# Data visualization with ggplot2

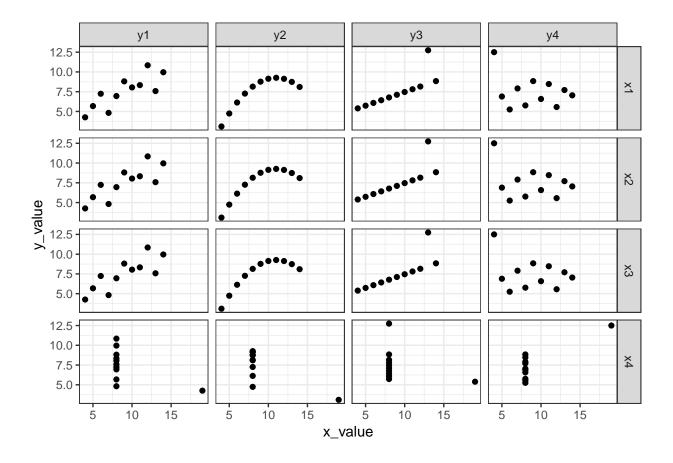
Jae Yeon Kim 24 December, 2018

#### Motivation

- The following material is adapted from Kieran Healy's wonderful book (2018) on data visualization.
- Why should we care?
- Sometimes, pictures are better tools than words in 1) exploring, 2) understanding, and 3) explaining data.

#### Anscombe's quartet

```
# data
anscombe
     x1 x2 x3 x4
                   y1
                        у2
                             yЗ
                                   y4
     10 10 10
              8
                 8.04 9.14
                           7.46
                                 6.58
           8
              8
                 6.95 8.14
                           6.77
## 3 13 13 13
              8
                 7.58 8.74 12.74
## 4
      9
         9
          9
              8
                 8.81 8.77
                           7.11
## 5
     11 11 11
              8
                 8.33 9.26
                           7.81
     14 14 14
              8
                 9.96 8.10
                           8.84
           6 8
                 7.24 6.13
         6
                            6.08
                                 5.25
         4 4 19
                 4.26 3.10
                            5.39 12.50
     12 12 12 8 10.84 9.13
                            8.15
                                 5.56
           7 8 4.82 7.26
                            6.42 7.91
## 11 5 5 5 8 5.68 4.74
                           5.73 6.89
# correlation
cor(anscombe)[c(1:4),c(5:8)]
##
             у1
                                 уЗ
                       у2
                                            y4
## x1 0.8164205
                           0.8162867 -0.3140467
                0.8162365
## x2 0.8164205
                0.8162365
                           0.8162867 -0.3140467
      ## x4 -0.5290927 -0.7184365 -0.3446610 0.8165214
# plot
anscombe %>%
 gather(x_name, x_value, x1:x4) %>%
 gather(y_name, y_value, y1:y4) %>%
 ggplot(aes(x = x_value, y = y_value)) +
          geom_point() +
          facet_grid(x_name ~ y_name) +
 theme_bw()
```



## ggplot2 basics

- Workflow:
  - 1. Tidy data
  - 2. Mapping
  - 3. Geom
  - $4.\ {\rm Cor\_ordinates}$  and scales
  - 5. Labels and guides
  - 6. Themes
  - 7. Save files

## Tidy data

• We covered tiday data in the previous sessions.

## # A tibble: 1,704 x 6							
##		country	${\tt continent}$	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
##		<fct></fct>	<fct></fct>	<int></int>	<dbl></dbl>	<int></int>	<dbl></dbl>
##	1	Afghanistan	Asia	1952	28.8	8425333	779.
##	2	Afghanistan	Asia	1957	30.3	9240934	821.
##	3	Afghanistan	Asia	1962	32.0	10267083	853.
##	4	Afghanistan	Asia	1967	34.0	11537966	836.
##	5	Afghanistan	Asia	1972	36.1	13079460	740.
##	6	Afghanistan	Asia	1977	38.4	14880372	786.
##	7	Afghanistan	Asia	1982	39.9	12881816	978.

```
## 8 Afghanistan Asia
                              1987
                                      40.8 13867957
                                                          852.
## 9 Afghanistan Asia
                              1992
                                      41.7 16317921
                                                          649.
## 10 Afghanistan Asia
                              1997
                                      41.8 22227415
                                                          635.
## # ... with 1,694 more rows
What is the difference between type of and class?
typeof(gapminder)
## [1] "list"
class(gapminder)
```

