ggplot2 Basic Line Plot for Multiple Time Series

Fan Wang

2023-03-18

Contents

| 1 ggplot Line Plot Basics | | 1 |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---|
| | 1.1 Two Time Series | 1 |

1 ggplot Line Plot Basics

Go to the RMD, R, PDF, or HTML version of this file. Go back to fan's REconTools research support package, R4Econ examples page, PkgTestR packaging guide, or Stat4Econ course page.

1.1 Two Time Series

Given three time series, we plot them jointly.

First, we construct a dataframe.

```
# Load data, and treat index as "year"
# pretend data to be country-data
df_attitude <- as_tibble(attitude) %>%
  rowid_to_column(var = "year") %>%
  select(year, rating, complaints, learning) %>%
 rename(stats_usa = rating,
         stats canada = complaints,
         stats_uk = learning)
# Wide to Long
df_attitude <- df_attitude %>%
 pivot_longer(cols = starts_with('stats_'),
               names_to = c('country'),
               names_pattern = paste0("stats_(.*)"),
               values_to = "rating")
# Print
kable(df_attitude[1:10,]) %>% kable_styling_fc()
```

Second, we generate a basic visualizations with default values.

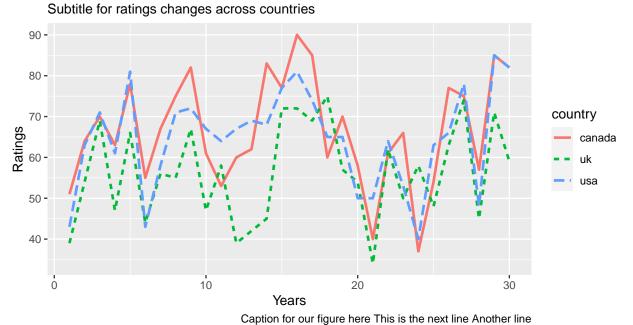
```
# basic chart with two lines
pl_lines_basic <- df_attitude %>%
    ggplot(aes(x=year, y=rating,
        color=country, linetype=country)) +
    geom_line(size = 1) +
    labs(x = paste0("Years"),
```

| year | country | rating |
|------|---------|--------|
| 1 | usa | 43 |
| 1 | canada | 51 |
| 1 | uk | 39 |
| 2 | usa | 63 |
| 2 | canada | 64 |
| 2 | uk | 54 |
| 3 | usa | 71 |
| 3 | canada | 70 |
| 3 | uk | 69 |
| 4 | usa | 61 |

```
y = paste0("Ratings"),
title = paste(
    "Main Title for this Figure over",
    "Countries", sep=" "),
subtitle = paste(
    "Subtitle for ratings changes across",
    "countries", sep=" "),
caption = paste(
    "Caption for our figure here ",
    "This is the next line ",
    "Another line", sep=""))

# print figure
print(pl_lines_basic)
```

Main Title for this Figure over Countries



Third, we generate a more customized visualization with customized: (1) colors and shapes for lines; (2) x-and y-axis limits, labels, and breaks; (3) customized legend position.

```
# basic chart with two lines
pl_lines <- df_attitude %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=year, y=rating,
    color=country, linetype=country, shape=country)) +
  geom_line(size=1)
# Titles
st_x = "Years"
st_y = "Ratings"
st_subtitle = "Ratings changes across countries"
pl_lines <- pl_lines +
 labs(
    x = st_x,
    y = st_y,
    subtitle = st_subtitle)
# Figure improvements
# set shapes and colors
ar_st_labels <- c(</pre>
  bquote("Canada"),
  bquote("UK"),
  bquote("USA"))
ar_st_colours <- c("#85ccff", "#026aa3", "red")</pre>
ar_st_linetypes <- c("solid", "dashed", "longdash")</pre>
pl_lines <- pl_lines +
  scale_colour_manual(values = ar_st_colours, labels = ar_st_labels) +
  scale_shape_discrete(labels = ar_st_labels) +
  scale_linetype_manual(values = ar_st_linetypes, labels = ar_st_labels)
x_labels <- c("Yr 1990", "Year 2000", "Y 2010", "y-2015", "2020 (year)")
x_breaks \leftarrow c(0, 10, 20, 25, 30)
x_min <- 0
x max <- 30
y_breaks <- seq(30, 90, length.out=6)</pre>
y_labels <- paste0('y=', y_breaks)</pre>
y_min <- 30
y_max <- 90
pl_lines <- pl_lines +
  scale_x_continuous(
    labels = x_labels, breaks = x_breaks,
    limits = c(x_min, x_max)
  ) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(
    # Adjust x-label angle
    angle = 45,
    # Adjust x-label distance to x-axis (up vs down)
    hjust = 0.4,
    # Adjust x-label left vs right wwith respect of break point
    vjust = 0.5)) +
```

```
scale_y_continuous(
    labels = y_labels, breaks = y_breaks,
    limits = c(y_min, y_max)
)

# print figure
print(pl_lines)
```

Ratings changes across countries

