

# Session 3: Data Visualization

## R for Stata Users

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# Introduction

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# Introduction

## Goals of this session

In this session, you'll learn how to use R to produce insightful, meaningful and (hopefully) nice-looking graphs. In particular, you'll use a package called `ggplot2` from the `tidyverse` meta-package.

Similarly to previous sessions, you can find some references at the end of this presentation that include a more comprehensive discussions on data visualization.

# Introduction

## Before we start

- Make sure the packages `ggplot2` and `plotly` are installed and loaded.
- Load the `whr_panel` data set.

```
# Packages
library(tidyverse)
library(plotly)
library(here)

whr_panel <- readRDS(here("DataWork",
                        "DataSets",
                        "Final",
                        "whr_panel.Rds"))
```

# Introduction

In our workflow there are usually two distinct uses for plots:

1. **Exploratory analysis:** Quickly visualize your data in an insightful way.
  - Base R can be used to quickly create (ugly) basic figures
  - We will also use `ggplot2` to quickly create (less ugly) basic figures.
2. **Publication/Reporting:** Make pretty graphs for a presentation, a project report, or to just show your boss something other than the laziest graph you could come up with:
  - We'll do this using `ggplot2` with more customization. The idea is to create beautiful graphs.
  - `ggplot2`'s syntax is more complicated, but it's easier to make your graphs look good with it.

# Tidy Data (Yes, again)

First, we need to remember the following:

- Is our data in a tidy format?

If it is not, we might need to first clean it and then plot it. It will really difficult to create good graphics when your data is not tidy.

`ggplot` and other R packages tend to set up their functions in a way that we need a tidy data. In a few cases, these packages will require a different data structure.

# Exploratory Analysis

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# Base Plot

First, we're going to use base plot, i.e., using Base R default libraries. It is easy to use and can produce useful graphs with very few lines of code.

## Exercise 1: Exploratory graph.

Let's plot the `whr` dataset that we constructed last week. We are going to use the function `plot()`. Before we plot it, let's create a vector called `vars` that contains the variables: `economy_gdp_per_capita`, `happiness_score`, `health_life_expectancy`, and `freedom`.

```
# Vector of variables

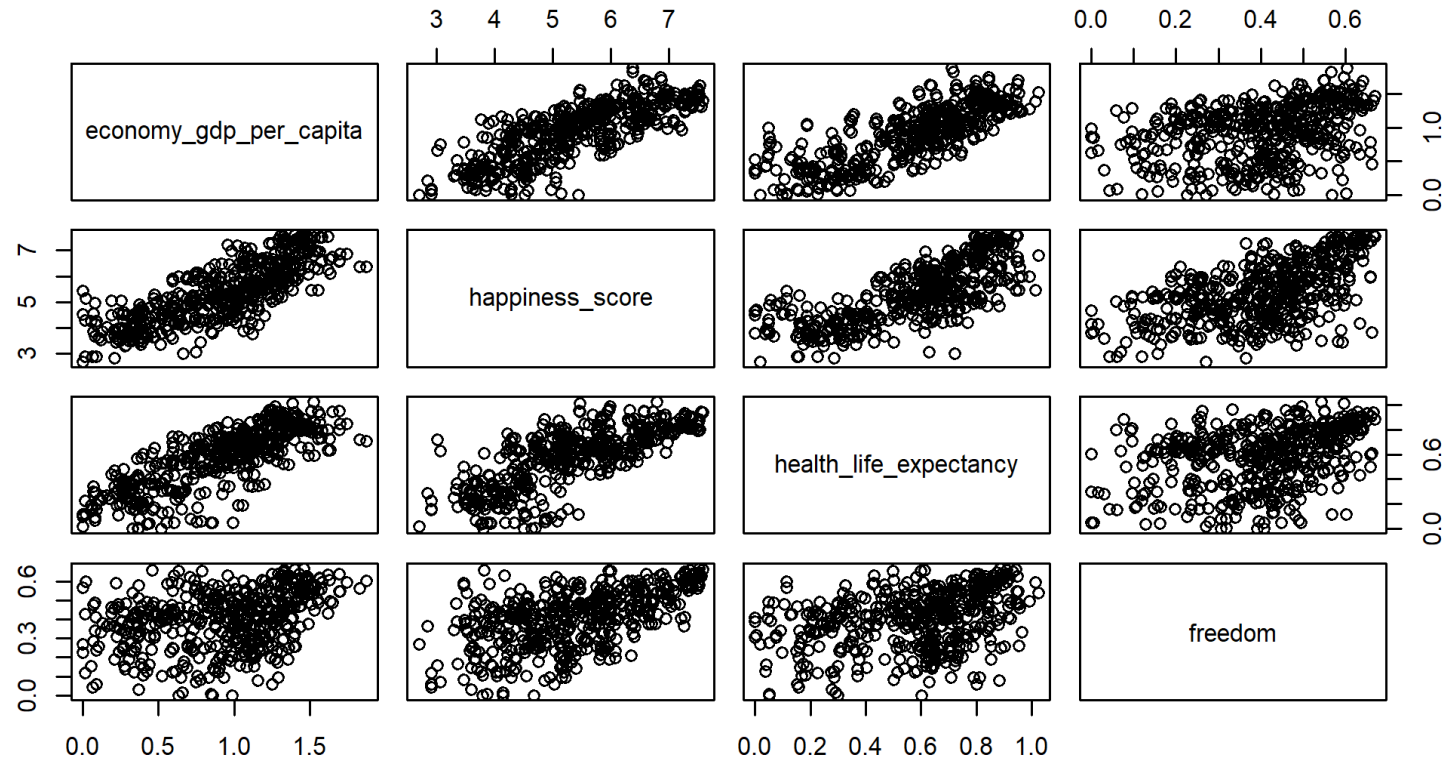
vars <- c("economy_gdp_per_capita", "happiness_score", "health_life_expectancy", "freedom")

# Create a subset with only those variables, let's called this subset whr_simp

whr_simp <- whr_panel %>%
  select(all_of(vars))
```

# Base Plot

```
plot(wht_simp)
```



# The beauty of ggplot2

## Some advantages of `ggplot2`

1. Consistency with the **Grammar of Graphics**
  - This book is the foundation of several data viz applications: `ggplot2`, `polaris-tableau`, `vega-lite`
2. Flexibility
3. Layering and theme customization
4. Community

It is a powerful and easy to use tool (once you understand its logic) that produces complex and multifaceted plots.

# ggplot2: structure

After we have load our dataset. Let's plot something basic. The structure of a basic ggplot is:

```
ggplot(data = <DATA>) +  
  <GEOM_FUNCTION>(  
    mapping = aes(<MAPPINGS>),  
    stat = <STAT>,  
    position = <POSITION>  
  ) +  
  <COORDINATE_FUNCTION> +  
  <FACET_FUNCTION> +  
  <SCALE_FUNTION> +  
  <THEME_FUNCTION>
```

# ggplot2: decomposition

There are multiple ways to structure plots in ggplot. For this presentation, I will stick to Thomas Lin Pedersen's decomposition who is one of most prominent developers of the ggplot and gganimate package



# ggplot2: structure

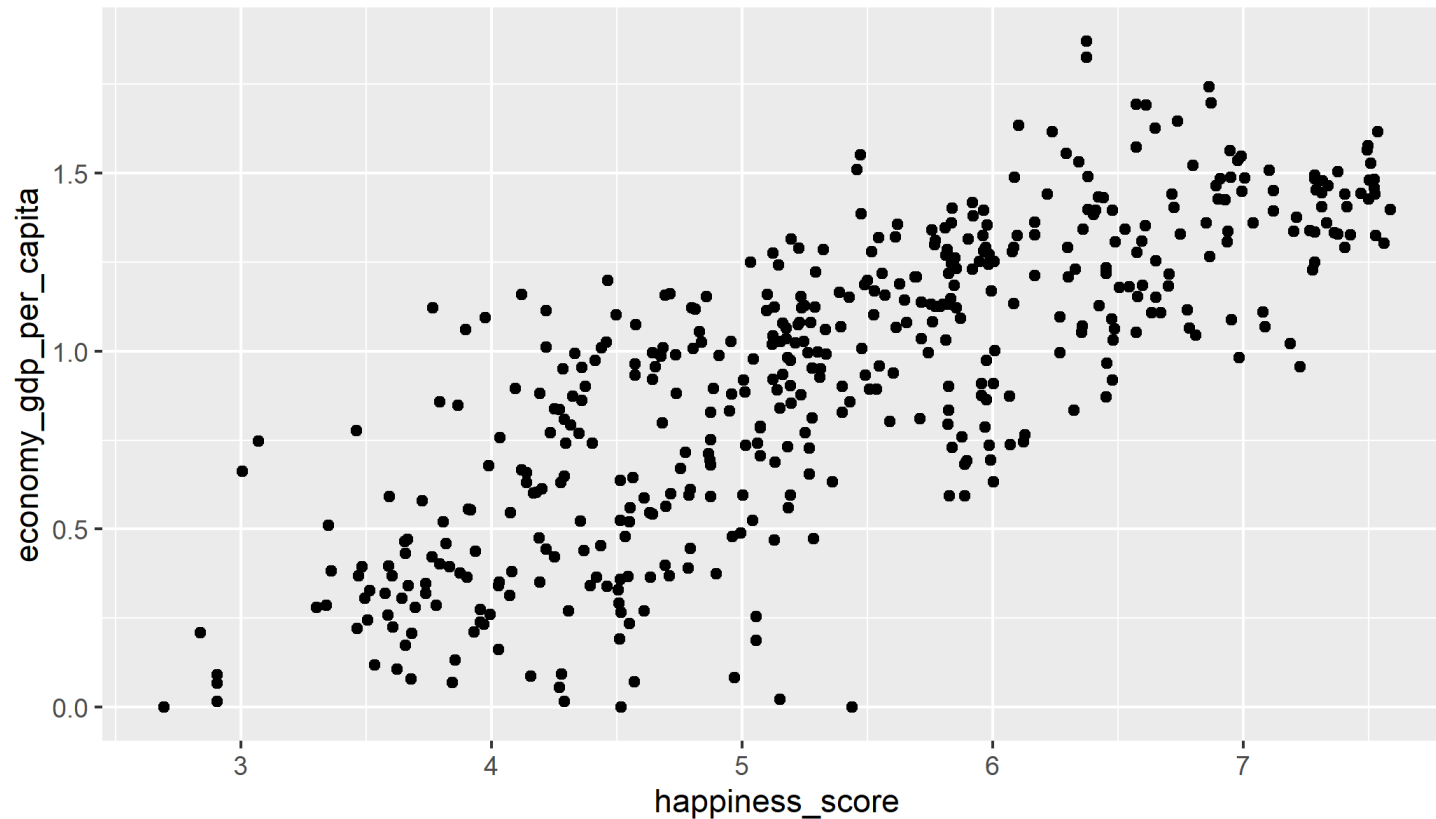
Therefore, we have the following:

1. **Data**: The data that you want to visualize
2. **Layers**: *geom and stat* → The geometric shapes and statistical summaries representing the data
3. **Aesthetics**: *aes()* → Aesthetic mappings of the geometric and statistical objects
4. **Scales** *scale\_* → Maps between the data and the aesthetic dimensions
5. **Coordinate system**: *coord\_* → Maps data into the plane of the data rectangle
6. **Facets**: *facet\_* → The arrangement of the data into a grid of plots
7. **Visual themes**: *theme()* and *theme\_* → The overall visual defaults of a plot

# Exploratory Analysis

Ok, enough chit-chat about the grammar of graphics. Let's start making some plots.

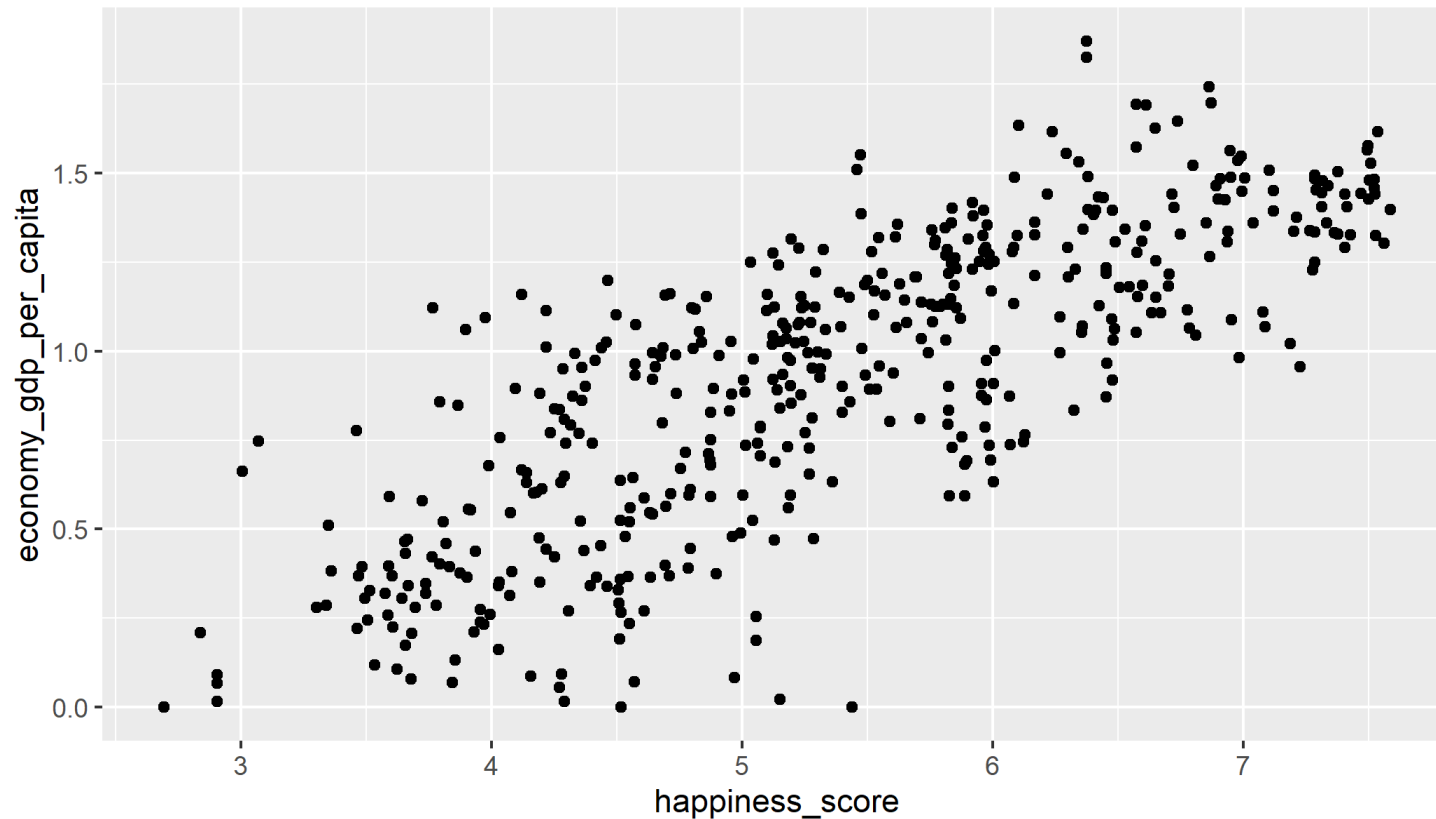
```
ggplot(data = whr_panel) +  
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita))
```



# Exploratory Analysis

Ok, enough chit-chat about the grammar of graphics. Let's start making some plots.

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel) +  
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita))
```

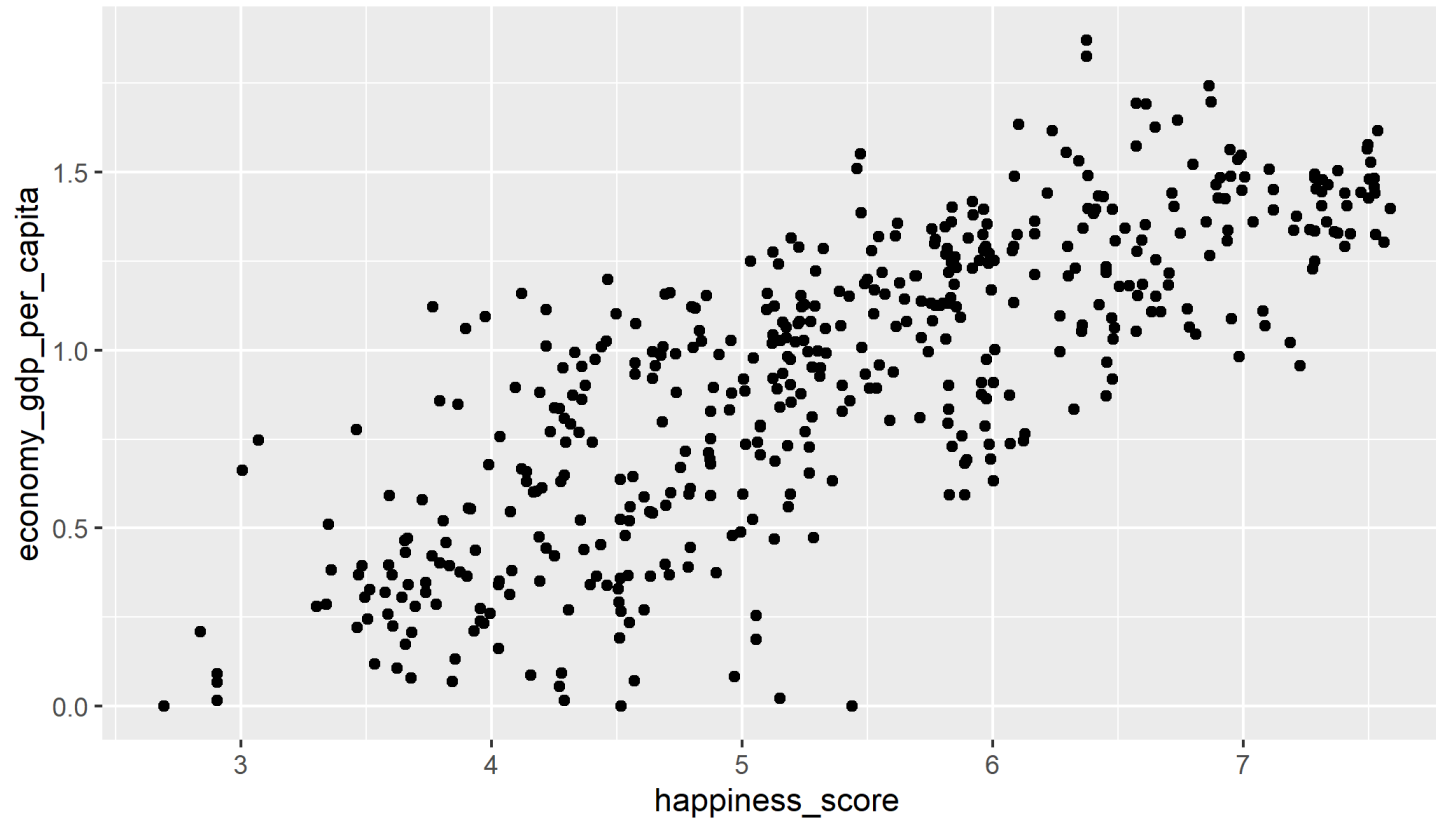




# Exploratory Analysis

We can also set up our mapping in the `ggplot()` function.

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel, aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita)) +  
  geom_point()
```



# Exploratory Analysis

We can also set up the data outside the `ggplot()` function as follows:

```
whr_panel %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita)) +  
  geom_point()
```

# Exploratory Analysis

I prefer to use the second way of structuring our ggplot.