## Mapping and Geom

## [1] "tbl\_df"

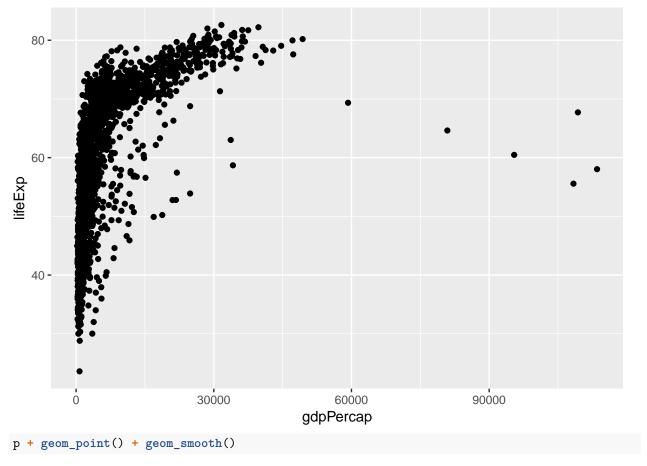
- ggplot tells what is your data
- aes (aesthetic mappings or aesthetics) tells what is your variables of interests in the data

"data.frame"

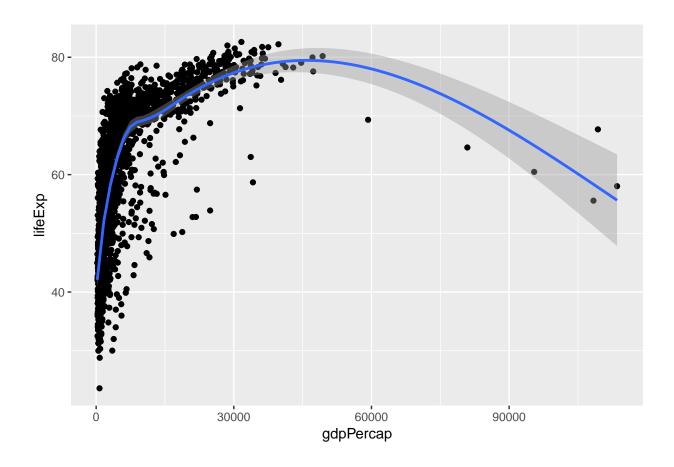
• geom\_ tlles the type of plot you are going to use

"tbl"

