `panel`: Actual plot area
- `plot`: Whole image
- `strip`: Facet labels

```
g + theme()
```

gg is for Grammar of Graphics

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Scales

Theme

```
g + theme()
```

Theme options are supported by helper functions:

- `element_blank()` removes the element
- `element_line()`
- `element_rect()`
- `element_text()`

gg is for Grammar of Graphics

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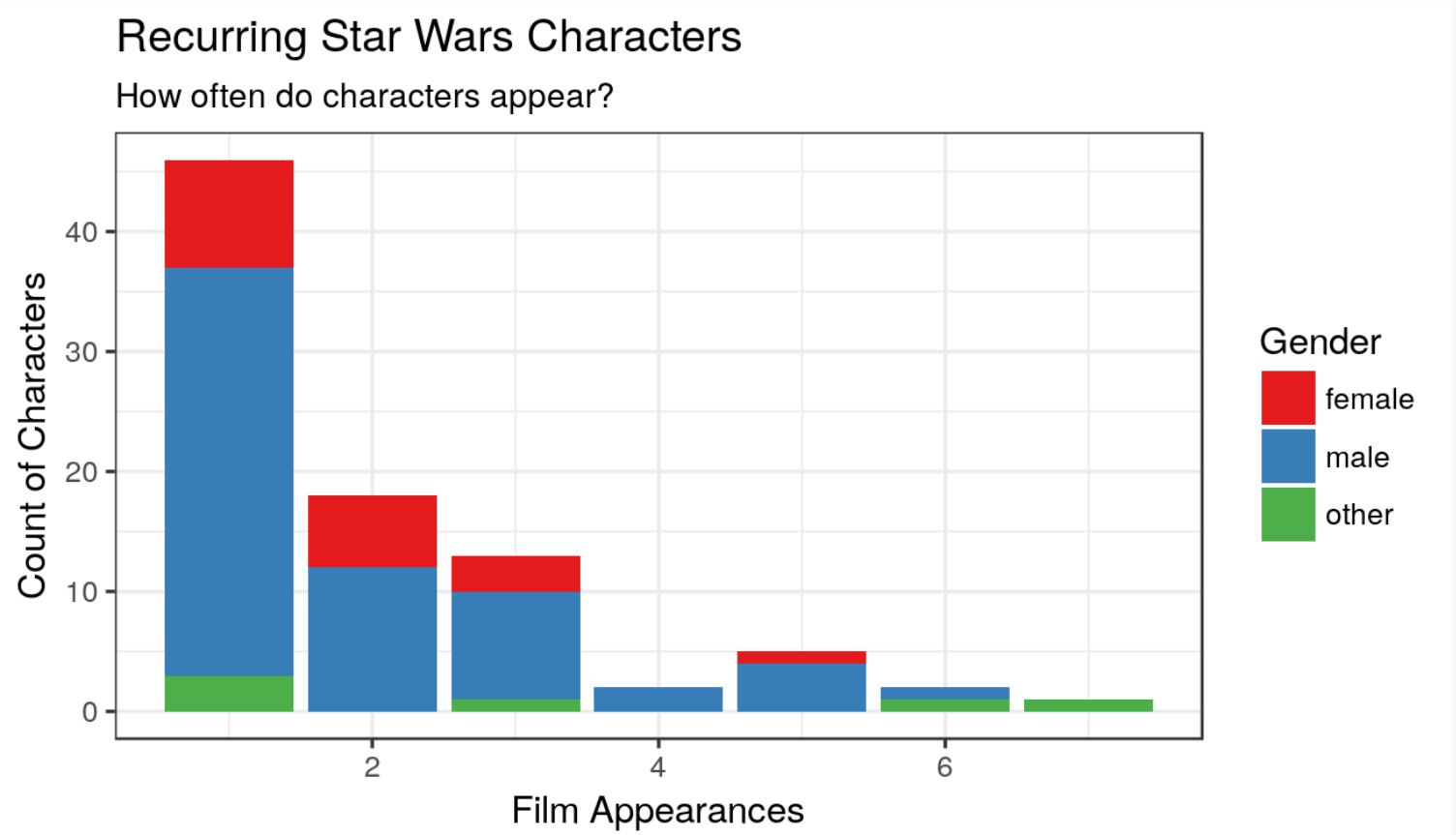
Theme

```
g + theme_bw()
```




```
g + theme()
```

