

# Making Pretty Pictures with `ggplot2`

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## Scatter Plots

- ▶ Identifying key actors in #rstats network
- ▶ Tipping: Women vs. Men

## Time-Series

- ▶ Closing Price of Four Major European Stock Indices 1991-1998
- ▶ Effect of Seatbelt Law on Automobile Fatalities in UK

## Other Examples and Online Resources

- ▶ Learning R Blog
- ▶ Hadley's Resources
- ▶ REvolution Computing Blog

## Identifying key actors in #rstats network

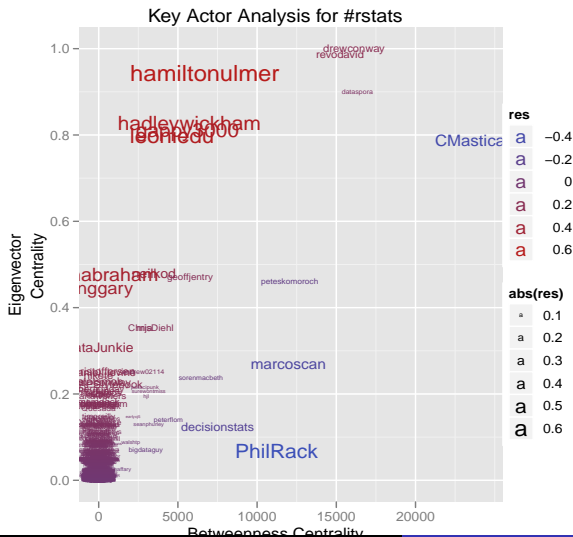
Last month I presented the SNA in R talk to the Bay Area R Meetup

- ▶ As part of this presentation I generated the online social network of people on Twitter discussing R by mining the #rstats hash-tag
- ▶ As before, I used ggplot2 to generate a plot that highlights key actors in the network

```
> # Load ggplot2 library
> library(ggplot2)
> # Load in centrality data
> rstats.cent<-read.csv("rstats_centrality.csv")
> # Calculate residuals for simple OLS of eig~bet
> rstats.res<-as.vector(lm(eig~bet,data=rstats.cent)$residuals)
> rstats.cent<-transform(rstats.cent,res=rstats.res)
> # Create plot
> cent.plot<-ggplot(rstats.cent,aes(x=bet,y=eig,label=name,colour=res,
+   size=abs(res)))+xlab("Betweenness Centrality")+ylab("Eigenvector
+   Centrality")
> cent.plot<-cent.plot+geom_text()+opts(title="Key Actor Analysis for #rstats")
```

# Key Actor Plot of #rstats Social Network

This plot will look familiar to those that attended my SNA in R talk in August!



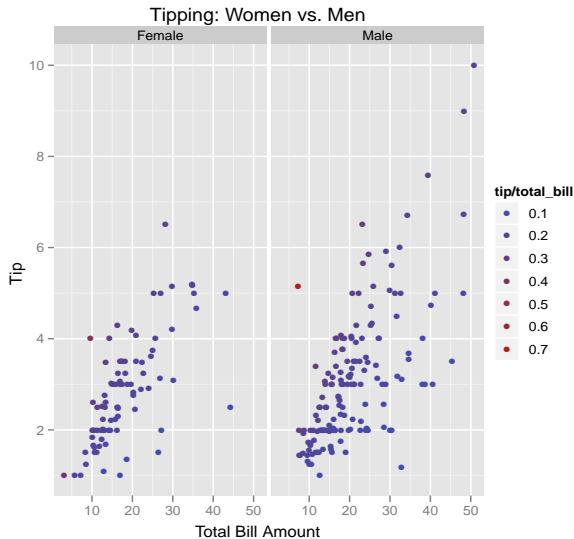
## Tipping: Women vs. Men

Using the pre-loaded data `tips` we will create a simple comparative scatter plot of total bill amount vs. the subsequent tip paid by both women and men.

```
> # Create plot
> tip.bysex<-ggplot(tips,aes(total_bill))+
+   geom_point(aes(y=tip,colour=tip/total_bill))+xlab("Total Bill Amount")+
+   ylab("Tip")+facet_wrap(~sex,ncol=2)
> tip.bysex<-tip.bysex+opts(title="Tipping: Women vs. Men")
```

- ▶ By using the `facet_wrap()` we will have two plots in a single chart; each corresponding to the tipping data for women and men respectively
- ▶ By setting `colour=tip/total_bill` the plot will highlight which sex contains more “outlier tippers”

## Plot of Tipping Trends by Sex



## Plotting the Daily Closing Price of Four Major EU Stock Indices

Using the base datasets package we will plot the daily closing price of the DAX, SMI, CAC and FTSE from 1991 through 1998