#### Basic aes (x, y)

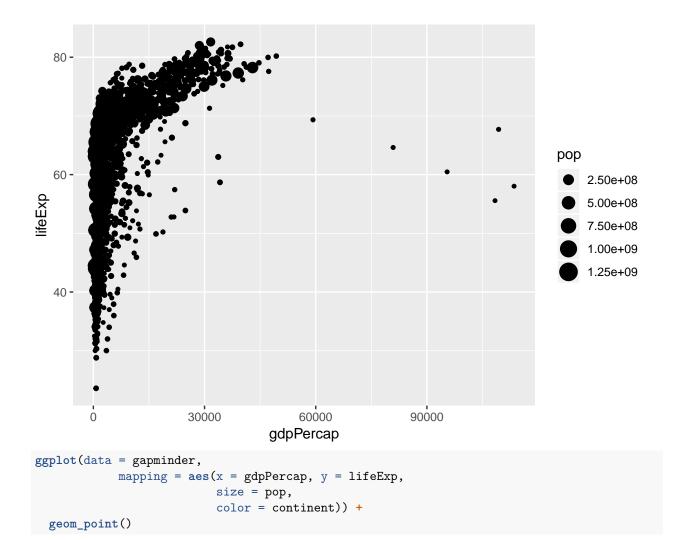


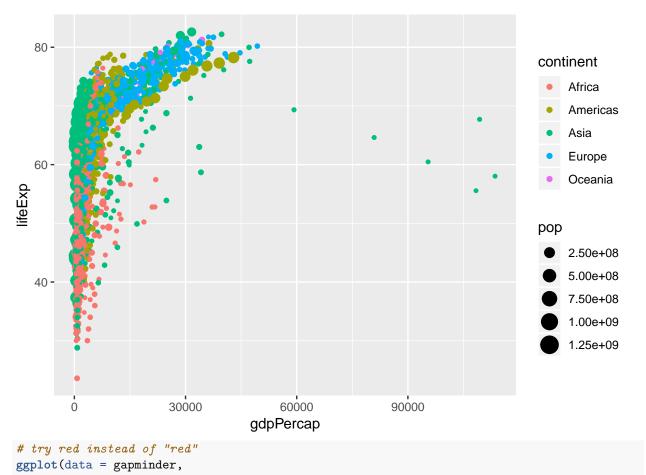
##  $geom_smooth()$  using method = gam' and formula  $y \sim s(x, bs = "cs")'$ 

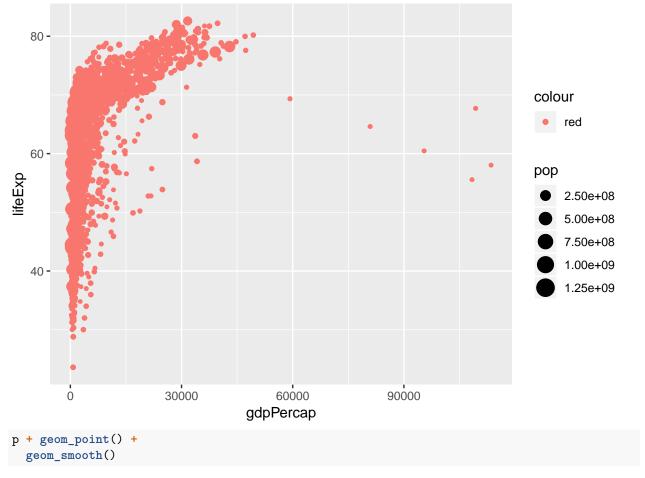


#### Advanced aes (size, color)

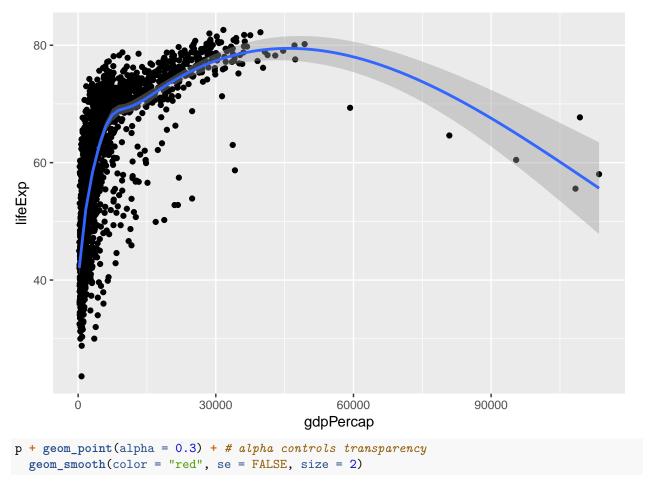
- There's also fill argument (mostly used in geom\_bar()).
- The property size/color/fill represents. . .



