Das ggmap Paket

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Inhalt dieses Abschnitts

Arten von räumlichen Daten:

- Straßenkarten
- Satelliten Bilder
- Physische Daten und Karten
- Abstrakte Karten
- ...

Das R-paket ggmap wird im folgenden genutzt um verschiedene Kartentypen darzustellen.

Mit qmap kann man eine schnelle Karte erzeugen.

Installieren des Paketes

- Zur Erstellung der Karten brauchen wir das Paket ggmap:

```
devtools::install_github("dkahle/ggmap")
devtools::install_github("hadley/ggplot2")
install.packages("ggmap")
```

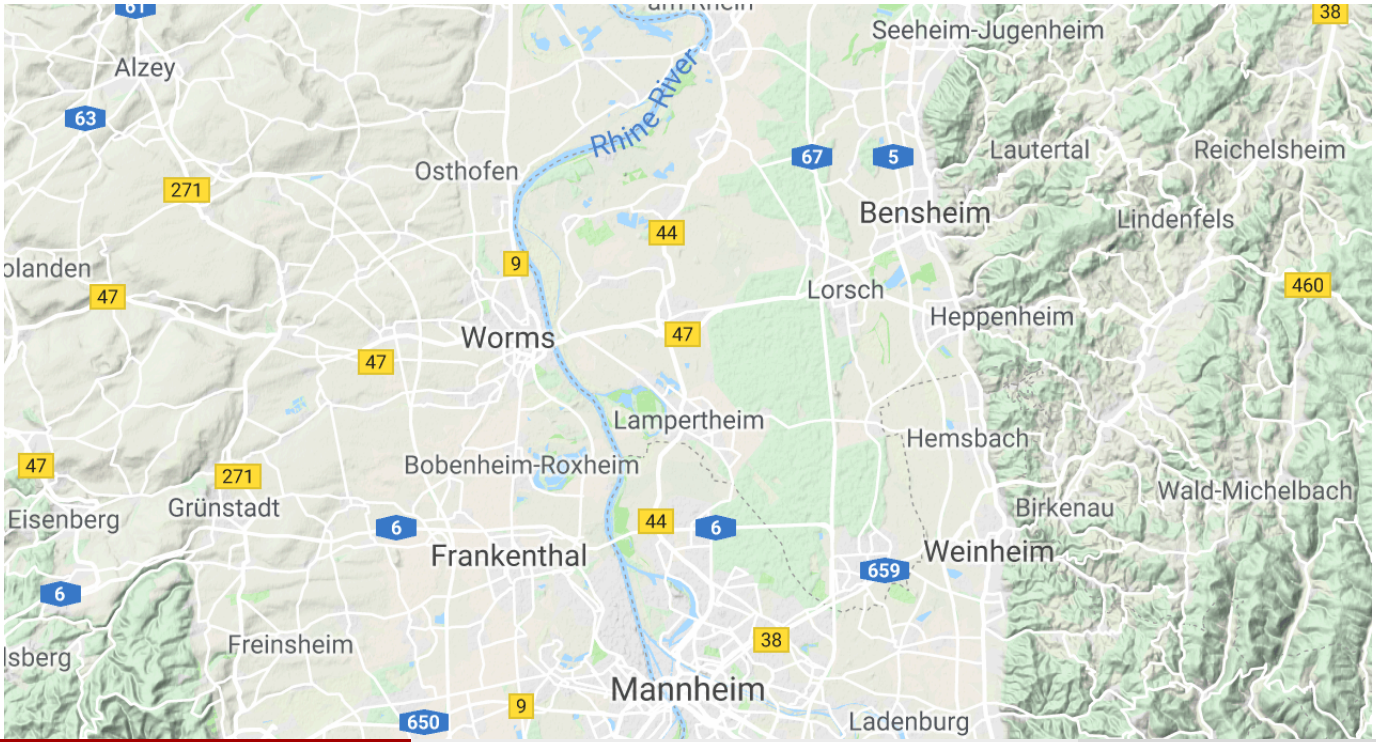
Paket ggmap - Hallo Welt

- Um das Paket zu laden verwenden wir den Befehl `library`

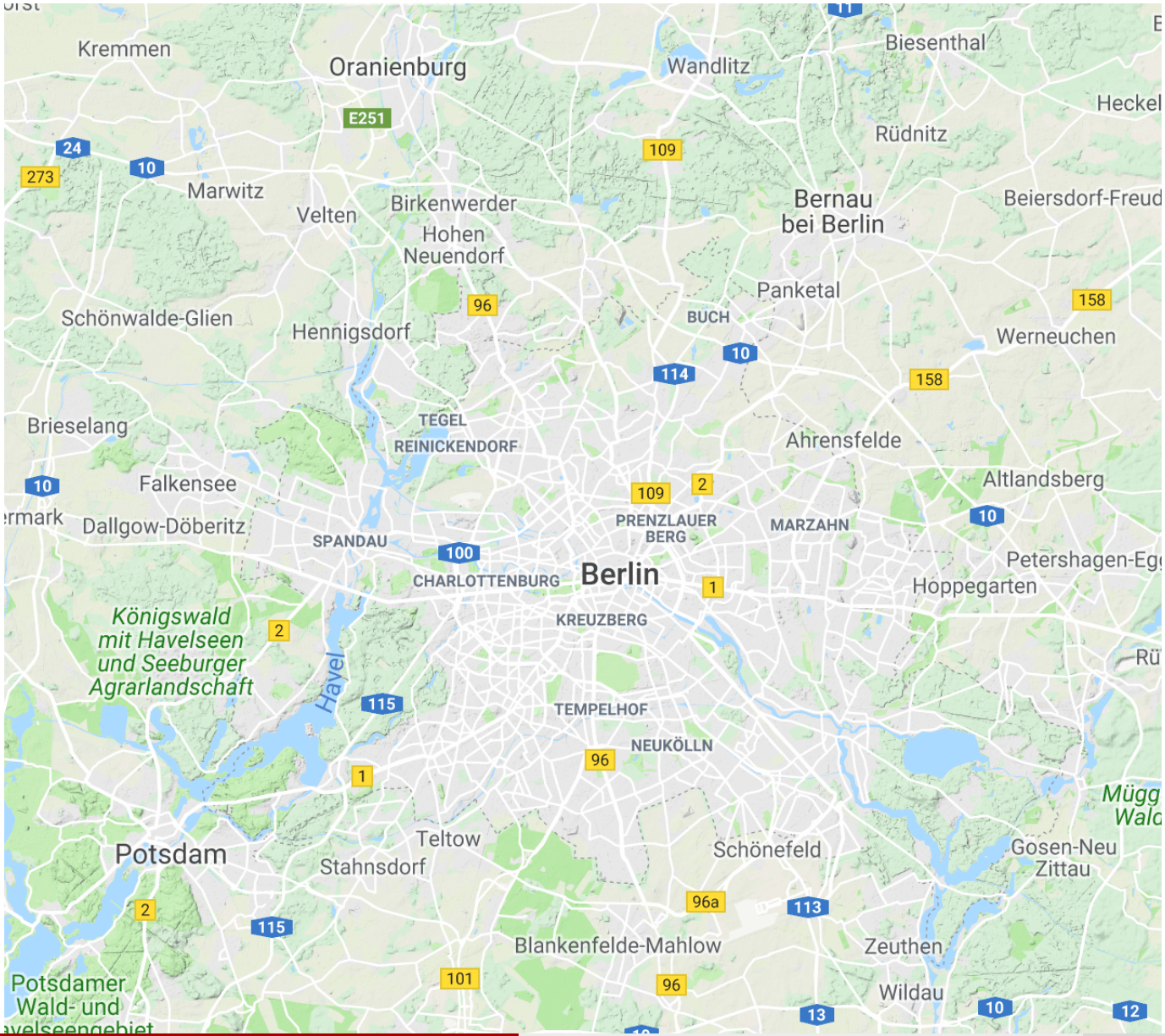
```
library(ggmap)
```

Und schon kann die erste Karte erstellt werden:

```
qmap("Mannheim")
```



Karte für eine Sehenswürdigkeit



Karte für einen ganzen Staat

```
qmap("Germany")
```

- Wir brauchen ein anderes *zoom level*

Ein anderes *zoom level*

- level 3 - Kontinent
- level 10 - Stadt
- level 21 - Gebäude

```
qmap("Germany", zoom = 6)
```