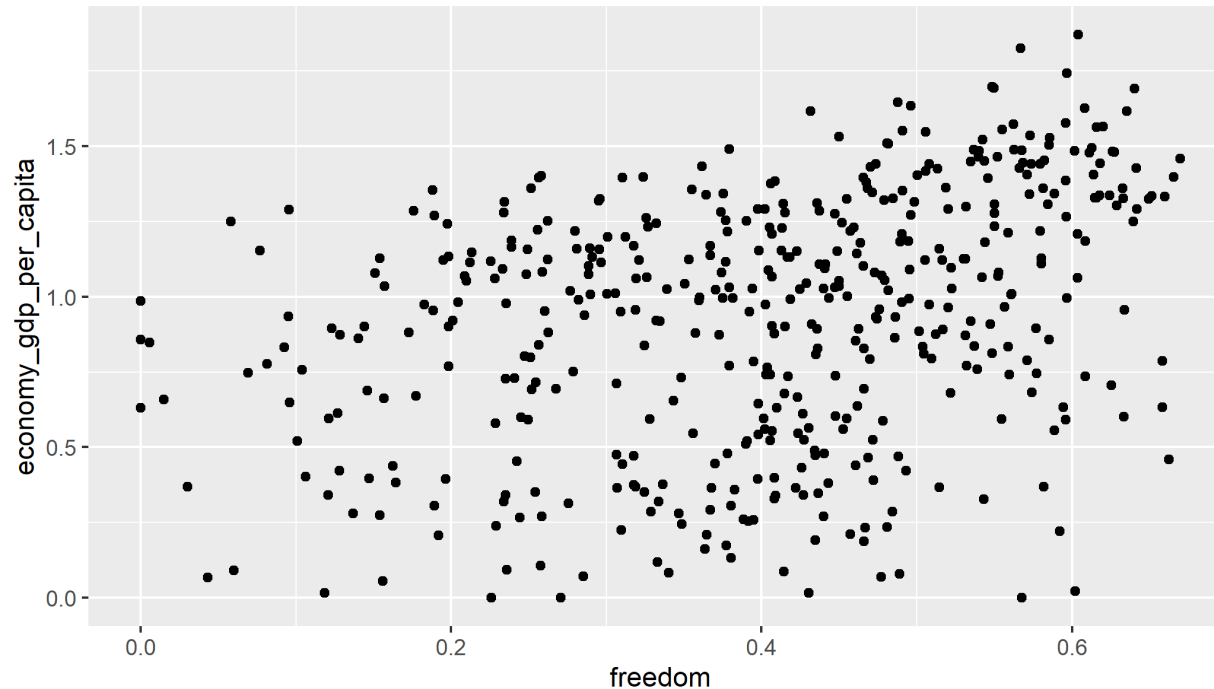
1. First, setting our data;
2. pipe it;
3. then aesthetics;
4. and finally the geometries.

Both structures will work but this will make a difference if you want to load more datasets at the same time, and whether you would like to combine more geoms in the same ggplot. More on this in the following slides.

# Exploratory Analysis

Exercise 2: Create a scatter plot with x = freedom and y = economy\_gdp\_per\_capita.

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel, aes(x = freedom, y = economy_gdp_per_capita)) +  
  geom_point()
```



# Exploratory Analysis

The most common `geoms` are:

- `geom_bar()`, `geom_col()`: bar charts.
- `geom_boxplot()`: box and whiskers plots.
- `geom_density()`: density estimates.
- `geom_jitter()`: jittered points.
- `geom_line()`: line plots.
- `geom_point()`: scatter plots.

If you want to know more about layers, you can refer to [this](#).

# Exploratory Analysis

In summary, our basic plots should have the following:

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = happiness_score,  
           y = economy_gdp_per_capita)) +  
  geom_point()
```

The data we want to plot.

# Exploratory Analysis

In summary, our basic plots should have the following:

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = happiness_score,  
           y = economy_gdp_per_capita)) +  
geom_point()
```

Columns to use for **x** and **y**

# Exploratory Analysis

In summary, our basic plots should have the following:

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = happiness_score,  
           y = economy_gdp_per_capita)) +  
geom_point()
```

How the plot is going to be drawn.



# Exploratory Analysis

We can also **map** colors.

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = happiness_score,  
           y = economy_gdp_per_capita,  
           color = region)) +  
geom_point()
```



# Exploratory Analysis

Let's try to do something different, try, instead of `region`, adding `color = "blue"` inside `aes()`.

- What do you think is the problem with this code?

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = happiness_score,  
           y = economy_gdp_per_capita,  
           color = "blue")) +  
geom_point()
```

# Exploratory Analysis

In `ggplot2`, these settings are called **aesthetics**.

"Aesthetics of the geometric and statistical objects".

We can set up:

- `position`: x, y, xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax, etc.
- `colors`: color and fill.
- `transparency`: alpha.
- `sizes`: size and width.
- `shapes`: shape and linetype.

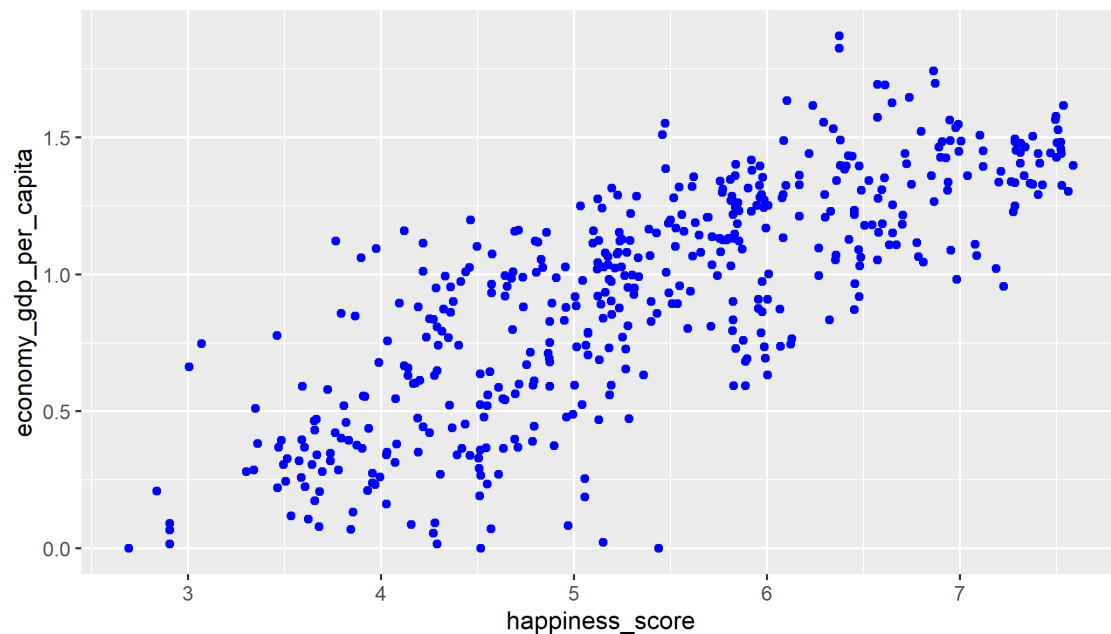
Notice that it is important to know where we are setting our aesthetics. For example:

- `geom_point(aes(color = region))` to color points based on the variable `region`
- `geom_point(color = "red")` to color all points in the same color.

# Exploratory Analysis

Let's modify our last plot. Let's add `color = "blue"` inside `geom_point()`.

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = happiness_score,  
           y = economy_gdp_per_capita)) +  
  geom_point(color = "blue")
```

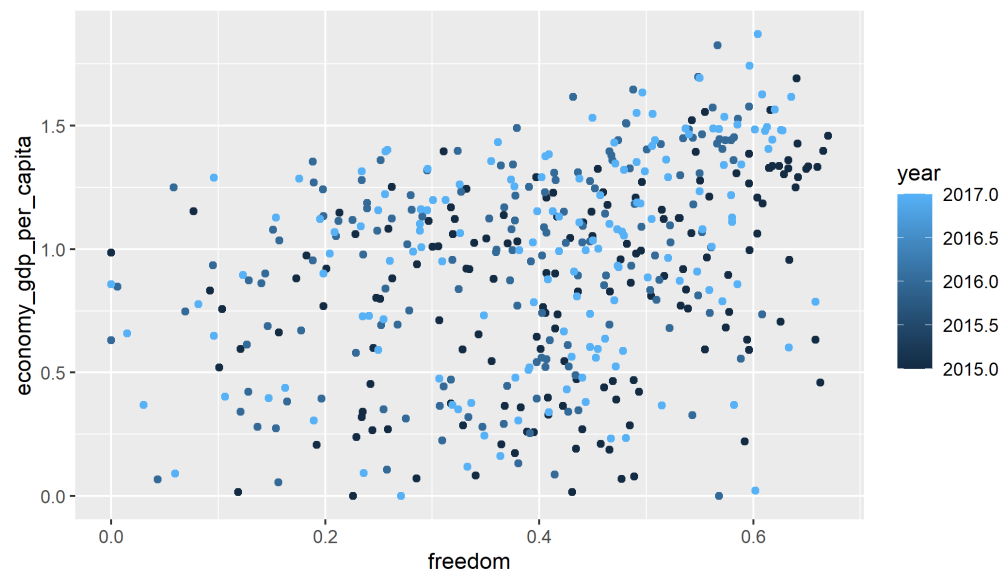


# Exploratory Analysis

## Exercise 3: Map colors per year for the freedom and gdp plot we did before.

- Keep in mind the type of the variable `year`.

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = freedom, y = economy_gdp_per_capita, color = year)) +  
  geom_point()
```