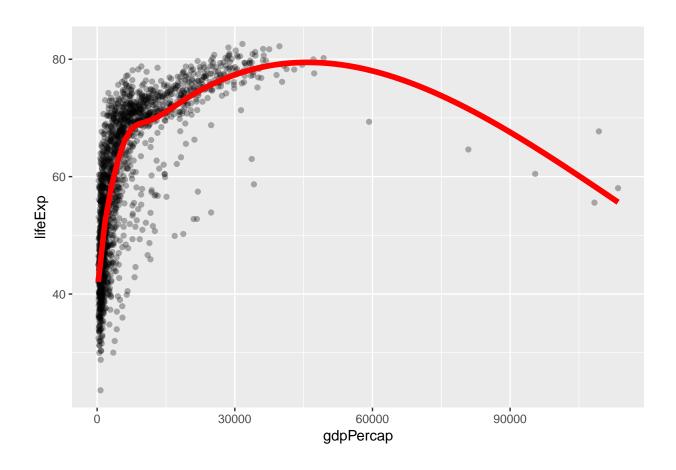




##  $geom_smooth()$  using method = gam' and formula  $y \sim s(x, bs = cs')'$ 

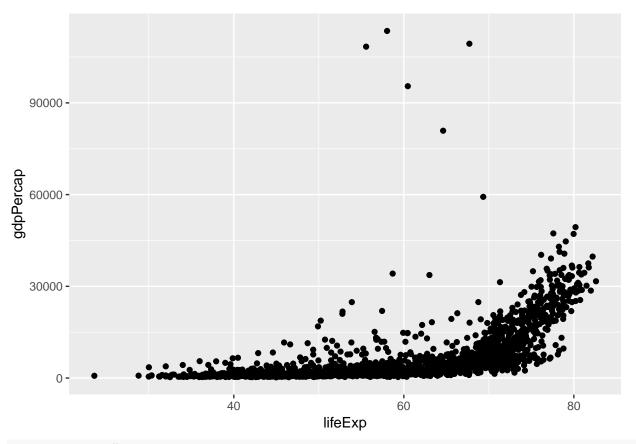


##  $geom_smooth()$  using method = gam' and formula  $y \sim s(x, bs = cs')'$ 

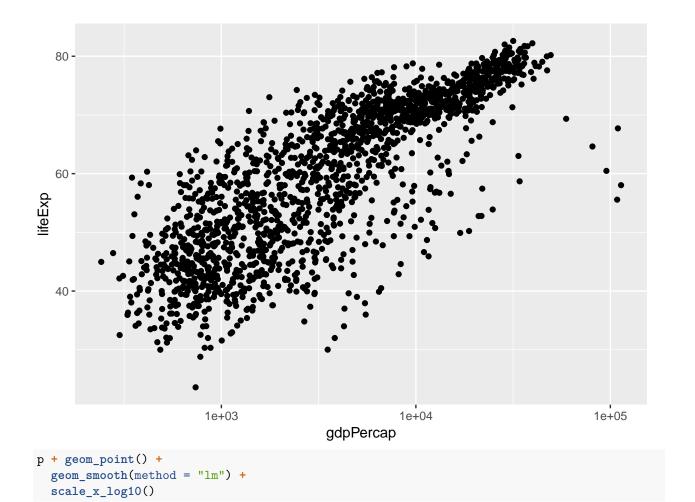


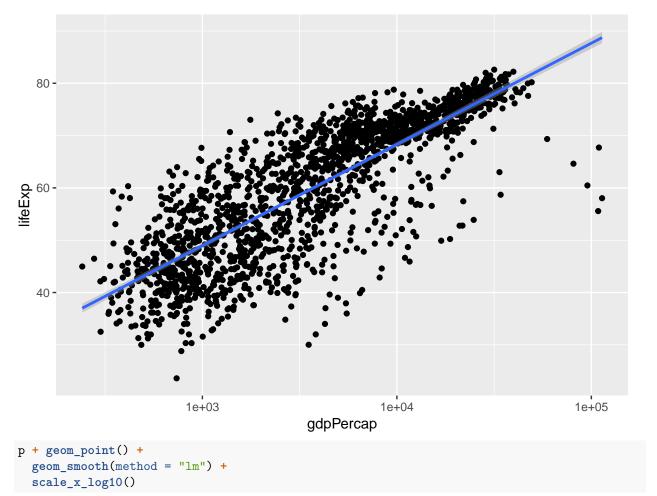
## Co-ordinates and scales

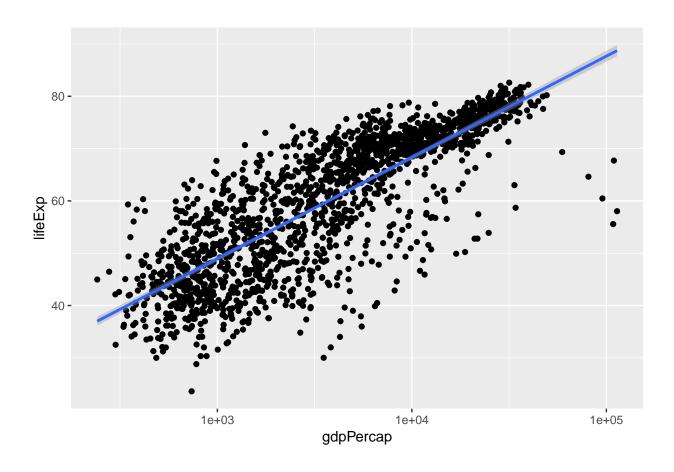
```
p + geom_point() +
coord_flip() # coord_type
```



p + geom\_point() +
scale\_x\_log10() # scale\_mapping\_type



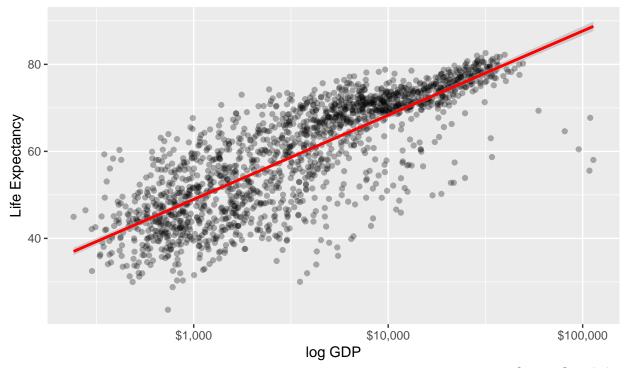