Hilfe bekommen wir mit dem Fragezeichen

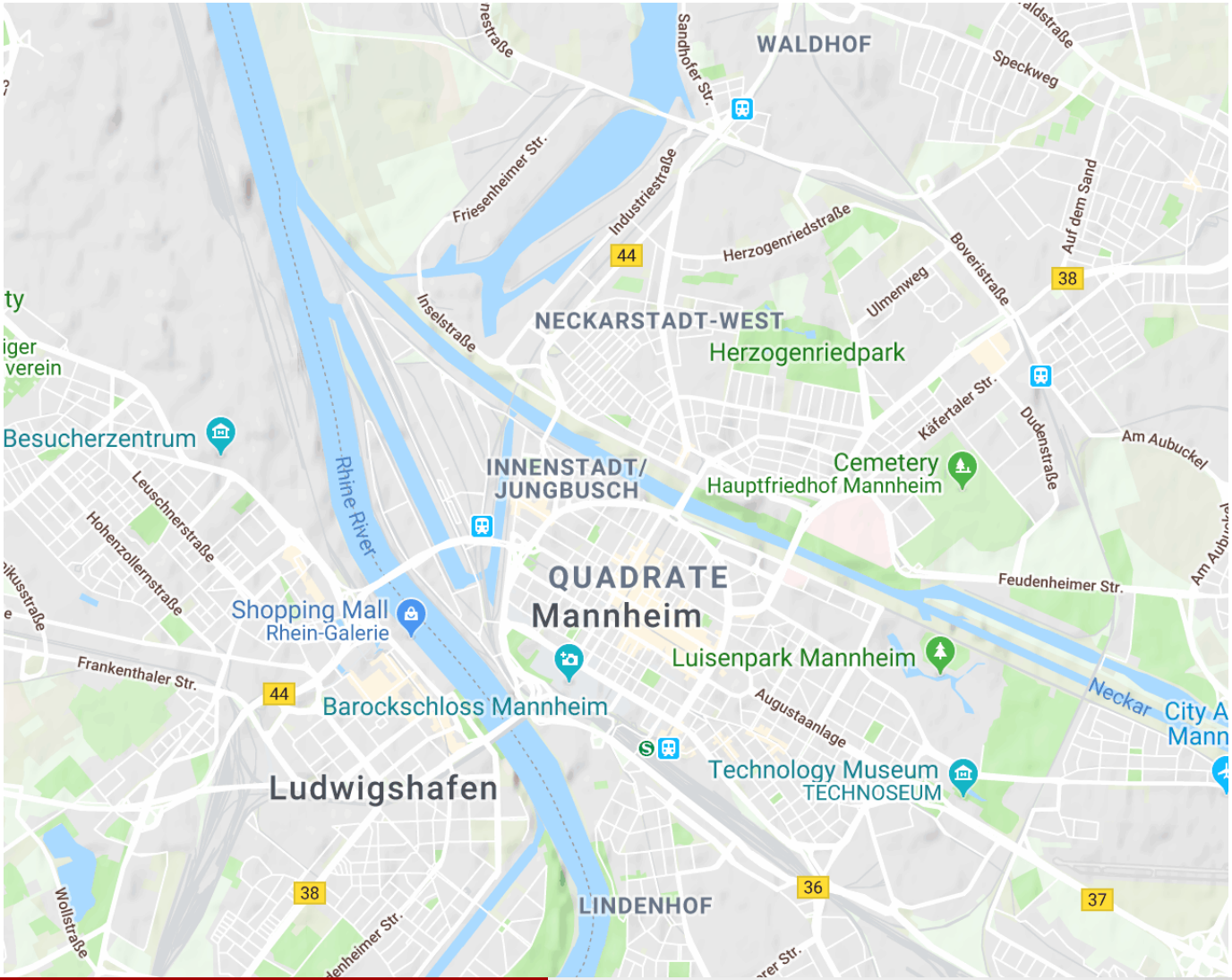
```
?qmap
```

Verschiedene Abschnitte in der Hilfe:

- Description
- Usage
- Arguments
- Value
- Author(s)
- See Also
- Examples

Ganz nah dran

```
qmap('Hamburg', zoom = 20)
```

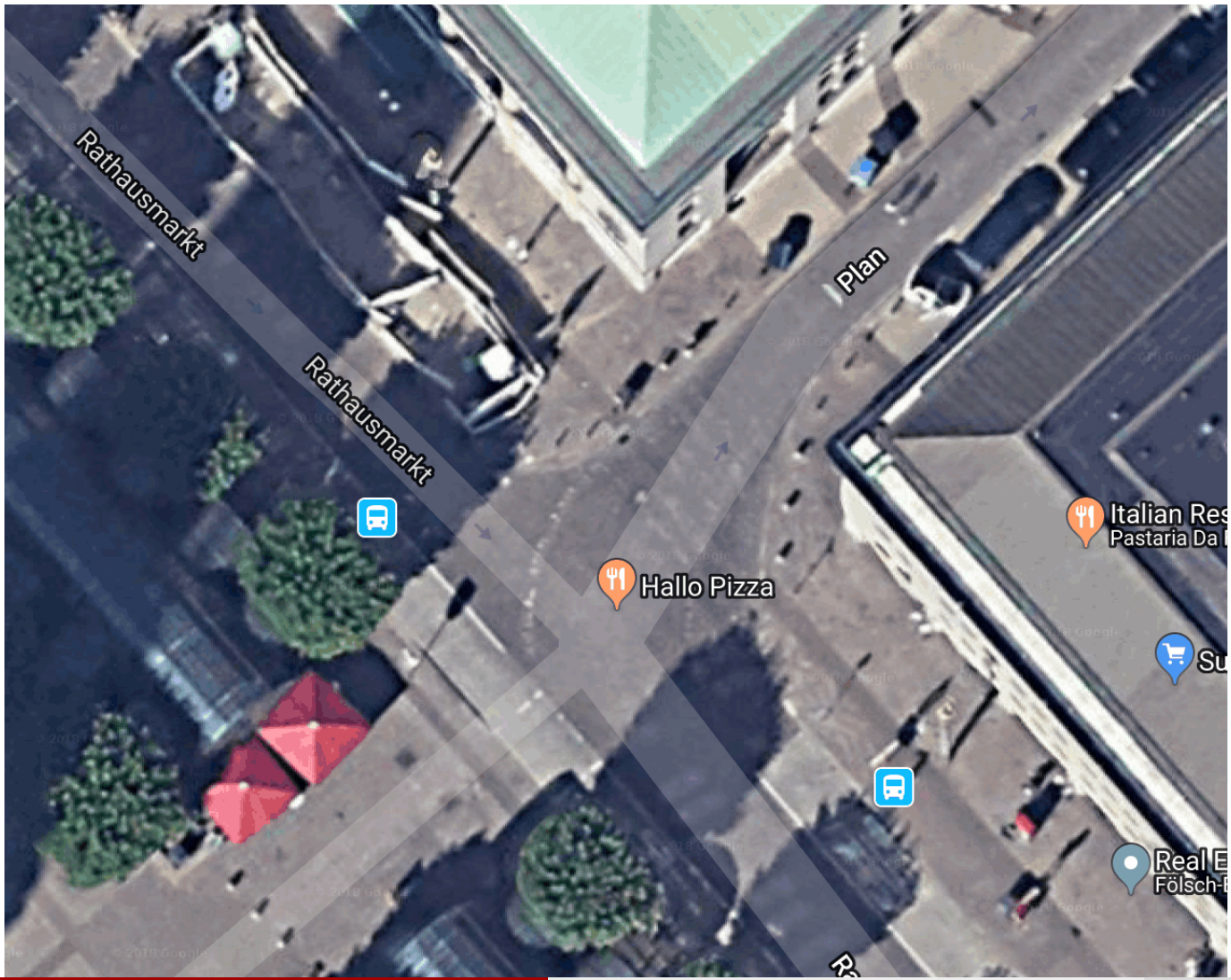


ggmap - maptype satellite

```
qmap('Hamburg', zoom = 14, maptype="satellite")
```

ggmap - maptype satellite zoom 20

```
qmap('Hamburg', zoom = 20, maptype="hybrid")
```