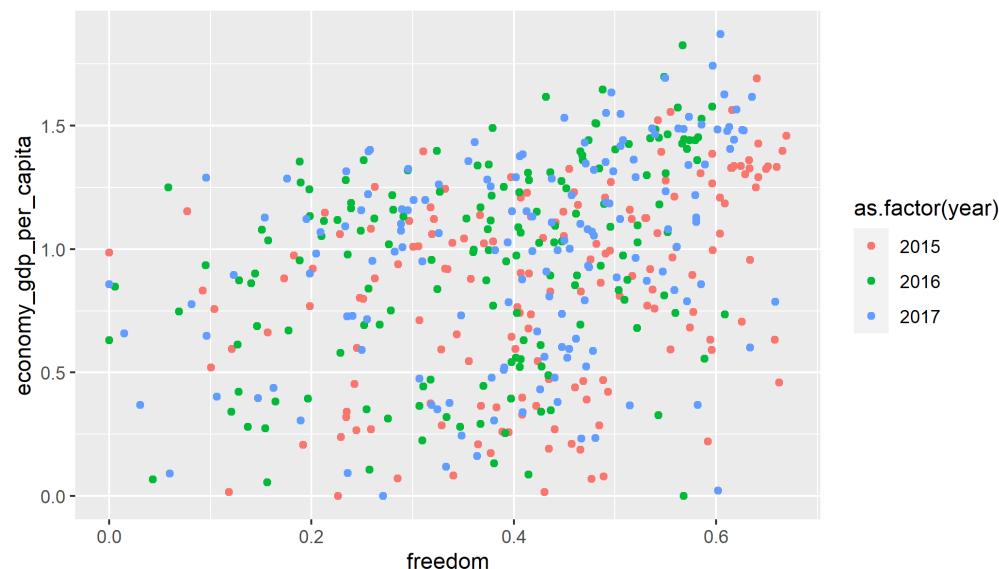
- How do you think we could solve it?

# Exploratory Analysis

## Exercise 3: Map colors per year for the freedom and gdp plot we did before.

- Keep in mind the type of the variable `year`.
- Change the variable `year` as: `as.factor(year)`.

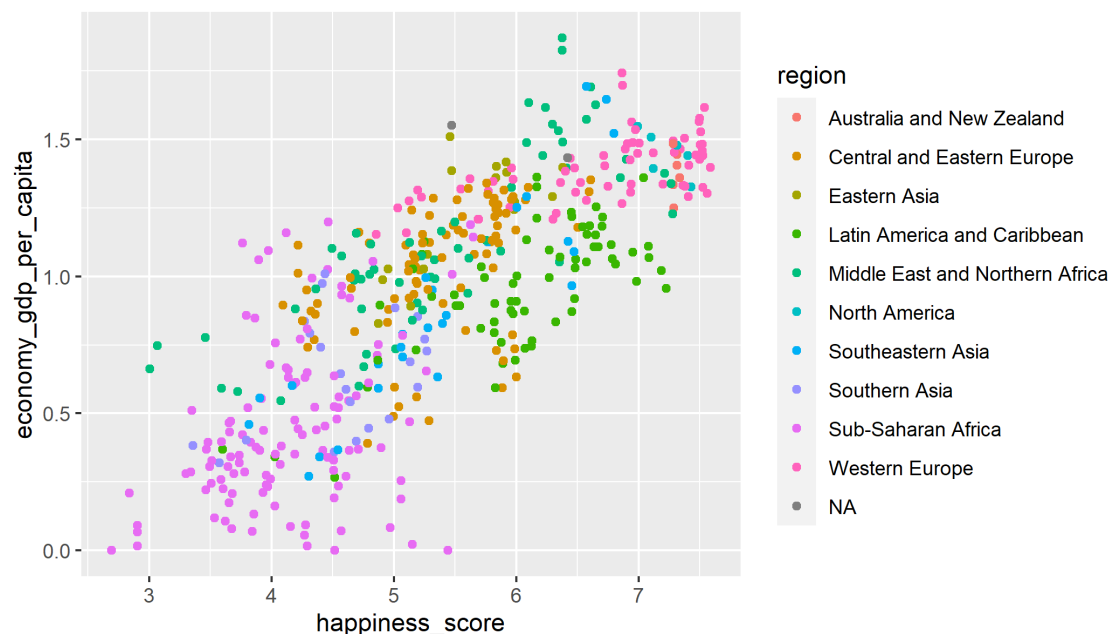
```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = freedom, y = economy_gdp_per_capita, color = as.factor(year))) +  
  geom_point()
```



# Exploratory Analysis

We can also add the color information in `geom_point()`. Let's modify our last plot and add `aes(color = region)`.

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = happiness_score,  
           y = economy_gdp_per_capita)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = region))
```



**Reminder:** Notice that we can either set up our aesthetics at the global level or within each layer.

# ggplot2: settings

---



# ggplot2: settings

Now, let's try to modify our plots. In the following slides, we are going to:

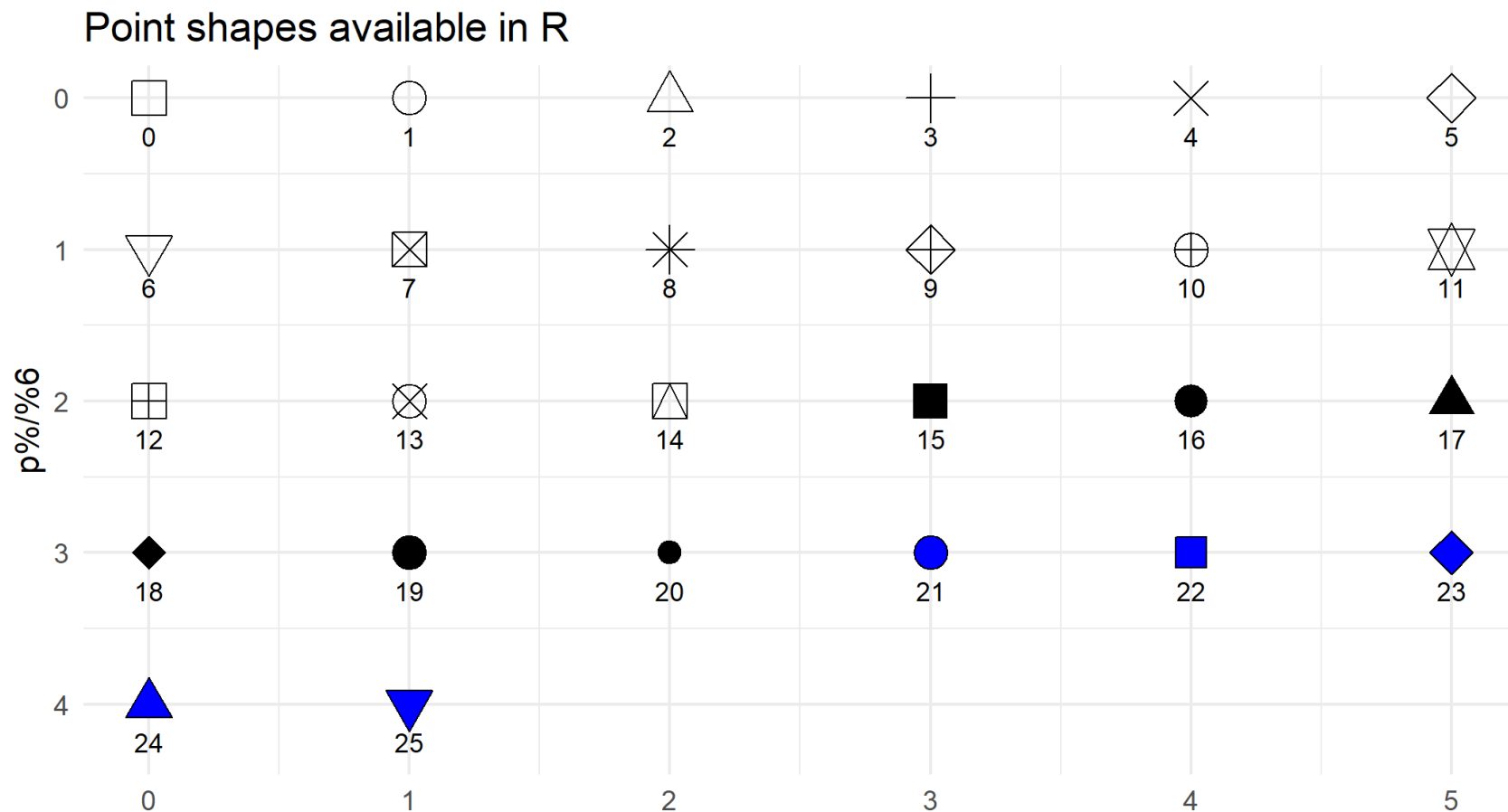
1. Change shapes.
2. Include more geoms.
3. Separate by regions.
4. Pipe and mutate before plotting.
5. Change scales.
6. Modify our theme.

# ggplot2: shapes

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = happiness_score,  
           y = economy_gdp_per_capita)) +  
  geom_point(shape = 5)
```