## Labels and guides

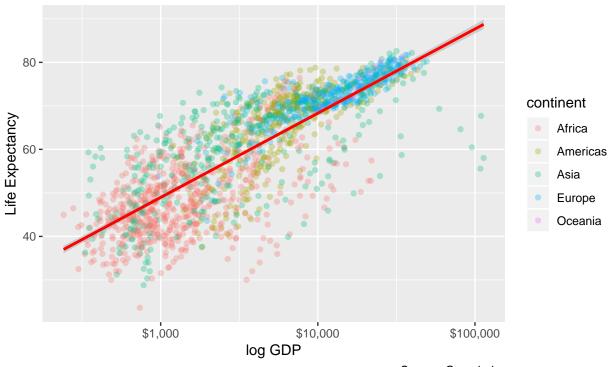
# A Gapminder Plot

## Data points are country-years



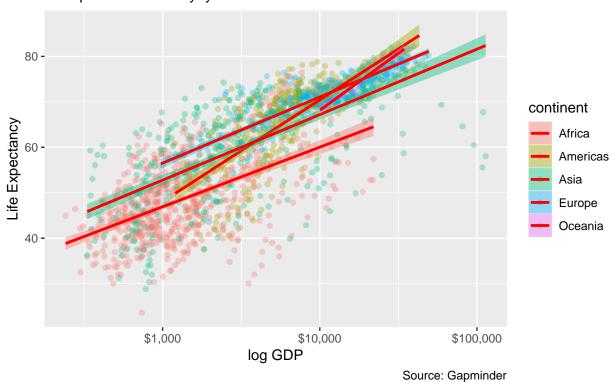
Source: Gapminder

# A Gapminder Plot Data points are country—years

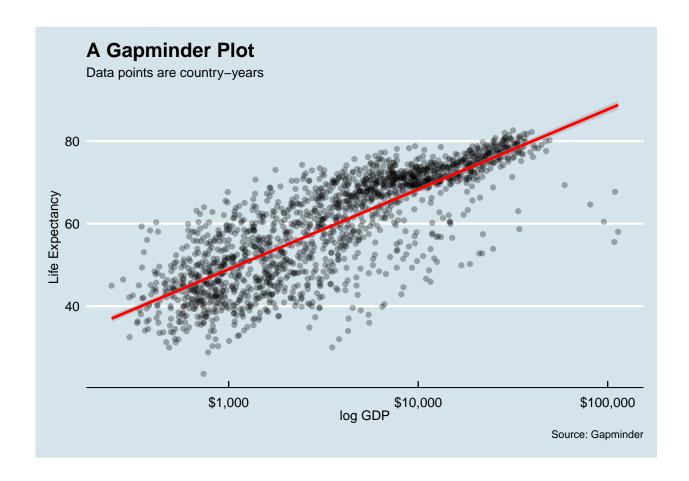


```
Source: Gapminder
```

# A Gapminder Plot Data points are country—years



#### 6. Themes



#### Save files

• I highly recommned to save your file in a subdirectory named output or figures or something like that.

```
## Saving 6.5 \times 4.5 in image
```