Terrain/physical maps

- Aus Physischen Karten kann man Informationen über Berge, Flüsse und Seen ablesen.
- Farben werden oft genutzt um Höhenunterschiede zu visualisieren

ggmap - terrain map

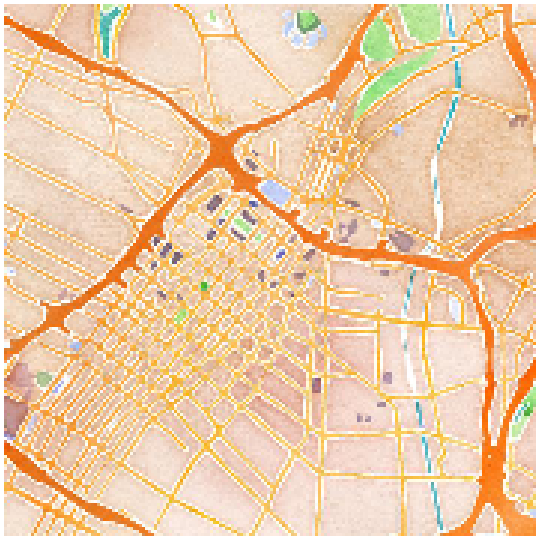
```
qmap('Arequipa', zoom = 14,
 maptype="terrain")
```

Abstrahierte Karten (http://www.designfaves.com)