# ggplot2: shapes



# ggplot2: including more geoms

```
mean_happiness_score <- mean(whr_panel$happiness_score)
```

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
      aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita,  
          color = region)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_vline(xintercept = mean_happiness_score)
```



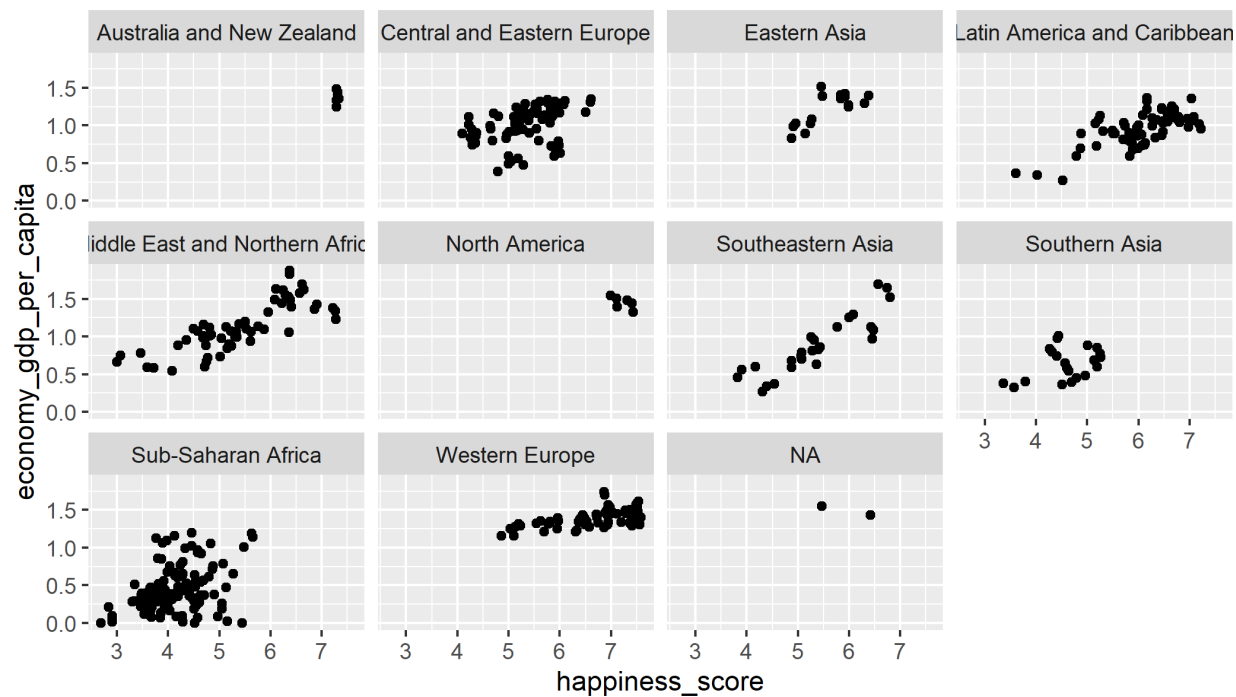
# ggplot2: including more geoms

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth()
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'
```

# ggplot2: Facets

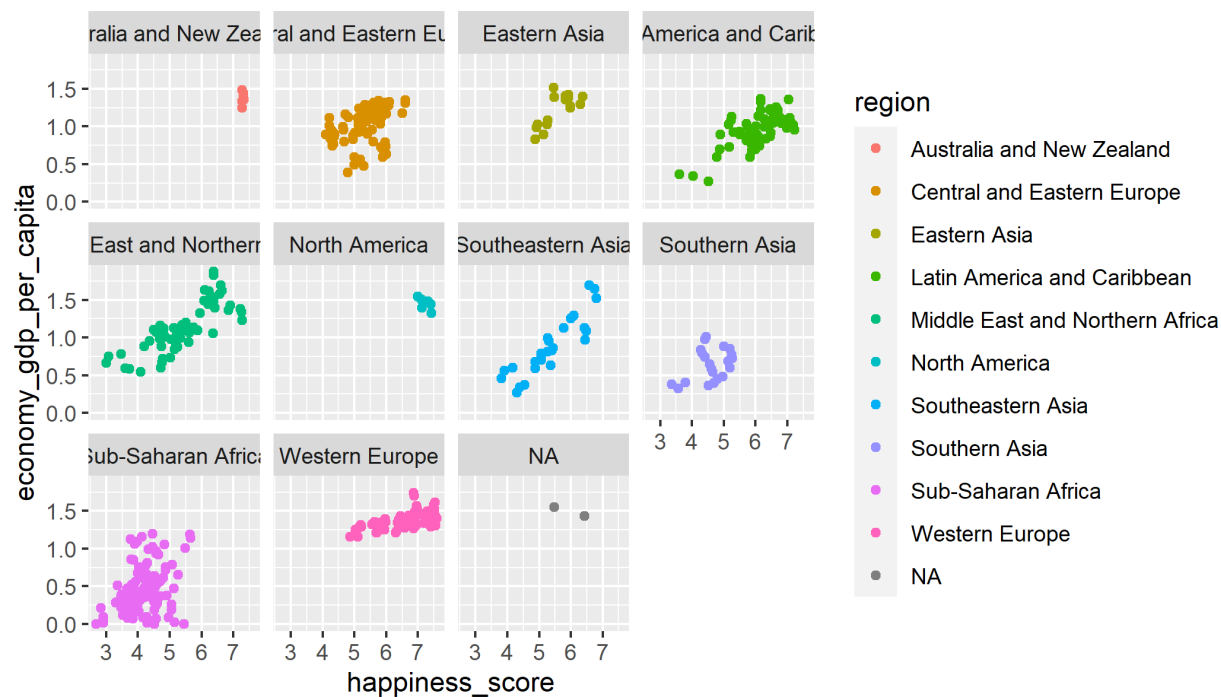
```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  facet_wrap(~ region)
```



# ggplot2: Colors and facets

Exercise 4: Use the last plot and add a color aesthetic per region.

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita, color = region)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  facet_wrap(~ region)
```



# ggplot2: Colors and facets

If you want to remove the region legend title we can set it up in the `labs()` more about this in the `themes` subsection.

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita, color = region)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  facet_wrap(~ region) +  
  labs(color = "")
```



# ggplot2: Pipe and mutate before plotting

Let's imagine now, that we would like to transform a variable before plotting.

R Code	Plot
--------	------

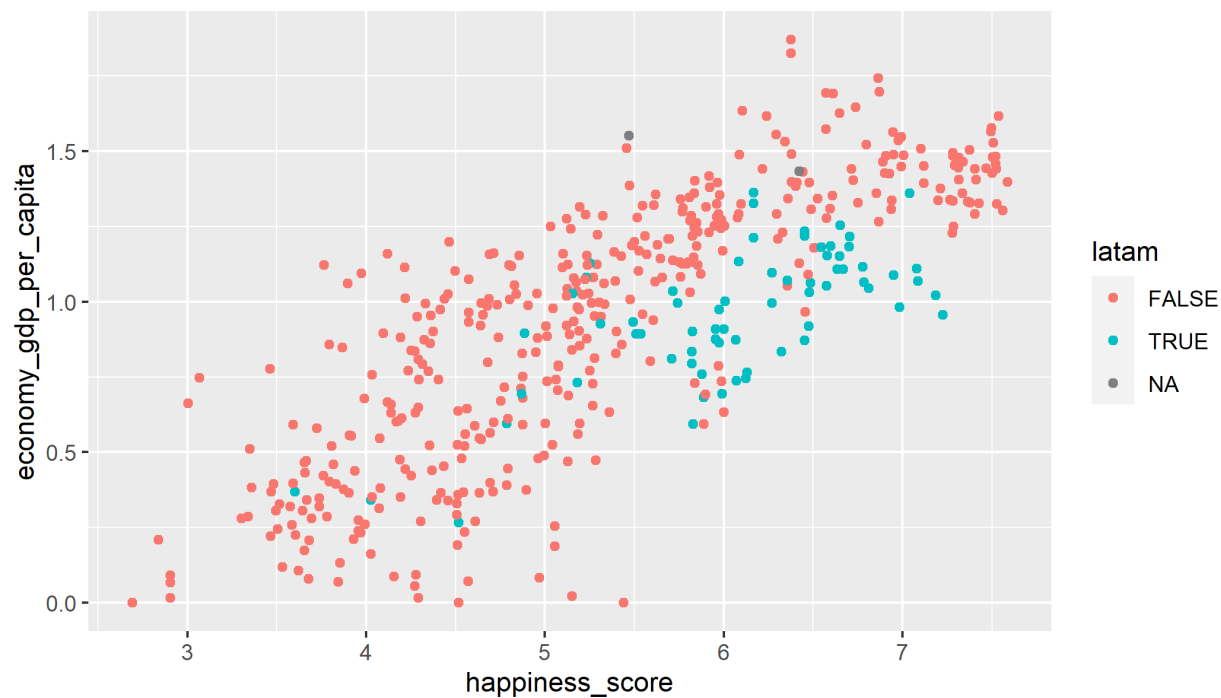
```
whr_panel %>%  
  mutate(  
    latam = ifelse(region == "Latin America and Caribbean", TRUE, FALSE)  
  ) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita,  
             color = latam)) +  
  geom_point()
```

# ggplot2: Pipe and mutate before plotting

Let's imagine now, that we would like to transform a variable before plotting.