gg is for Grammar of Graphics

Data

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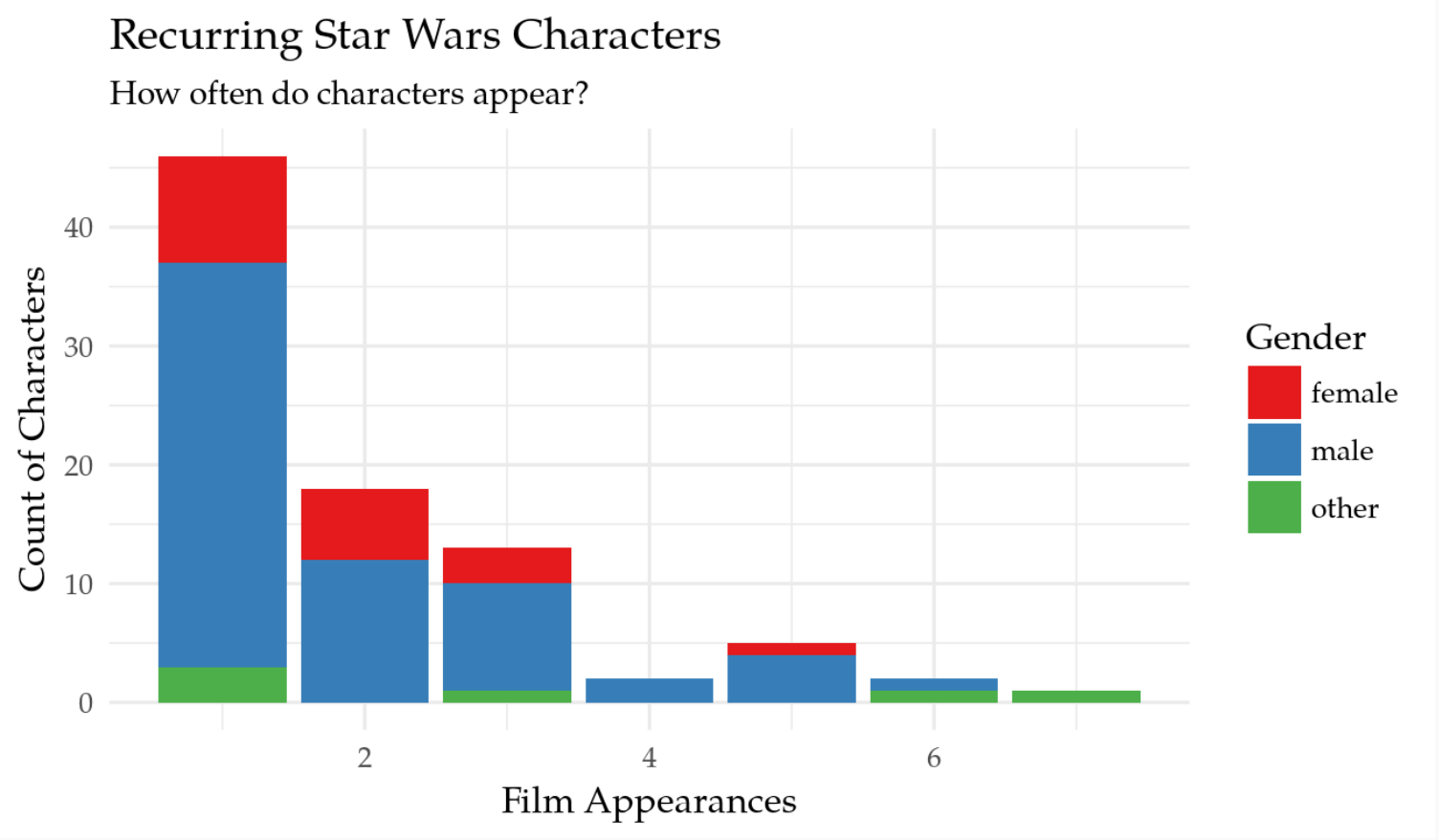
Theme

```
g + theme_minimal() + theme(text = element_text(family = "Palatino"))
```




```
g + theme()
```

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Theme

You can also set the theme globally with `theme_set()`

```
my_theme ← theme_bw() +
  theme(
    text = element_text(family = "Palatino", size = 12),
    panel.border = element_rect(colour = 'grey80'),
    panel.grid.minor = element_blank()
  )

theme_set(my_theme)
```

```
g + theme()
```