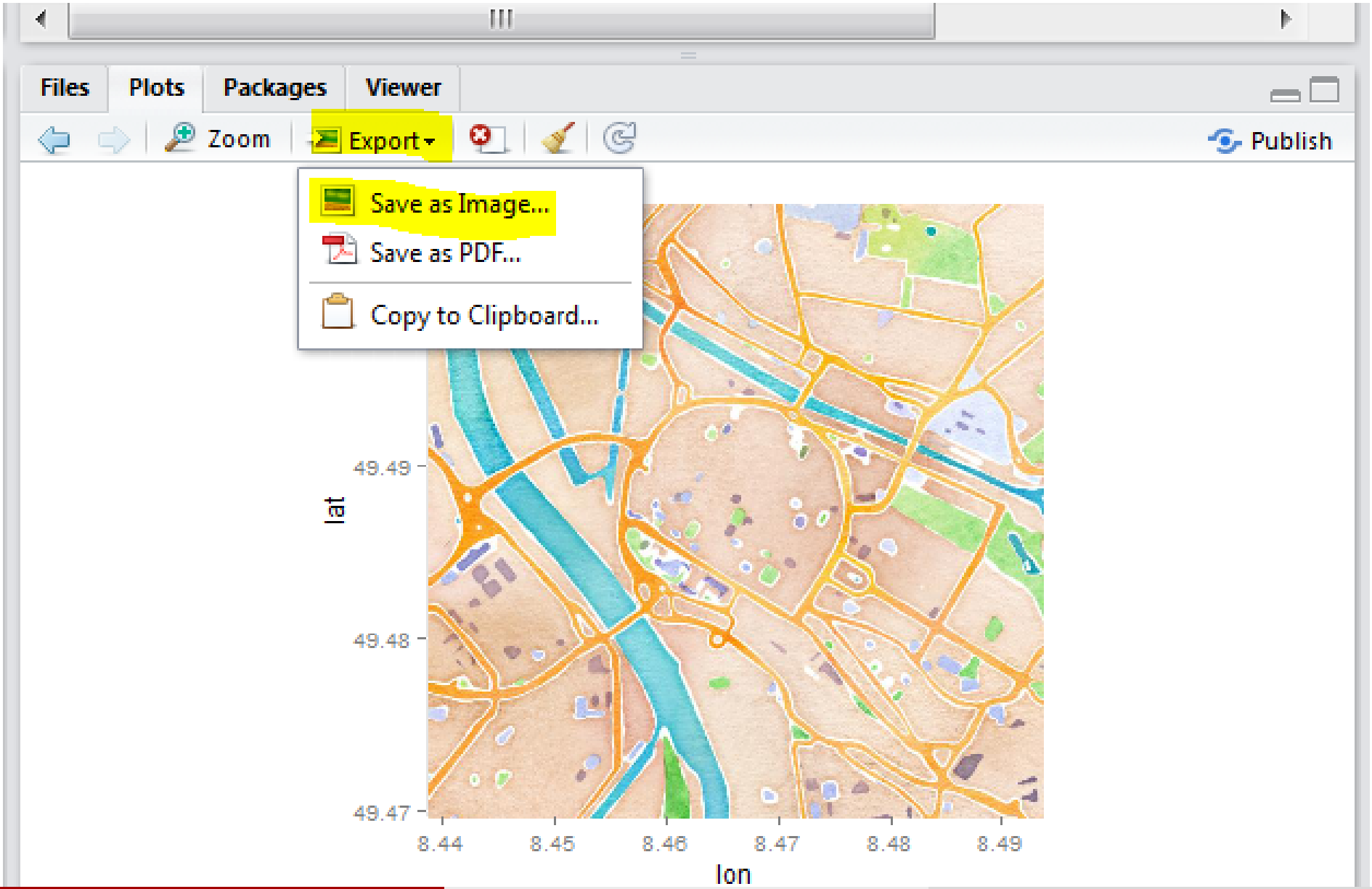
- Abstraktion wird genutzt um nur die essentiellen Informationen einer Karte zu zeigen.
- Bsp. U-Bahn Karten - wichtig sind Richtungen und wenig Infos zur Orientierung

ggmap - maptype watercolor

```
qmap('Los Angeles', zoom = 14,
 maptype="watercolor",source="stamen")
```



Graphiken speichern



ggmap - ein Objekt erzeugen

- <- ist der Zuweisungspfeil um ein Objekt zu erzeugen
- Dieses Vorgehen macht bspw. Sinn, wenn mehrere Karten nebeneinander gebraucht werden.

```
MA_map <- qmap('Mannheim',
               zoom = 14,
               maptype="toner",
               source="stamen")
```

Eine Karte für die USA

```
usa_center = as.numeric(geocode("United States"))
USAMap = ggmap(get_googlemap(center=usa_center, scale=2, zoom=
USAMap
```

```
OSM_scale_lookup(zoom = 10)
qmap(location = "Trier", zoom = 10, source = "osm",scale=5750
```

Cheatsheet

- Cheatsheet zu data visualisation

https://www.rstudio.com/

Data Visualization with ggplot2 Cheat Sheet

RStudio

Basics

ggplot2 is based on the grammar of graphics, the idea that you can build every graph from the same few components: a data set, a set of geoms—visual marks that represent data points, and a coordinate system.