R Code

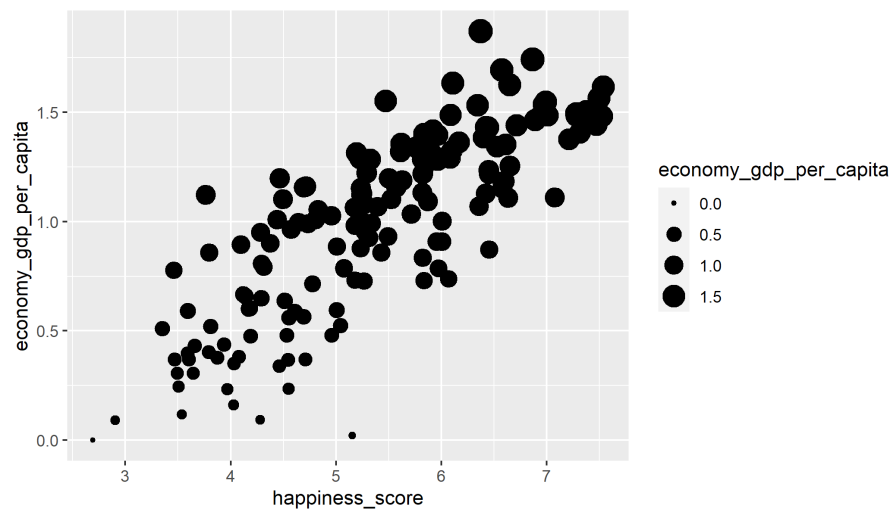
Plot



# ggplot2: geom's sizes

We can also specify the size of a geom, either by a variable or just a number.

```
whr_panel %>%  
  filter(year == 2017) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita)) +  
  geom_point(aes(size = economy_gdp_per_capita))
```

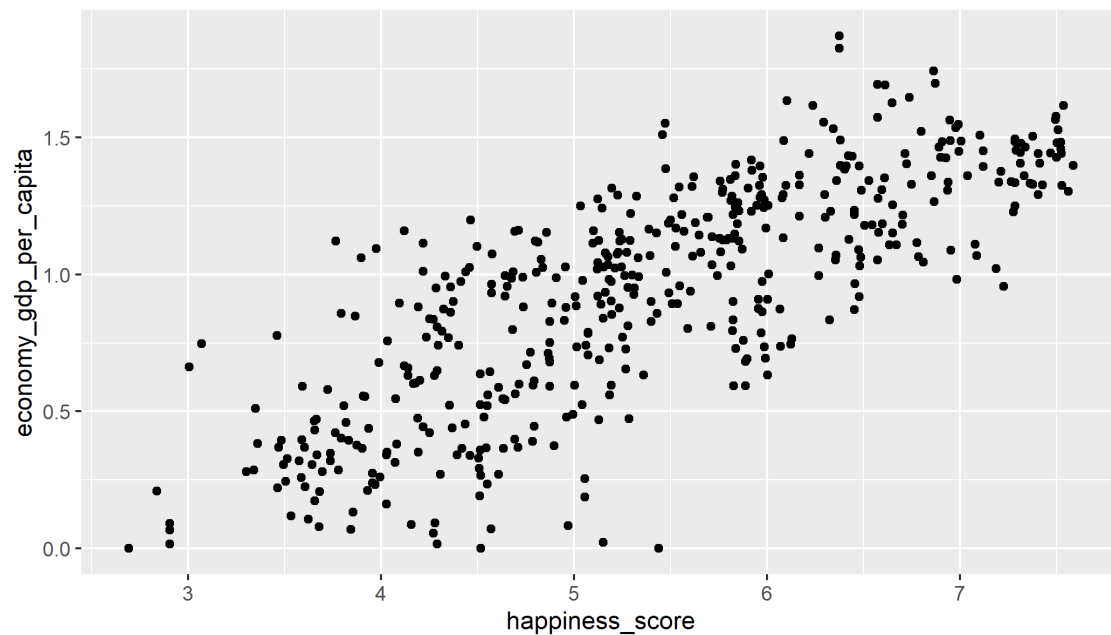


Why do you think we are adding the size to the `geom_point()`'s aes?

# ggplot2: Changing scales

Linear   Log

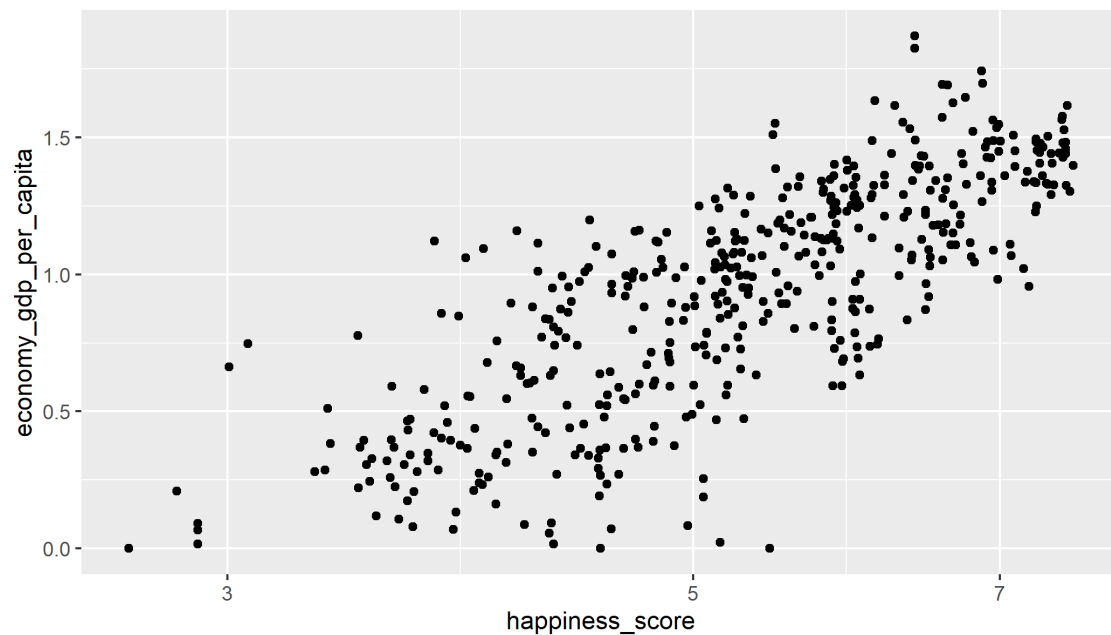
```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = happiness_score,  
           y = economy_gdp_per_capita)) +  
  geom_point()
```



# ggplot2: Changing scales

Linear      Log

```
ggplot(data = whr_panel,  
       aes(x = happiness_score,  
           y = economy_gdp_per_capita)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_x_log10()
```



# ggplot2: Themes

Let's go back to our plot with the `latam` dummy.

We are going to do the following to this plot:

1. Filter only for the year 2015.
2. Change our theme.
3. Add correct labels.
4. Add some annotations.
5. Modify our legends.

# ggplot2: Labs

R Code

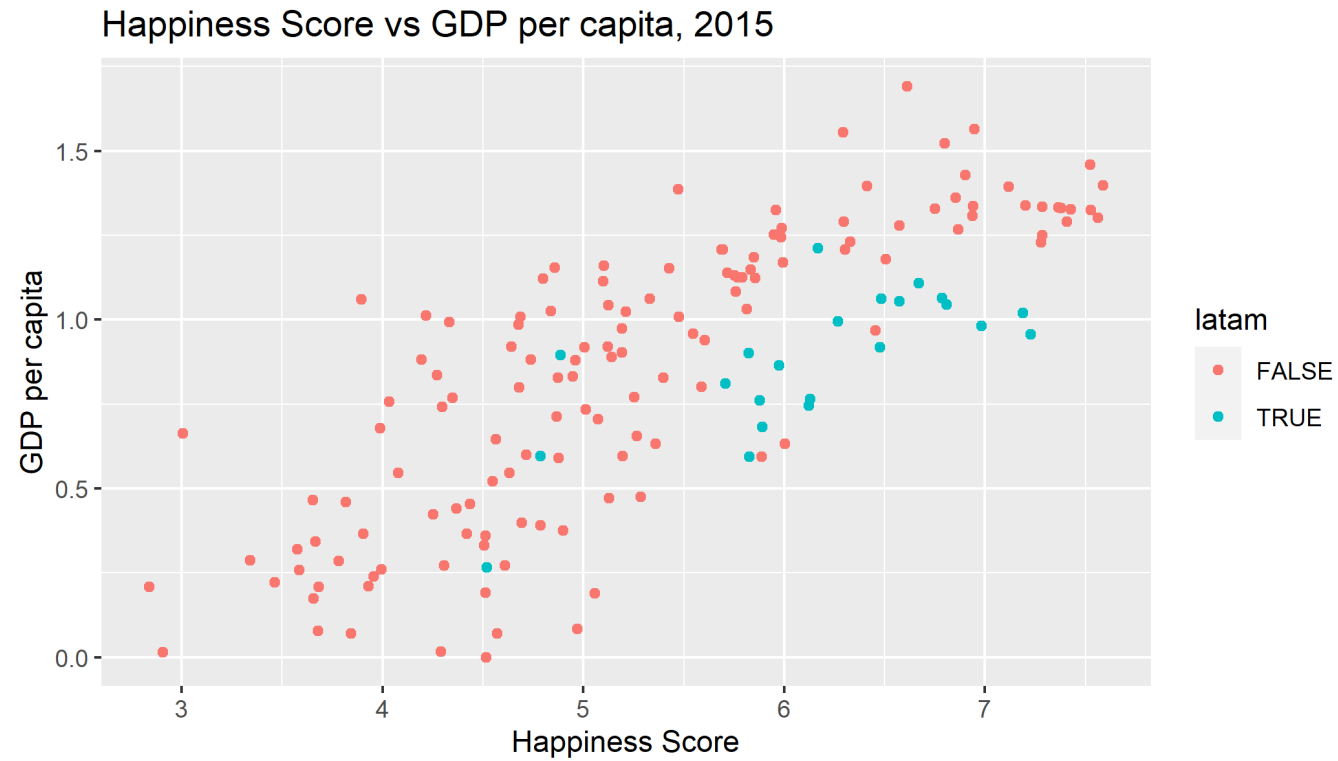
Plot

```
whr_panel %>%  
  mutate(  
    latam = ifelse(region == "Latin America and Caribbean", TRUE, FALSE)  
  ) %>%  
  filter(year == 2015) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita,  
             color = latam)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  labs(  
    x = "Happiness Score",  
    y = "GDP per capita",  
    title = "Happiness Score vs GDP per capita, 2015"  
  )
```