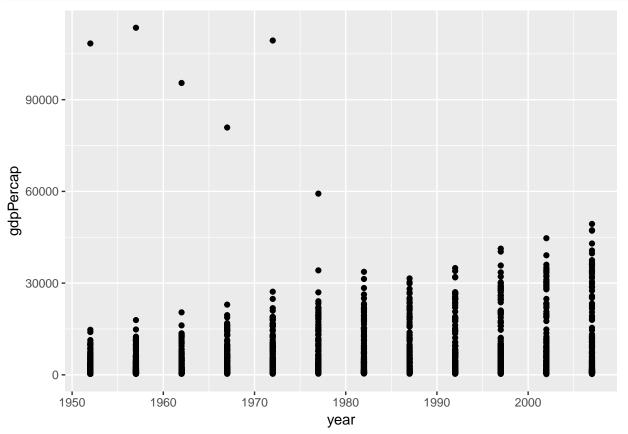
```
ggsave(filename = "figure_example_modified.png", plot = figure_example,
    height = 8,
    width = 10,
    units = "in")
```

## ${\tt ggplot2}$ intermediates

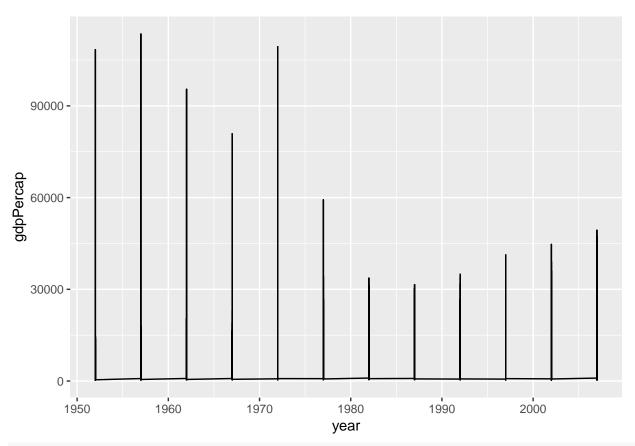
## Grouping and facetting

• Can you guess what's wrong?

```
p <- ggplot(gapminder, aes(x = year, y = gdpPercap))
p + geom_point()</pre>
```



p + geom\_line()