To display data values, map variables in the data set to aesthetic properties of the geom like size, color, and x and y locations.

Build a graph with qplot() or ggplot()

qplot(x = cty, y = hwy, color = cyl, data = mpg, geom = "point")
Creates a complete plot with given data, geom, and mappings. Supplies many useful defaults.

ggplot(data = mpg, aes(x = cty, y = hwy))
Begins a plot that you finish by adding layers to. No defaults, but provides more control than qplot().

ggplot(mpg, aes(hwy, cty)) +
geom_point(aes(color = cyl)) +

Geoms - Use a geom to represent data points, use the geom's aesthetic properties to represent variables. Each function returns a layer.

One Variable

Continuous

a <- ggplot(mpg, aes(hwy))

a + geom_area(stat = "bin")
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size
b + geom_area(aes(y = ..density..), stat = "bin")

a + geom_density(kernel = "gaussian")
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight
b + geom_density(aes(y = ..county..))

a + geom_dotplot()
x, y, alpha, color, fill

a + geom_freqpoly()
x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size
b + geom_freqpoly(aes(y = ..density..))

a + geom_histogram(binwidth = 5)
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight
b + geom_histogram(aes(y = ..density..))

Discrete

b <- ggplot(mpg, aes(fl))

b + geom_bar()
x, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight

Graphical Primitives

c <- ggplot(map, aes(long, lat))

c + geom_polygon(aes(group = group))
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size

d <- ggplot(economics, aes(date, unemploy))

d + geom_path(lineend="butt", linejoin="round", linemitre=1)
x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size

d + geom_ribbon(aes(ymin=unemploy - 900, ymax=unemploy + 900))

Two Variables

Continuous X, Continuous Y

f <- ggplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy))

f + geom_blank()

f + geom_jitter()
x, y, alpha, color, fill, shape, size

f + geom_point()
x, y, alpha, color, fill, shape, size

f + geom_quantile()
x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size, weight

f + geom_rug(sides = "bl")
alpha, color, linetype, size

f + geom_smooth(model = lm)
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight

f + geom_text(aes(label = cty))
x, y, label, alpha, angle, color, family, fontface, hjust, lineheight, size, vjust

Discrete X, Continuous Y

g <- ggplot(mpg, aes(class, hwy))

g + geom_bar(stat = "identity")
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight

g + geom_boxplot()
lower, middle, upper, x, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, linetype, shape, size, weight

g + geom_dotplot(binaxis = "y", stackdir = "center")
x, y, alpha, color, fill

g + geom_violin(scale = "area")
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight

Continuous Bivariate Distribution

i <- ggplot(movies, aes(year, rating))

i + geom_bin2d(binwidth = c(5, 0.5))
xmax, xmin, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight

i + geom_density2d()
x, y, alpha, colour, linetype, size

i + geom_hex()
x, y, alpha, colour, fill size

Continuous Function

j <- ggplot(economics, aes(date, unemploy))

j + geom_area()
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size

j + geom_line()
x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size

j + geom_step(direction = "hv")
x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size

Visualizing error

df <- data.frame(grp = c("A", "B"), fit = 4:5, se = 1:2)
k <- ggplot(df, aes(grp, fit, ymin = fit-se, ymax = fit+se))

k + geom_crossbar(fatten = 2)
x, y, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size

k + geom_errorbar()
x, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, linetype, size, width (also geom_errorbarh())

k + geom_linerange()
x, ymin, ymax, alpha, color, linetype, size

k + geom_pointrange()
x, y, ymin, ymax, alpha, color, fill, linetype, shape, size

Maps

data <- data.frame(murder = USArrests$Murder,

Resourcen und Literatur

- Artikel von David Kahle und Hadley Wickham zur Nutzung von `ggmap`.
- Schnell eine Karte bekommen
- Karten machen mit R
- Problem mit der Installation von ggmap