gg is for Grammar of Graphics

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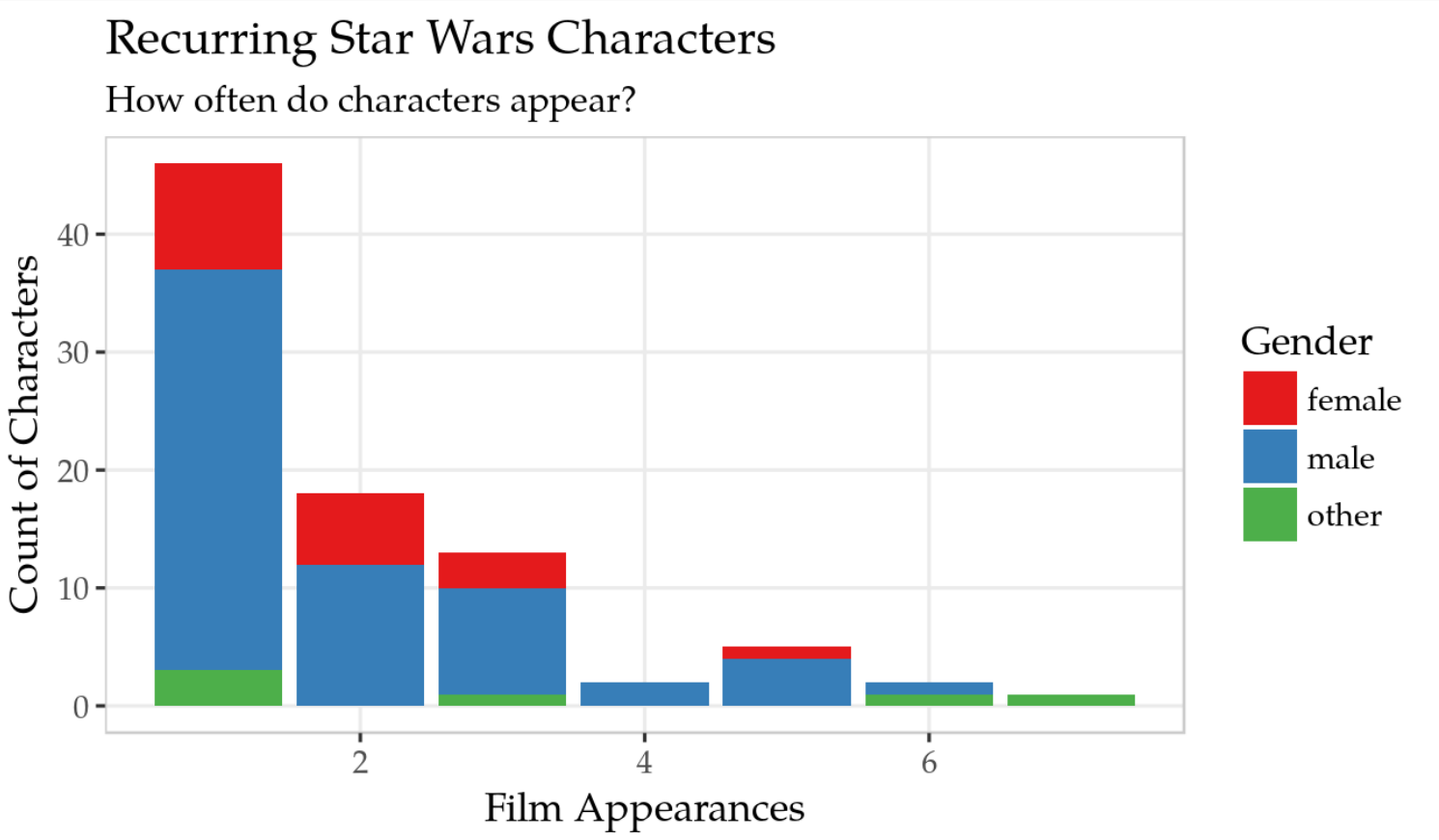
Theme

```
g
```




```
g + theme()
```