# ggplot2: Labs

R Code

Plot





# ggplot2: Legends

R Code

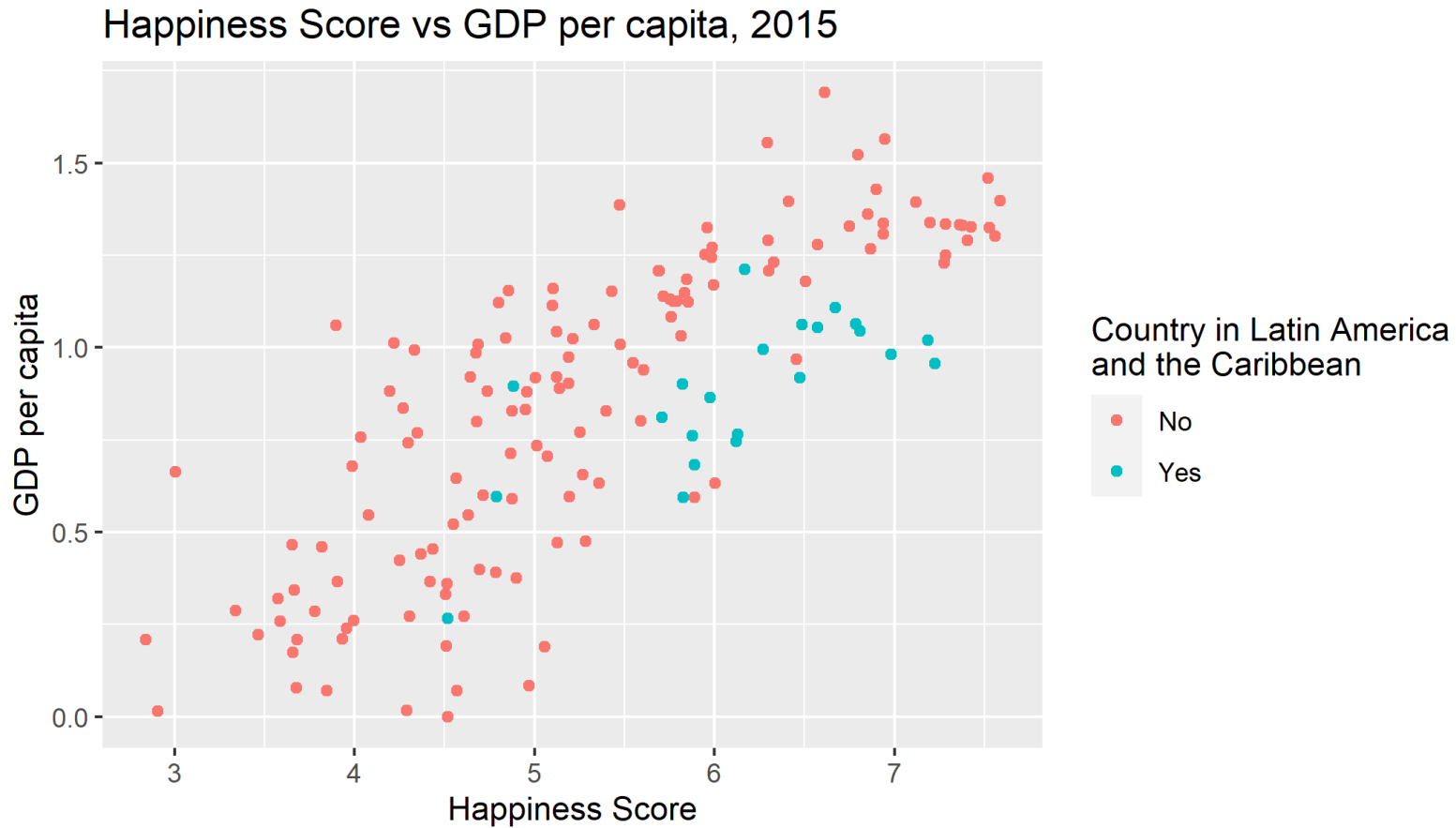
Plot

```
whr_panel %>%  
  mutate(  
    latam = ifelse(region == "Latin America and Caribbean", TRUE, FALSE)  
  ) %>%  
  filter(year == 2015) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita,  
             color = latam)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_color_discrete(labels = c("No", "Yes")) +  
  labs(  
    x = "Happiness Score",  
    y = "GDP per capita",  
    color = "Country in Latin America\nand the Caribbean",  
    title = "Happiness Score vs GDP per capita, 2015"  
  )
```

# ggplot2: Legends

R Code

Plot



# ggplot2: Themes

R Code

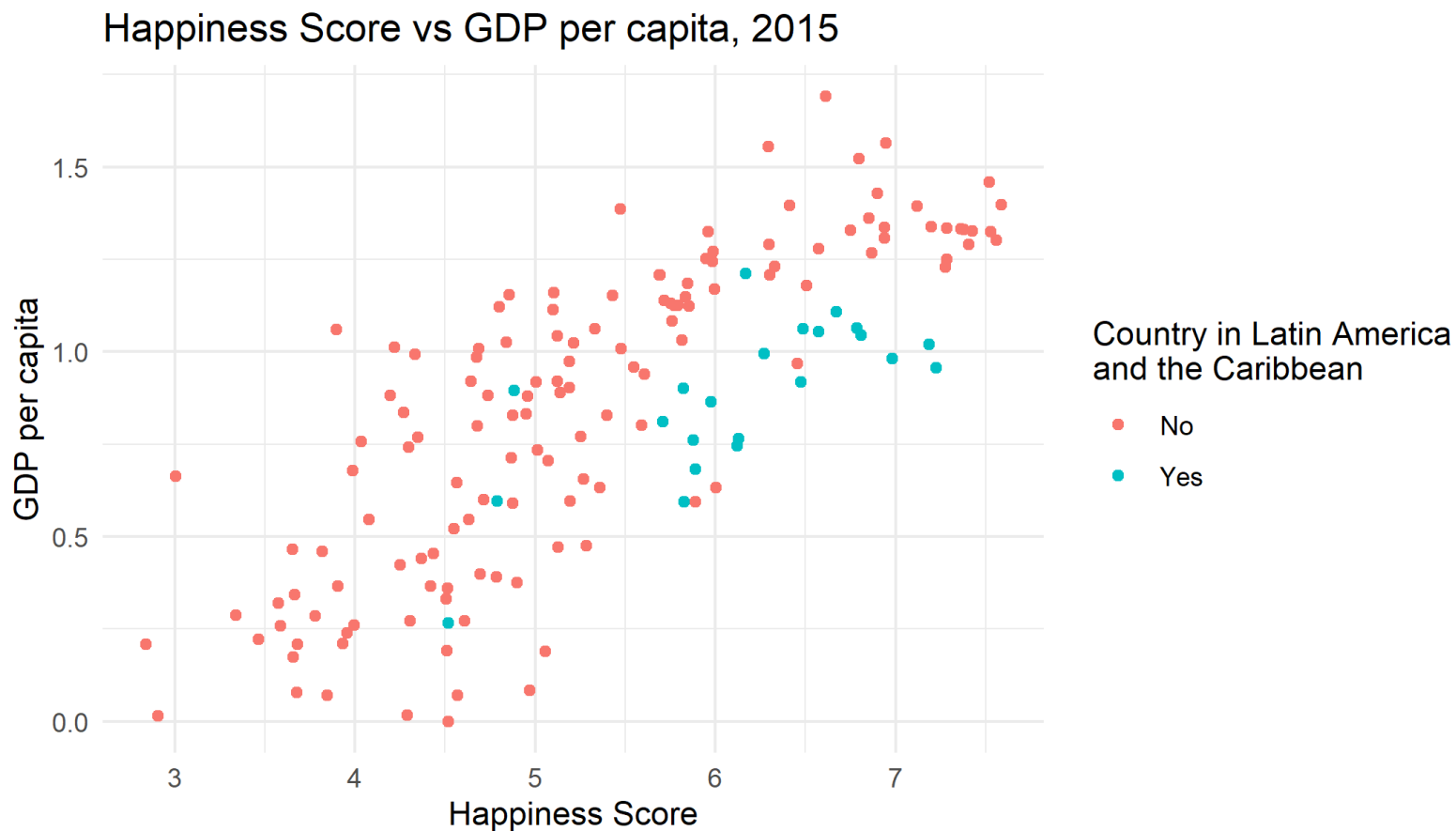
Plot

```
whr_panel %>%  
  mutate(  
    latam = ifelse(region == "Latin America and Caribbean", TRUE, FALSE)  
  ) %>%  
  filter(year == 2015) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita,  
             color = latam)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_color_discrete(labels = c("No", "Yes")) +  
  labs(  
    x = "Happiness Score",  
    y = "GDP per capita",  
    color = "Country in Latin America\nand the Caribbean",  
    title = "Happiness Score vs GDP per capita, 2015"  
  ) +  
  theme_minimal()
```

# ggplot2: Themes

R Code

Plot



# ggplot2: Themes

The `theme()` function allows you to modify each aspect of your plot. Some arguments are:

```
theme(  
  # Title and text labels  
  plot.title = element_text(color, size, face),  
  # Title font color size and face  
  legend.title = element_text(color, size, face),  
  # Title alignment. Number from 0 (left) to 1 (right)  
  legend.title.align = NULL,  
  # Text label font color size and face  
  legend.text = element_text(color, size, face),  
  # Text label alignment. Number from 0 (left) to 1 (right)  
  legend.text.align = NULL,  
)
```

More about these modification can be found [here](#)

# ggplot2: Color palettes

We can also add color palettes using other packages such as: `RColorBrewer`, `viridis` or funny ones like the `wesanderson` package. So, let's add new colors.

