

An Introduction to `{ggplot2}`

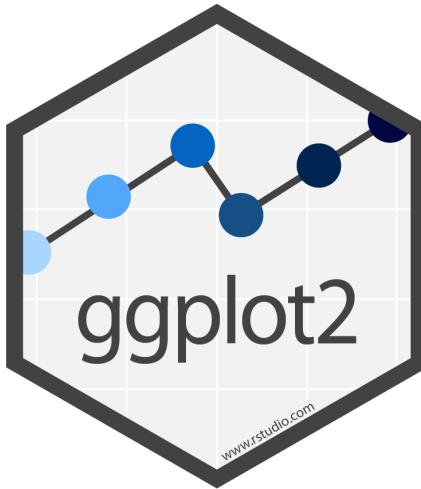
A graphics framework for elegant plotting in `R`

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IZW Stats Group | 28th of August 2019

Image by Richard Strozynski



{ggplot2} is a system for declaratively creating graphics,
based on "The Grammar of Graphics" (Wilkinson, 2005).

You provide the data, tell **{ggplot2}** how to map variables to aesthetics,
what graphical primitives to use, and it takes care of the details.

ggplot2 package description

Advantages of `{ggplot2}`

- consistent underlying grammar of graphics (Wilkinson, 2005)
- very flexible, layered plot specification
- theme system for polishing plot appearance
- active and helpful community
(e.g. community.rstudio.com, [R4DS Learning Community](#), Twitter)