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Data

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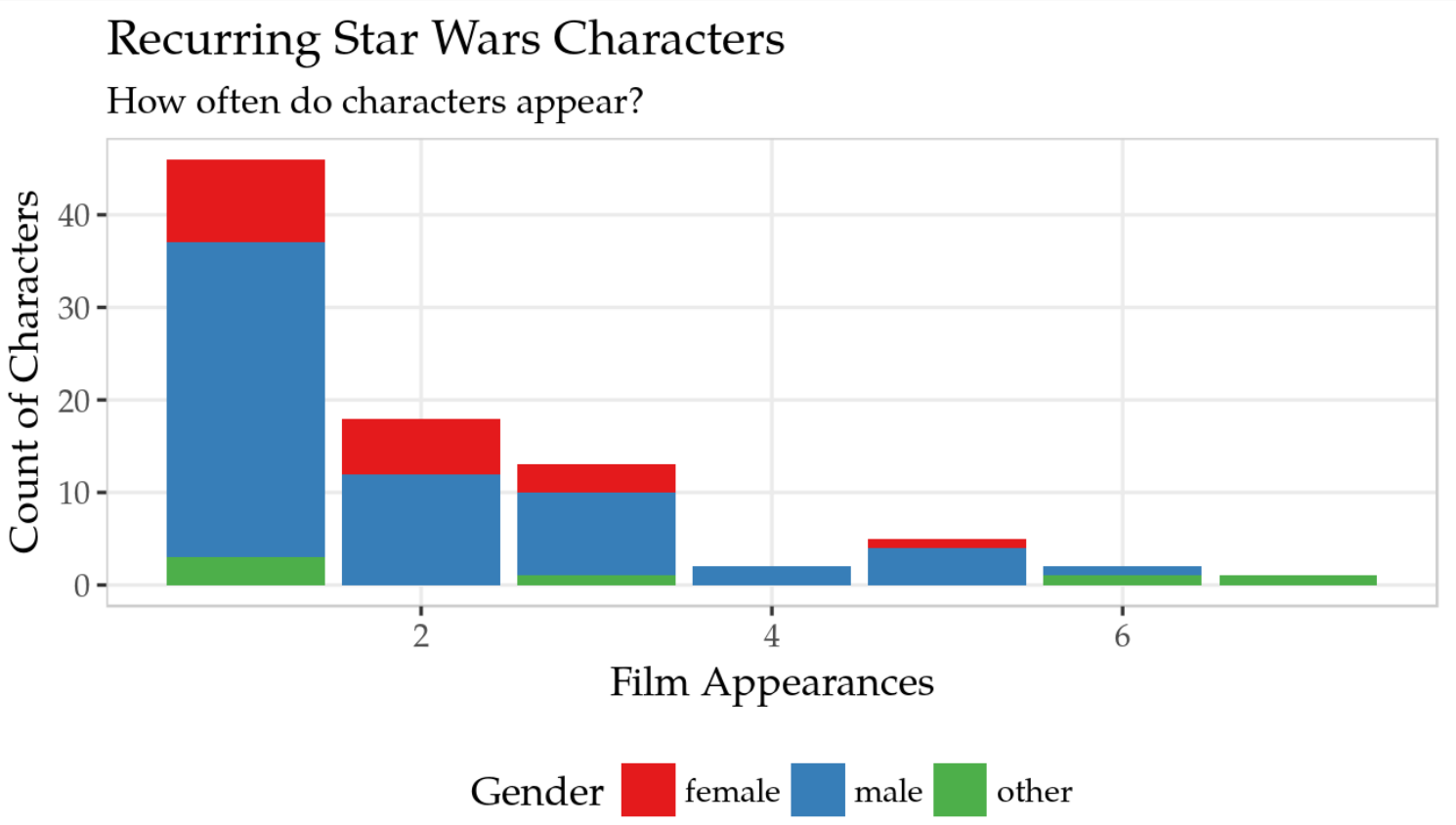
Theme

```
g + theme()
```

```
g + theme(legend.position = 'bottom')
```




You have the power!

"Live" Coding

```
data(tips, package = "reshape2")
```

head(tips)

total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
16.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
10.34	1.66	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
21.01	3.50	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
23.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
24.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4
25.29	4.71	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	4
8.77	2.00	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
26.88	3.12	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	4
15.04	1.96	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
14.78	3.23	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2

tips: tip histogram

```
ggplot(tips) +
  aes(x = tip) +
  geom_histogram(
    binwidth = 0.25
  )
```

tips: tip density

```
ggplot(tips) +
  aes(x = tip) +
  geom_density(
    aes(fill = day)
  )
```

tips: tip density

```
ggplot(tips) +
  aes(x = tip) +
  geom_density(
    aes(fill = day),
    alpha = 0.4
  )
```

tips: tip density

```
ggplot(tips) +
  aes(x = tip/total_bill) +
  geom_density(
    aes(fill = day)
  ) +
  facet_wrap(~ day)
```

tips: tip vs total

```
ggplot(tips) +
  aes(x = total_bill,
      y = tip) +
  geom_point()
```

tips: tip vs total

```
ggplot(tips) +
  aes(x = total_bill,
      y = tip) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm")
```

tips: tip vs total

```
ggplot(tips) +
  aes(x = total_bill,
      y = tip) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm")+
  geom_abline(
    slope = c(0.2, 0.15),
    intercept = 0,
    color = c('#69b578',
              "#dd1144"),
    linetype = 3)
```

tips: tip vs total

```
ggplot(tips) +
  aes(x = total_bill,
      y = tip/total_bill) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_hline(
    yintercept = c(0.2, 0.15),
    color = c('#69b578',
              "#dd1144"),
    linetype = 1)
```

tips: tip vs total

```
tips$percent ←
  tips$tip/tips$total_bill

ggplot(tips) +
  aes(x = size,
      y = percent,
      color = smoker) +
  geom_point()
```

tips: tip vs total

```
tips$percent ←
  tips$tip/tips$total_bill

ggplot(tips) +
  aes(x = size,
      y = percent,
      color = smoker) +
  geom_jitter(width = 0.25)
```