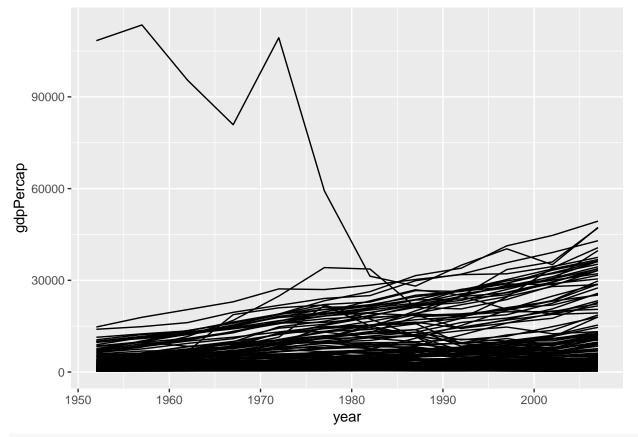


#### gapminder

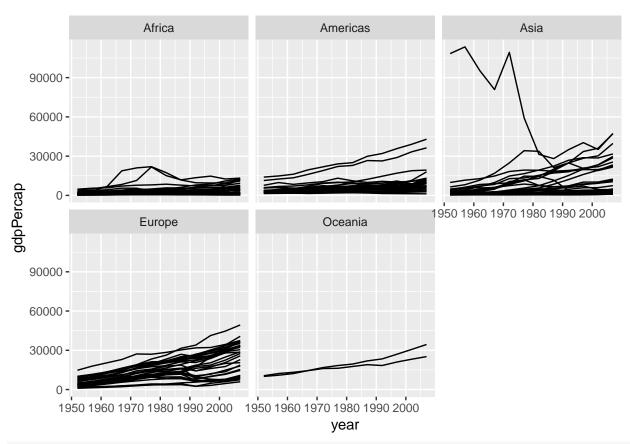
```
## # A tibble: 1,704 x 6
                  continent year lifeExp
##
      country
                                                pop gdpPercap
##
      <fct>
                                                         <dbl>
                  <fct>
                             <int>
                                     <dbl>
                                              <int>
   1 Afghanistan Asia
                             1952
                                      28.8
                                            8425333
                                                          779.
    2 Afghanistan Asia
                             1957
                                      30.3 9240934
                                                          821.
##
    3 Afghanistan Asia
                             1962
                                      32.0 10267083
                                                          853.
                                                          836.
##
  4 Afghanistan Asia
                             1967
                                      34.0 11537966
  5 Afghanistan Asia
                             1972
                                      36.1 13079460
                                                          740.
   6 Afghanistan Asia
                                      38.4 14880372
                                                          786.
##
                              1977
##
  7 Afghanistan Asia
                              1982
                                      39.9 12881816
                                                          978.
   8 Afghanistan Asia
                              1987
                                      40.8 13867957
                                                          852.
    9 Afghanistan Asia
                              1992
                                      41.7 16317921
                                                          649.
                              1997
                                      41.8 22227415
## 10 Afghanistan Asia
                                                          635.
## # ... with 1,694 more rows
```

• Use grouping and facetting to clarify

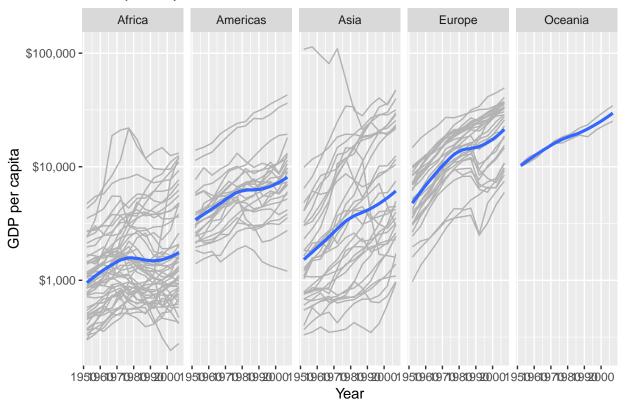
```
p <- ggplot(gapminder, aes(x = year, y = gdpPercap))
p + geom_line(aes(group = country)) # group by</pre>
```