- First, install the `RColorBrewer` package.

```
# install.packages("RColorBrewer")  
library(RColorBrewer)
```

- Let's add `scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2")` to our ggplot.

# ggplot2: Color palettes

R Code

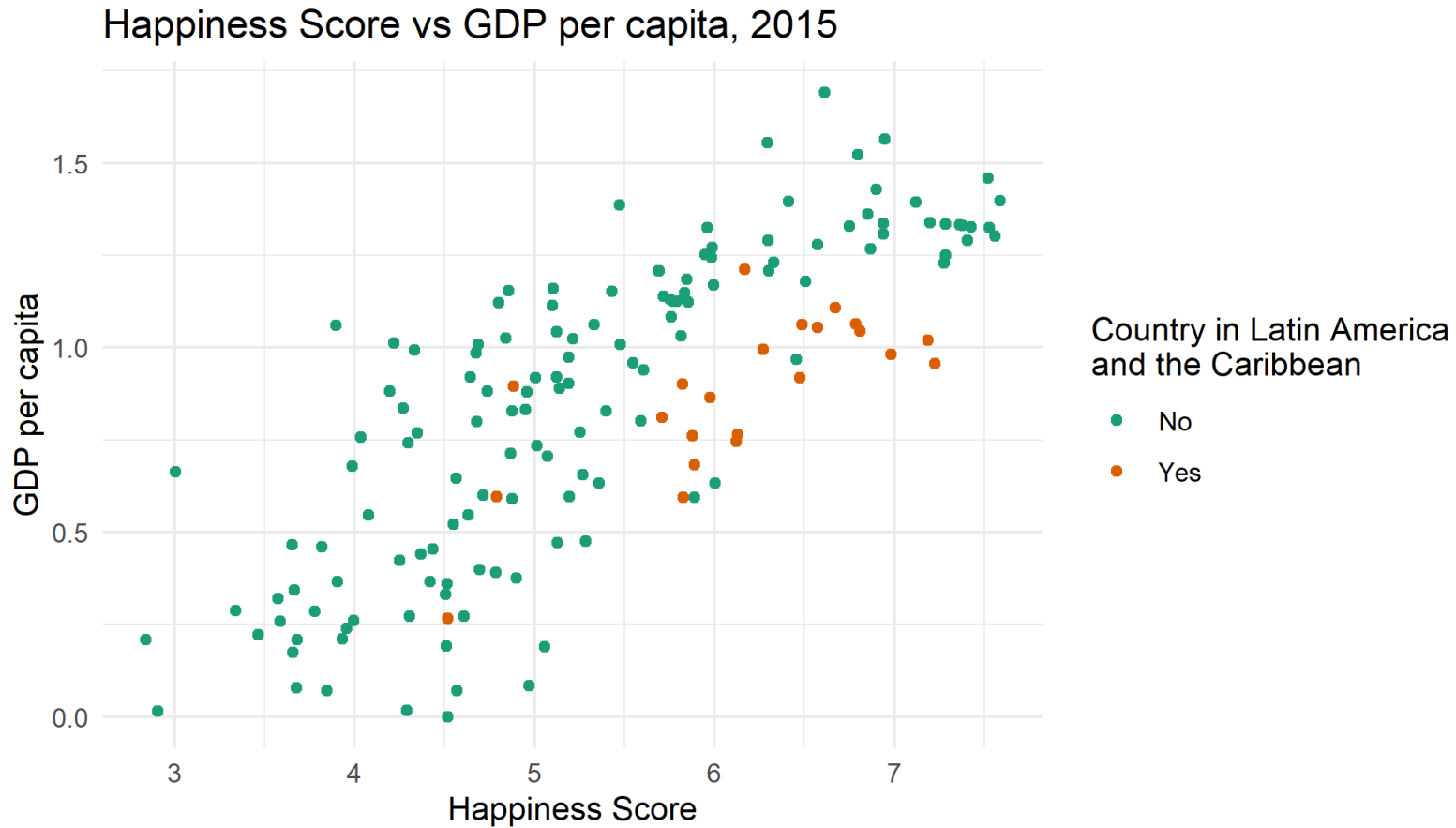
Plot

```
whr_panel %>%  
  mutate(  
    latam = ifelse(region == "Latin America and Caribbean", TRUE, FALSE)  
  ) %>%  
  filter(year == 2015) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita,  
             color = latam)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2", labels = c("No", "Yes")) +  
  labs(  
    x = "Happiness Score",  
    y = "GDP per capita",  
    color = "Country in Latin America\nand the Caribbean",  
    title = "Happiness Score vs GDP per capita, 2015"  
  ) +  
  theme_minimal()
```

# ggplot2: Color palettes

R Code

Plot





# ggplot2: Color palettes

My favorite color palettes packages:

1. `ghibli`
2. `LaCroixColor`
3. `NineteenEightyR`
4. `nord`
5. `palettetown`
6. `quickpalette`
7. `wesanderson`

# Saving a plot

---

# Saving a plot

Remember that in R we can always assign our functions to an object. In this case, we can assign our `ggplot2` code to an object called `fig` as follows.

```
fig <- whr_panel %>%  
  mutate(  
    latam = ifelse(region == "Latin America and Caribbean", TRUE, FALSE)  
  ) %>%  
  filter(year == 2015) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = happiness_score, y = economy_gdp_per_capita,  
             color = latam)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_color_discrete(labels = c("No", "Yes")) +  
  labs(  
    x = "Happiness Score",  
    y = "GDP per capita",  
    color = "Country in Latin America\nand the Caribbean",  
    title = "Happiness Score vs GDP per capita, 2015"  
  ) +  
  theme_minimal()
```

# Saving a plot

## Exercise 5: Save our last plot.

We will use the `ggsave()` function. You can either include the function after your plot or, first, save the ggplot as an object and then save the plot.

The syntax is `ggsave(OBJECT, filename = FILEPATH, height = ..., width = ..., dpi = ...)`.

# Saving a plot

## How to do it?

```
ggsave(fig,  
        filename = here("DataWork",  
                        "Output",  
                        "Raw",  
                        "fig.png"),  
        dpi = 750, scale = 0.8,  
        height = 8, width = 12)
```

If we want to save it as a pdf, we can include the argument `device = cairo_pdf`.

```
# Save Plot  
ggsave(fig,  
        filename = here("DataWork",  
                        "Output",  
                        "Raw",  
                        "fig.pdf"),  
        device = cairo_pdf, scale = 0.8,  
        height = 8, width = 12)
```

# Howework

---

# Howework

## ggplot2 exercise:

1. Load the `whr_panel` data.
2. Filter those countries that do not have region information. There are two.
3. Create a scatter plot using `geom_point()`. X variable: happiness\_score, Y variable: freedom.
4. The size of `geom_point()` should be based on the `economy_gdp_per_capita` variable.
5. Color your points using the year variable.
6. Use `scale_VAR_log10()` for the Y variable.
7. Use the `facet` function for year.
8. Enter this [link](#) and add any theme you like.
9. Remove the legends using `theme(legend.position = "none")`.
10. Fix the labels (xaxis, yaxis, and size) and add a title.
11. Apply any color palette you like.
12. Save the plot as pdf and as png.

# References and recommendations

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# References and recommendations

- **ggplot tricks:**

- Tricks and Secrets for Beautiful Plots in R by Cédric Scherer: <https://github.com/z3tt/outlierconf2021>

- **Websites:**

- Interactive stuff : <http://www.htmlwidgets.org/>
- The R Graph Gallery: <https://www.r-graph-gallery.com/>
- Ggplot official site: <http://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/>

- **Online courses:**

- Johns Hopkins Exploratory Data Analysis at Coursera: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/exploratory-data-analysis>

- **Books:**

- The grammar of graphics by Leland Wilkinson.
- Beautiful Evidence by Edward Tufte.
- R Graphics cook book by Winston Chang
- R for Data Science by Hadley Wickham and Garrett Grolemund

Thank you~~

# Appendix: interactive graphs

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# Interactive graphs

There are several packages to create interactive or dynamic data visualizations with R. Here are a few:

- `leaflet` - R integration to one of the most popular open-source libraries for interactive maps.
- `highcharter` - cool interactive graphs.
- `plotly` - interactive graphs with integration to ggplot.
- `gganimate` - ggplot GIFs.
- `DT` - Interactive table

These are generally, html widgets that can be incorporated in to an html document and websites.

# Interactive graphs

Now we'll use the `ggplotly()` function from the `plotly` package to create an interactive graph!

## Exercise 6: Interactive graphs.

- Load the `plotly` package
- Pass that object with the last plot you created to the `ggplotly()` function

# Interactive graphs

R Code

Plot

```
# Load package  
library(plotly)  
  
# Use ggplotly to create an interactive plot  
ggplotly(fig) %>%  
  layout(legend = list(orientation = "h", x = 0.4, y = -0.2))
```

# Interactive graphs

R Code

Plot

Happiness Score vs GDP per capita, 2015