tips: tip vs total

```
ggplot(tips) +
  aes(x = day,
      y = percent,
      color = sex) +
  geom_jitter(width = 0.25) +
  facet_grid(time ~ smoker)
```

tips: tip vs total

```
tips ← mutate(tips,
  time = factor(time,
    c("Lunch", "Dinner")),
  day = factor(day,
    c("Thur", "Fri",
      "Sat", "Sun")
  ))

ggplot(tips) +
  aes(x = day,
      y = percent,
      color = sex) +
  geom_jitter(width = 0.25) +
  facet_grid(time ~ smoker)
```

tips: tip vs total

```
ggplot(tips) +
  aes(x = day,
      y = percent,
      fill = time) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  facet_grid(. ~ smoker)
```

tips: tip vs total

```
ggplot(tips) +
  aes(x = day,
      y = percent,
      color = smoker,
      fill  = smoker) +
  geom_violin(alpha = 0.3) +
  facet_wrap(~ smoker)
```

tips: tip vs total

```
g ← ggplot(tips) +
  aes(x = day,
      y = percent,
      color = smoker,
      fill = smoker) +
  geom_violin(alpha = 0.3) +
  geom_jitter(alpha = 0.4,
              width = 0.25,
              size  = 0.8)+
  facet_wrap(~ smoker)
g
```

tips: tip vs total

```
g + guides(color = FALSE,
           fill  = FALSE) +
  labs(x = '',
       y = 'Tip Rate') +
  scale_y_continuous(
    labels = scales::percent
  )
```

Level up

```
data(babynames, 'babynames')
```

head(babynames)

The babynames package contains data provided by the USA social security administration:

- `babynames`: For each year from 1880 to 2015, the number of children of each sex given each name. All names with more than 5 uses are given.

year	sex	name	n	prop
2002	M	Klark	5	0
1917	M	Prince	86	0
2003	M	Dayveon	25	0
1974	F	Joddie	6	0
1951	F	Gigi	33	0
1904	F	Laverna	9	0

Most popular baby names in 2015

```
babynames_pop2015 ← babynames %>%
  filter(year == 2015) %>%
  mutate(
    n = n/1000,
    sex = case_when(
      sex == "F" ~ "Girl Names",
      TRUE ~ "Boy Names"
  )) %>%
  group_by(sex) %>%
  top_n(10, n)
```

year	sex	name	n	prop
2015	Boy Names	Noah	19.511	0.010
2015	Boy Names	Liam	18.281	0.009
2015	Boy Names	Mason	16.535	0.008
2015	Boy Names	Jacob	15.816	0.008
2015	Girl Names	Emma	20.355	0.011
2015	Girl Names	Olivia	19.553	0.010
2015	Girl Names	Sophia	17.327	0.009
2015	Girl Names	Ava	16.286	0.008

Most popular baby names in 2015

```
g_babynames ← ggplot(babynames_pop2015) +
  aes(y = n, x = name) +
  geom_col()
```

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```
g_babynames ← ggplot(babynames_pop2015) +
  aes(y = n, x = name) +
  geom_col() +
  coord_flip()
```

Most popular baby names in 2015

```
g_babynames ← ggplot(babynames_pop2015) +
  aes(y = n, x = fct_reorder(name, n)) +
  geom_col() +
  coord_flip()
```

📦 `fct_reorder` comes from the tidyverse package `forecats`

Most popular baby names in 2015

```
g_babynames ← ggplot(babynames_pop2015) +
  aes(y = n, x = fct_reorder(name, n), fill = sex) +
  geom_col() +
  coord_flip()
```

Most popular baby names in 2015

