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| **Do you want to change the grey background of your plot?** |
| For any plot, you can add a minimal color theme by simply adding (with a +) the following code:  theme\_bw()  For example, the code could look like this:  ggplot(data = <NAME OF DATASET>,  mapping = aes(x = <NAME OF NUMERICAL VARIABLE>,  y = <NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE>,  fill = <NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE>)) +  geom\_density\_ridges()+  labs(x = "<TITLE FOR THE X-AXIS>",  y = “<TITLE FOR THE Y-AXIS>”,  fill = “<TITLE FOR THE LEGEND>”) +  **theme\_bw()**  Note: I do not recommend using theme\_classic() as it does not have gridlines which are important! |
| **Do you want to know the sample sizes of each group?** |
| <NAME OF DATASET> %>%  count(<NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE>) |
| **Do you want to know the variances of each group?** |
| **Obtaining a Table of Variances for a Numerical Variable for Different Groups**  <NAME OF DATASET> %>%  group\_by(<NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE 2>, <NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE 1>) %>%  summarize(var = var(<NAME OF NUMERICAL VARIABLE>, na.rm = TRUE)  ) |

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| **Taking a Log Transform of the x- or y-axis**  For any numerical variable, you can take a log transform by simply adding (with a +) the following code:  scale\_x\_log10()  or  scale\_y\_log10()  For example, the code could look like this:  ggplot(data = <NAME OF DATASET>,  mapping = aes(x = <NAME OF NUMERICAL VARIABLE>,  y = <NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE>,  fill = <NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE>)) +  geom\_density\_ridges()+  labs(x = "<TITLE FOR THE X-AXIS>",  y = “<TITLE FOR THE Y-AXIS>”,  fill = “<TITLE FOR THE LEGEND>”) +  **scale\_x\_log10()**  Note: Your choice of scale\_x\_log10() or scale\_y\_log10() should be based on where the numerical variable is located (x- axis vs. y-axis). |
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