The `{ggplot2}` Showcase

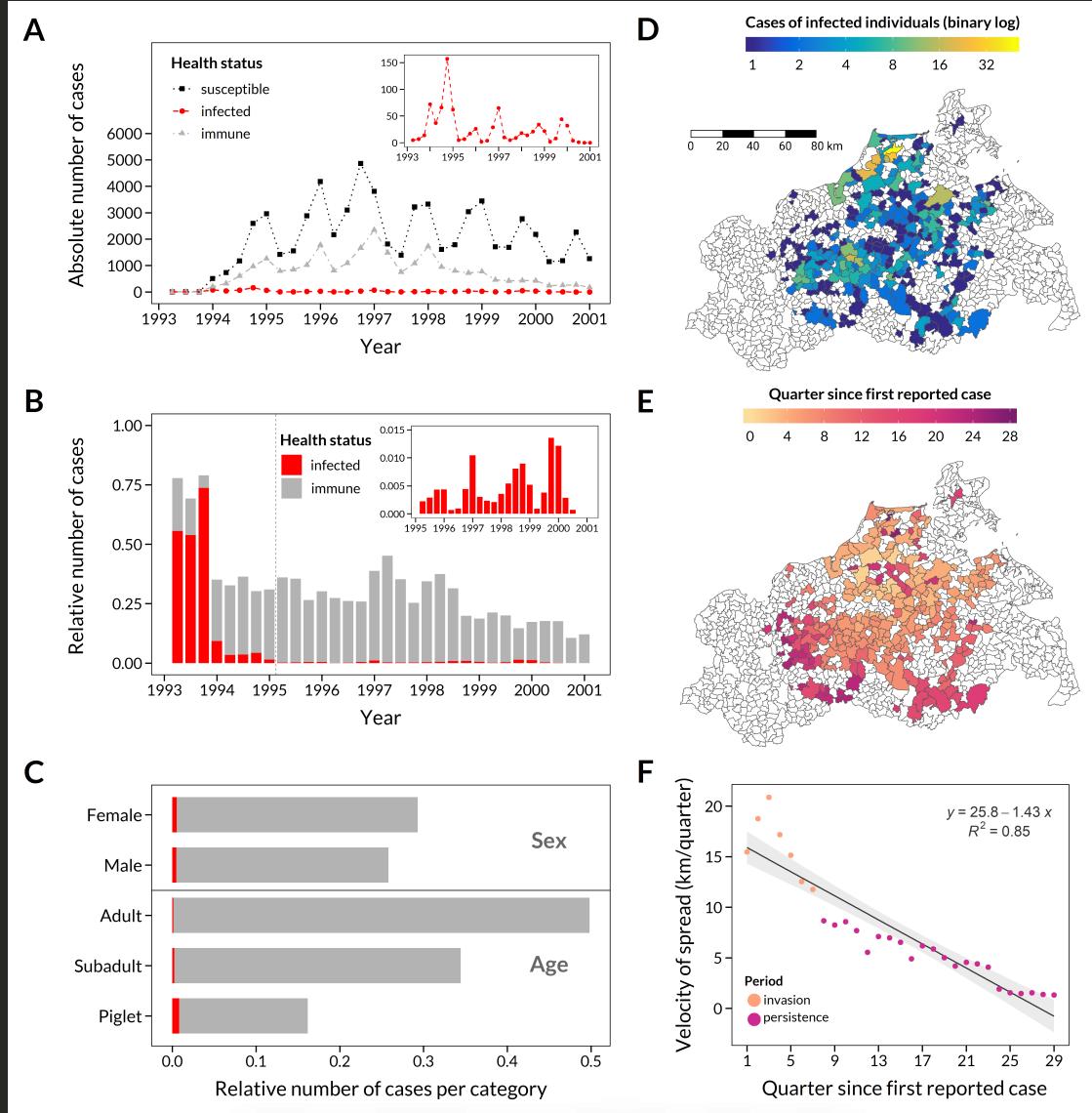
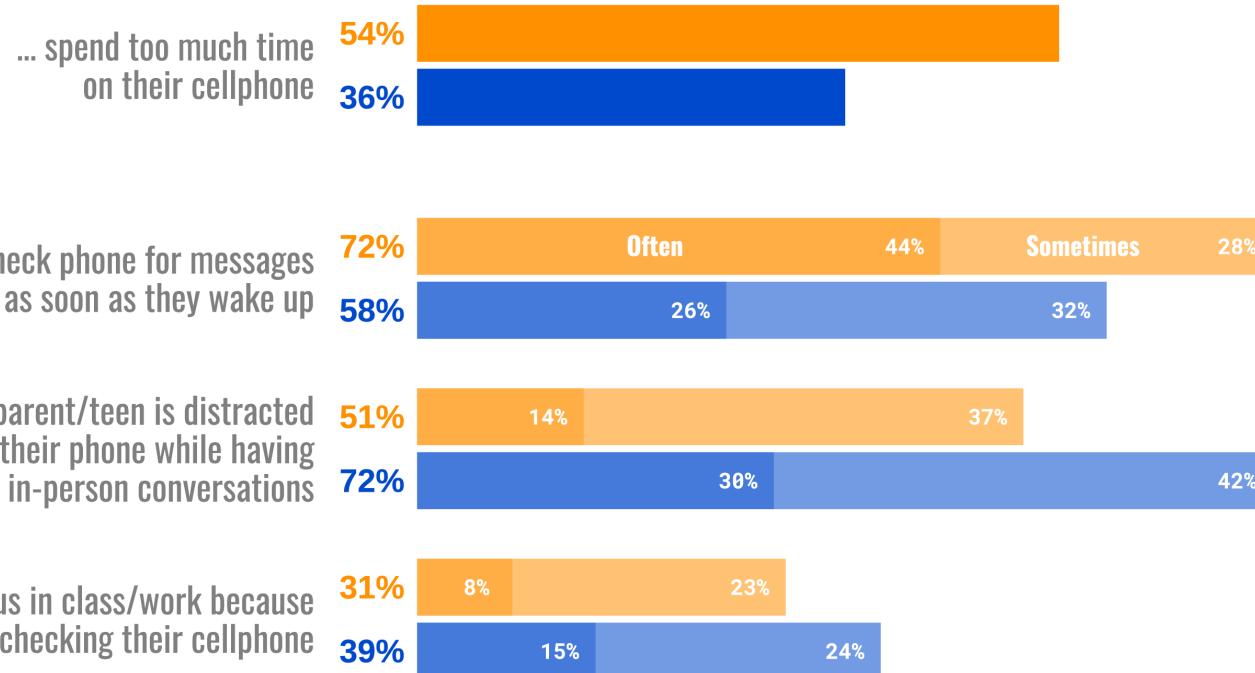


Figure in Scherer et al. 2019 *J. Anim. Ecol.*

Parents and teens report varying levels of attachment and distraction due to their cellphones

Percent of U.S. **teens** and **parents** who say they...