```
g_babynames ← ggplot(babynames_pop2015) +
  aes(y = n, x = fct_reorder(name, n), fill = sex) +
  geom_col() +
  coord_flip() +
  facet_wrap( ~ sex, scales = 'free_y')
```

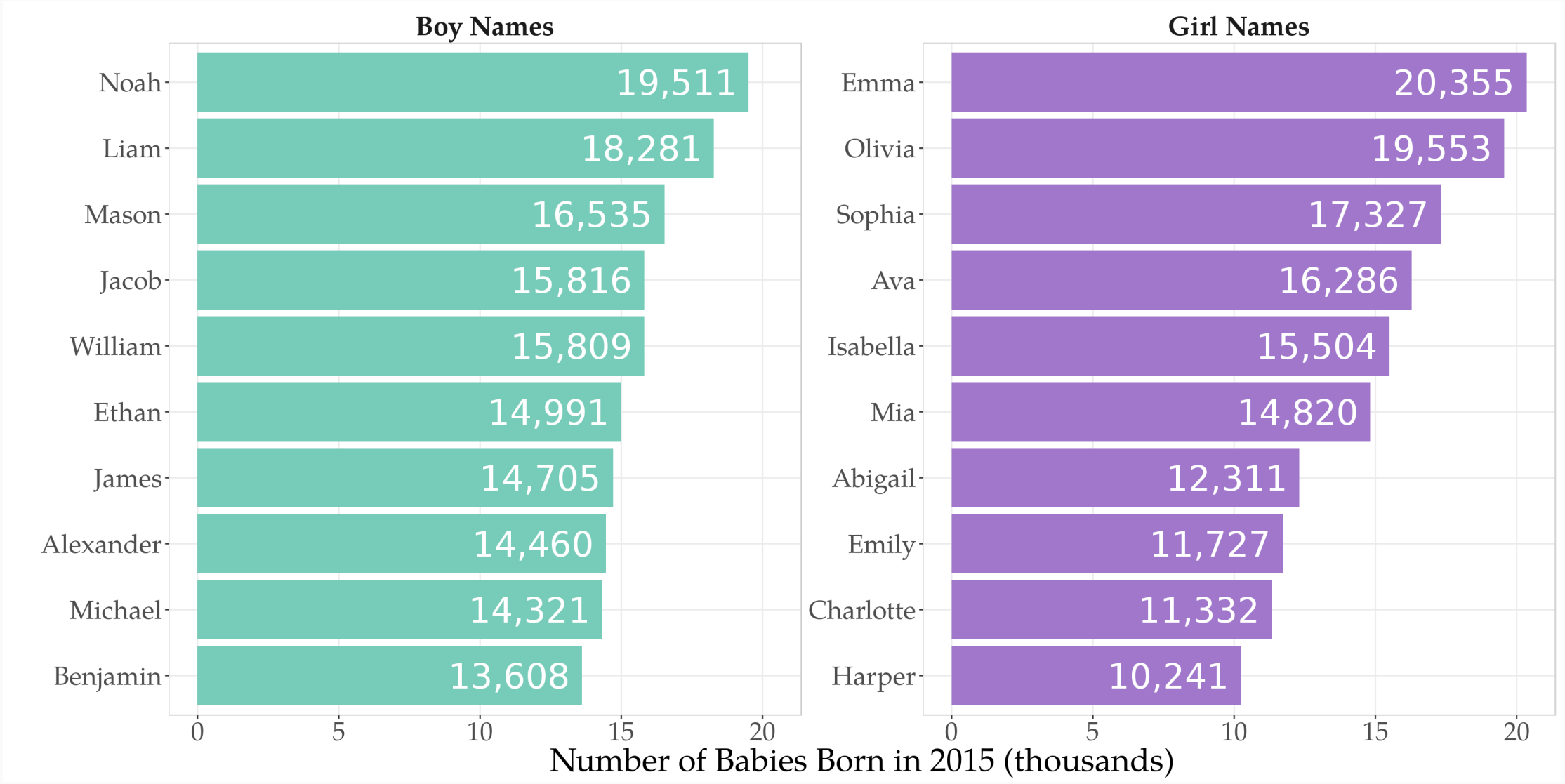
Most popular baby names in 2015

```
g_babynames ← ggplot(babynames_pop2015) +
  aes(y = n, x = fct_reorder(name, n), fill = sex) +
  geom_col() +
  geom_text(
    aes(label = format(n*1000, big.mark = ',')),
    size = 9, hjust = 1.1,
    color = 'white', family = 'Fira Sans'
  ) +
  coord_flip() +
  facet_wrap( ~ sex, scales = 'free_y')
```

Most popular baby names in 2015

```
g_babynames +
  labs(x = '',
       y = 'Number of Babies Born in 2015 (thousands)') +
  guides(fill = FALSE) +
  scale_fill_manual(
    values = c("Boy Names"  = "#77cbb9",
               "Girl Names" = "#a077cb")) +
  theme(
    strip.text = element_text(face = 'bold', size = 20),
    strip.background = element_blank(),
    text = element_text(size = 24)
  )
```

Most popular baby names in 2015



Gender-bending baby names

Find babynames that were

1. More "boyish" or "girlish" in pre-1900s and opposite in post-1900s
2. Pick top 10 boy ↔ girl names

Gender-bending baby names

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2. Pick top 10 boy ↔ girl names

Boy → Girl Names:

Madison, Ashley, Alexis, Lauren, Taylor, Addison, Sydney, Allison, Morgan, Aubrey

Girl → Boy Names:

Ollie, Jean, Lou, Cruz, Frankie, Alpha, Artie, Vinnie, Donnie, Lue

Gender-bending baby names

Data-preprocessing:

1. Un-tidy `sex` column into `Female` and `Male`
2. Calculate difference in proportion by name
3. Add groups for area plot (thank you stackoverflow!)

Check out `babynames-prep.R` in repo

year	name	prop	prop_group
1883	Vinnie	0.00021	1
1916	Ollie	0.00053	1
1922	Vinnie	0.00004	1
1946	Madison	-0.00003	1
1957	Cruz	-0.00001	17
1959	Jean	0.00293	1
1967	Addison	-0.00001	1
1973	Lue	0.00001	1
1985	Cruz	-0.00005	17
2003	Ollie	-0.00001	4

Gender-bending baby names