p + geom\_line(aes(group = country)) + facet\_wrap(~continent) # facetting

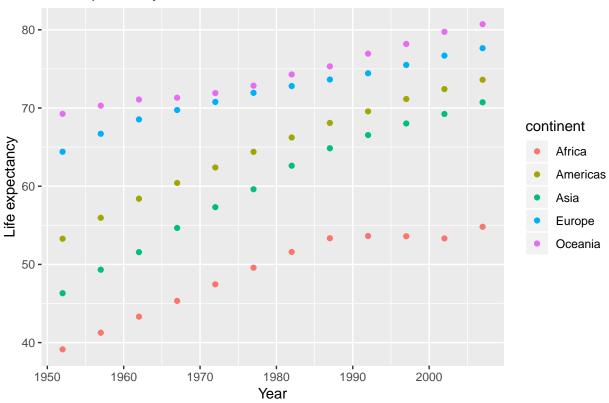


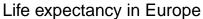
## GDP per capita on Five continents

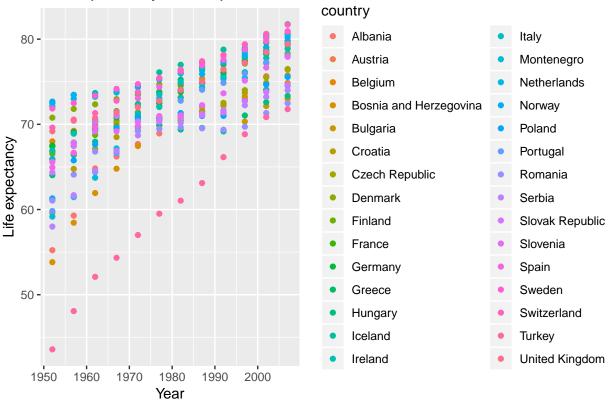


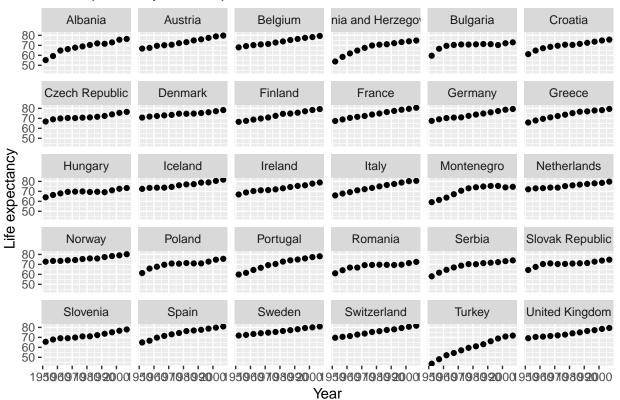
#### Use pipes to summarize data

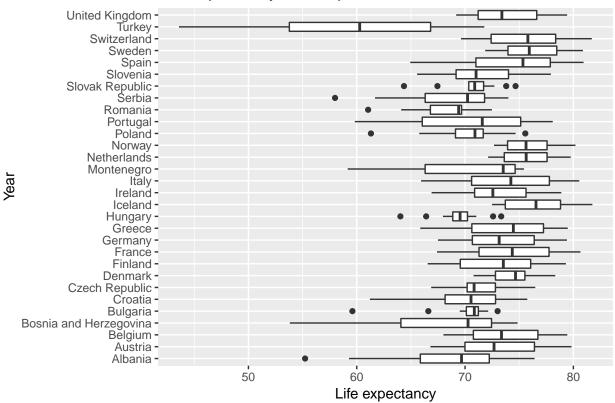
## Life expectancy on Five continents

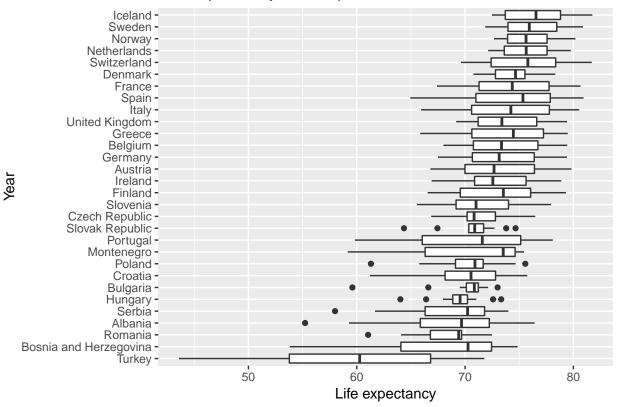


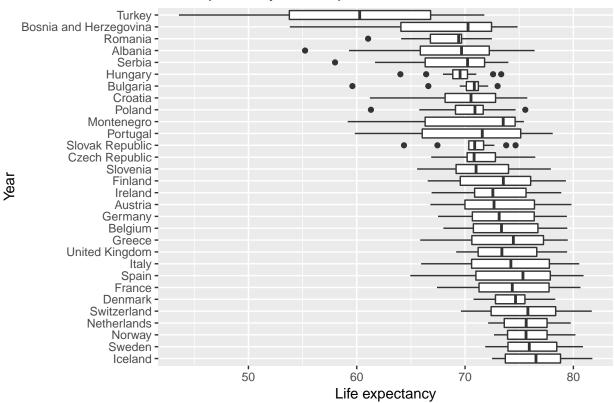












#### Plotting text