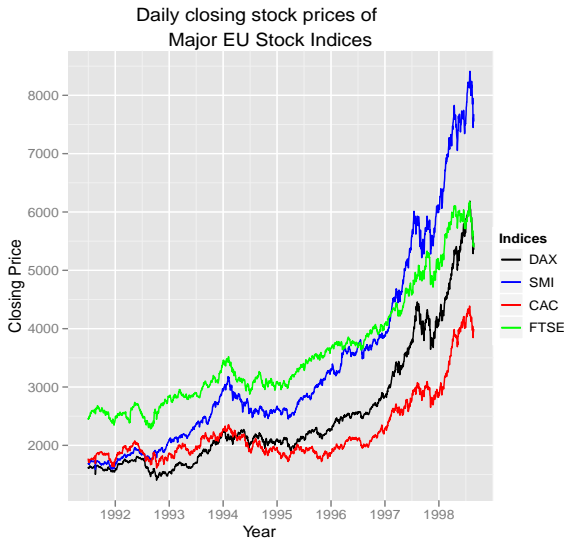
- ▶ This data set is a ts object, so we must first convert it to a data frame with a time vector

```
> # Create data frame and add time vector
> eu<-data.frame(EuStockMarkets)
> eu<-transform(eu,time=time(EuStockMarkets))
> # Create base plot object
> eu.plot<-ggplot(eu,aes(time))
```

- ▶ Now add the stock price data and appropriate legend

```
> # Add stock price data
> eu.plot<-eu.plot+geom_line(aes(y=DAX,colour="DAX"))+
+   geom_line(aes(y=SMI,colour="SMI"))
> eu.plot<-eu.plot+geom_line(aes(y=CAC,color="CAC"))+
+   geom_line(aes(y=FTSE,colour="FTSE"))
> # Create title and legend
> eu.plot<-eu.plot+opts(title="Daily closing stock prices of
+   Major EU Stock Indices")+xlab("Year")+ylab("Closing Price")
> eu.plot<-eu.plot+scale_colour_manual(name="Indices",
+   values=c("DAX"="black", "SMI"="blue", "CAC"="red", "FTSE"="green"))
```

# Plot of Closing Price for Major EU Stock Indices





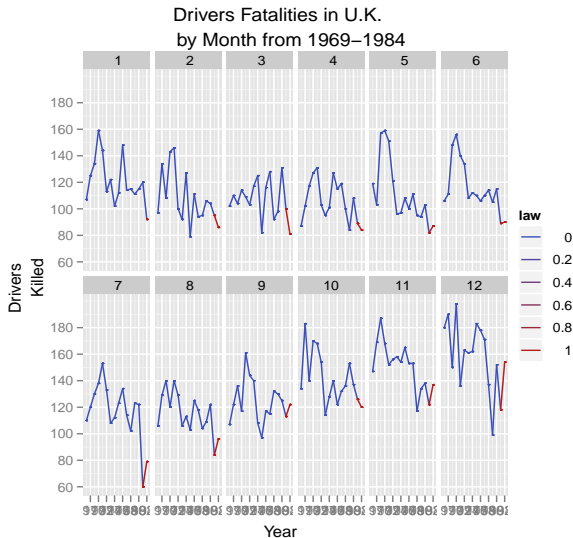
## What Impact did Seatbelt Laws have on Driver Fatalities in the UK?

Using the Seatbelts dataset we will attempt to visualize the impact of seatbelt legislation on driver deaths in the UK

- ▶ The data contains monthly fatality data from 1969-1984 with a dummy variable for the month/year the seatbelt law went into effect
- ▶ Automobile accidents will likely have a seasonal component, so we will also want to examine the data on a month-by-basis

```
> # Create data frame from ts object and add year/month data
> seatbelts.data<-as.data.frame(Seatbelts)
> seatbelts.data<-transform(seatbelts.data,year=floor(as.vector(time(Seatbelts))
+   month=(rep(1:12,nrow(seatbelts.data)/12))))
> # Create a plot that shows seasonality of accidents as well as effect of law
> driver.plot<-ggplot(seatbelts.data,aes(year,DriversKilled,
+   colour=law))+geom_line()+xlab("Year")+ylab("Drivers
+   Killed")+facet_wrap(~month,ncol=6)
> driver.plot<-driver.plot+opts(title="Drivers Fatalities in U.K.
+   by Month from 1969-1984")
```

# Drivers Fatalities in U.K. by Month from 1969-1984



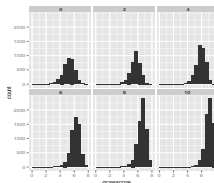
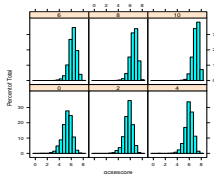
# Additional Resources

## Learning R Blog

<http://learnr.wordpress.com/>

An outstanding resource for examples of how to use ggplot2 for several plotting tasks

- Some of the most useful posts are the many side-by-side comparisons of lattice and ggplot2



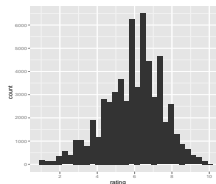
## Hadley's Resources

<http://had.co.nz/ggplot2/>

The developer has **numerous** resources and examples on his website

- The reference manual

```
> data(movies)
> m <- ggplot(movies, aes(x = rating))
> m <- m + geom_histogram()
```



- The ggplot2 book

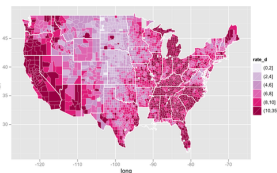
- Mastering the grammar of graphics
- Building up a plot layer by layer
- A toolbox of techniques
- Scales, axes and legends
- Positioning
- Manipulating data

## REvolution Computing Blog

<http://blog.revolution-computing.com/>

### Choropleth Challenge

- Plotting the US unemployment data on a color-coded map



### Promoting open government in Brazil

- DC R hacker Eduardo Leoni uses ggplot2 at CongressoAberto.com.br