```
ggplot(sel_change_babynames) +
  aes(x = year, y = prop)
```

Gender-bending baby names

```
ggplot(sel_change_babynames) +
  aes(x = year, y = prop) +
  geom_line(color = "grey50", aes(group=name))
```

Gender-bending baby names

```
ggplot(sel_change_babynames) +
  aes(x = year, y = prop, fill = prop > 0) +
  geom_area(aes(group = prop_group)) +
  geom_line(color = "grey50", aes(group=name))+
  facet_wrap(~ name, scales = 'free_y', ncol = 5)
```

Gender-bending baby names

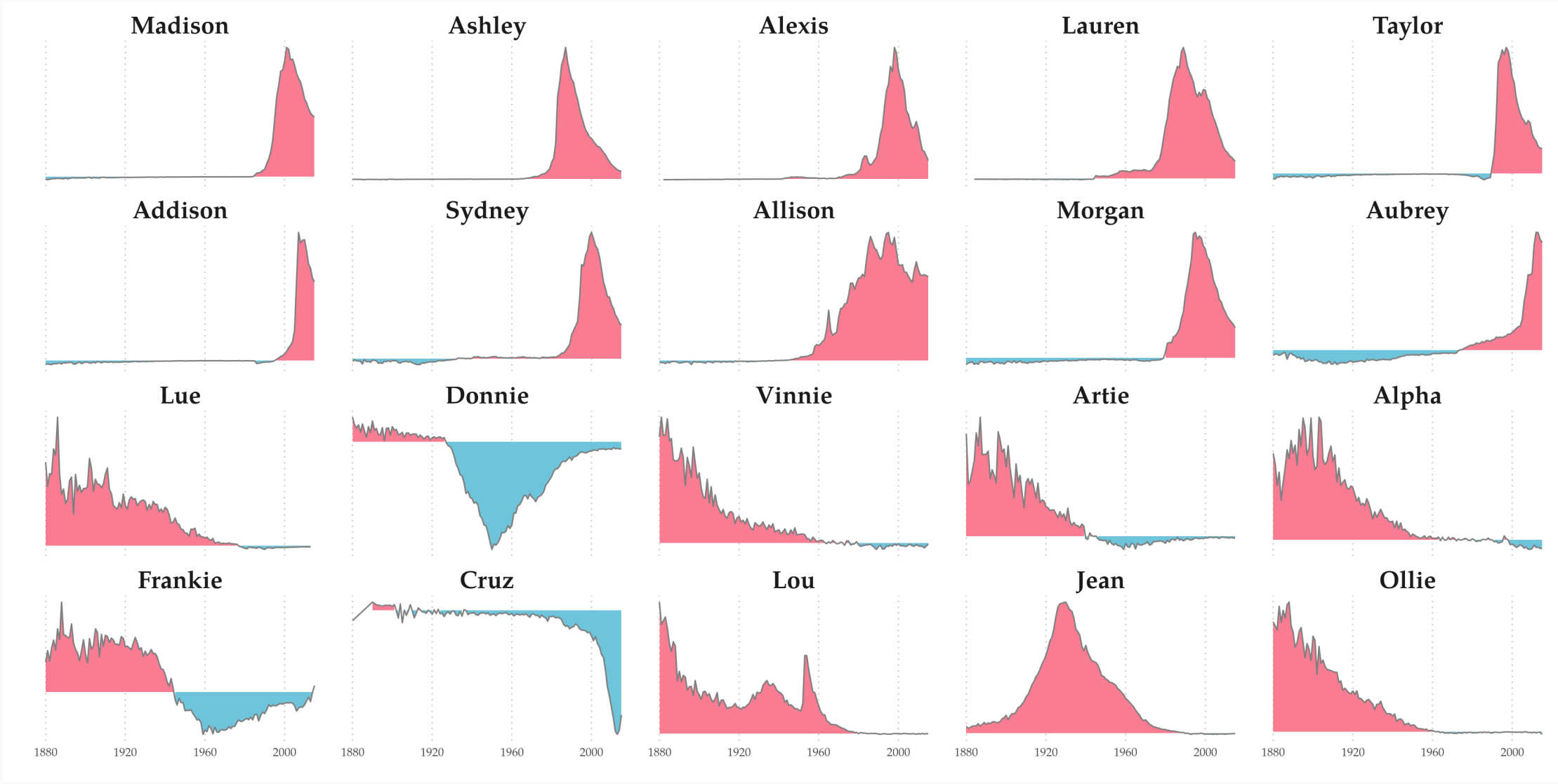
```
g_bnc ← ggplot(sel_change_babynames) +
  aes(x = year, y = prop, fill = prop > 0) +
  geom_area(aes(group = prop_group)) +
  geom_line(color = "grey50", aes(group=name))+
  facet_wrap(~ name, scales = 'free_y', ncol = 5) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("#6ec4db", "#fa7c92")) +
  guides(fill = FALSE) +
  labs(x = '', y = '')

g_bnc
```

Gender-bending baby names

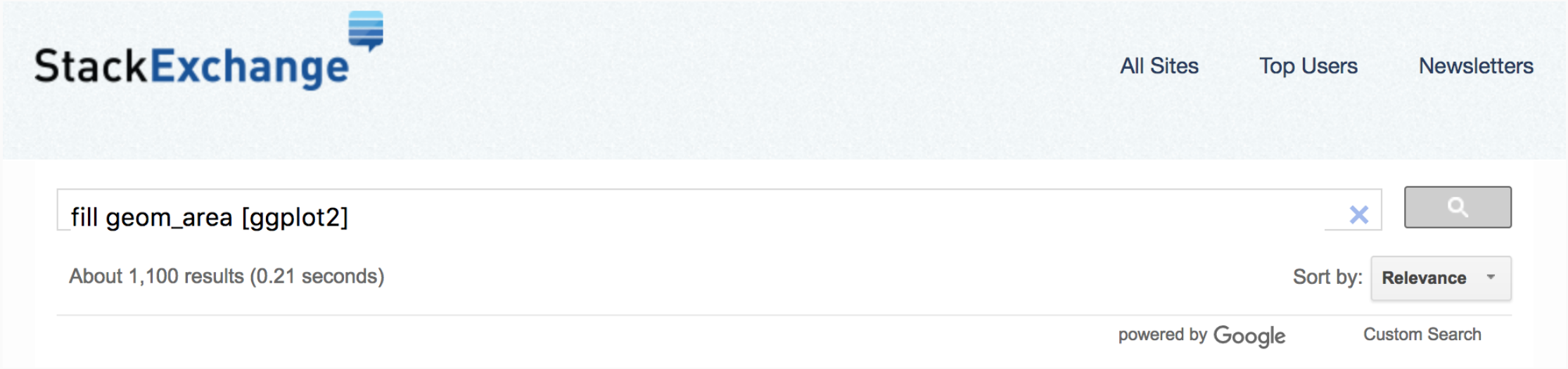
```
g_bnc ← g_bnc +
  theme_minimal(base_family = 'Palatino') +
  theme(
    axis.text.y = element_blank(),
    strip.text = element_text(size = 18, face = 'bold'),
    panel.grid.major.y = element_blank(),
    panel.grid.minor.y = element_blank(),
    panel.grid.minor.x = element_blank(),
    panel.grid.major.x = element_line(color = "grey80", linetype = 3))
```

Gender-bending baby names



g is for Goodbye

Stack Exchange is Awesome



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1 Answer

active oldest votes

7

You need to make a new grouping variable for each positive/negative segment. To make the transitions less "blocky", you can just first interpolate the data:

```
require(ggplot2)

# Load data
df = read.table('data.txt', header=T)
df$created = as.POSIXct(df$created, tz='UTC')

# Interpolate data
lin_interp = function(x, y, length.out=100) {
    approx(x, y, xout=seq(min(x), max(x), length.out=length.out))$y
}
created.interp = lin_interp(df$created, df$created)
created.interp = as.POSIXct(created.interp, origin='1970-01-01', tz='UTC')
score.interp   = lin_interp(df$created, df$score)
df.interp = data.frame(created=created.interp, score=score.interp)

# Make a grouping variable for each pos/neg segment
```

ggplot2 Extensions

Extending ggplot2

- ggplot2 extensions gallery: http://www.ggplot2-exts.org/gallery/

Learn more

- ggplot2 docs: http://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/
- R4DS - Data visualization: http://r4ds.had.co.nz/data-visualisation.html
- Hadley Wickham's ggplot2 book: https://www.amazon.com/dp/0387981403/

Practice and Review

Fun Datasets

- `fivethirtyeight`
- `nycflights`
- `ggplot2movies`
- `population` and `who` in `tidyr`

Review

- Slides and code on GitHub: http://github.com/gadenbuie/trug-ggplot2

Thanks!

@grrrck
github.com/gadenbuie
Garrick Aden-Buie