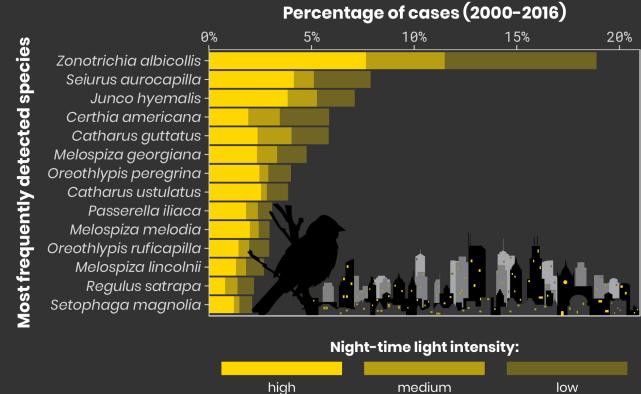
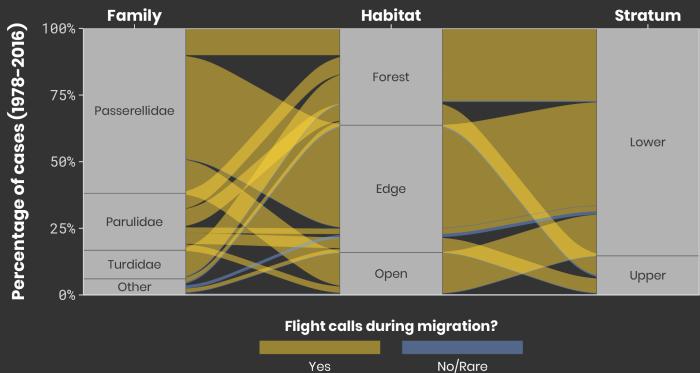
Source: "How Parents and Teens Navigate Screen Time and Device Distraction" by Pew Research Center
Survey conducted March 7-April 10, 2018, with 1058 parents of teens and 743 teens (teens are between 13 and 17 years old)

DataViz by @CedScherer

Contribution to #MakeoverMonday

What drives collision risk in nocturnally migrating passerine birds?

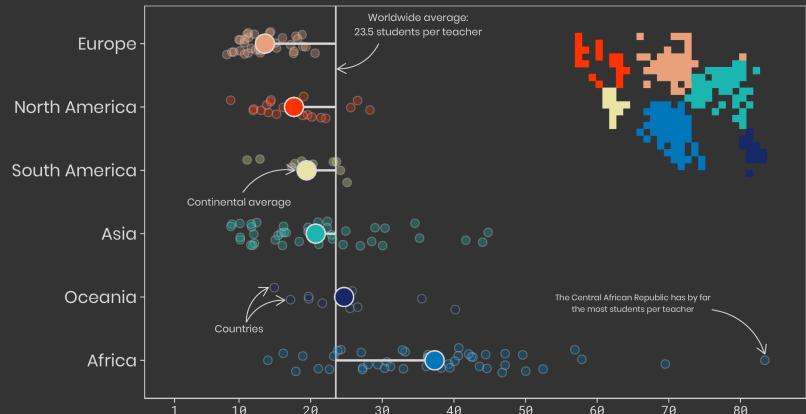
Nocturnal bird collisions at McCormick Place, Chicago, IL



Visualization by @CedScherer | Data: Winger et al. 2019 (doi: 10.1098/rspb.2019.0364)

Global student to teacher ratios in primary education

Latest reported student to teacher ratio per country and continent (2012–2018)



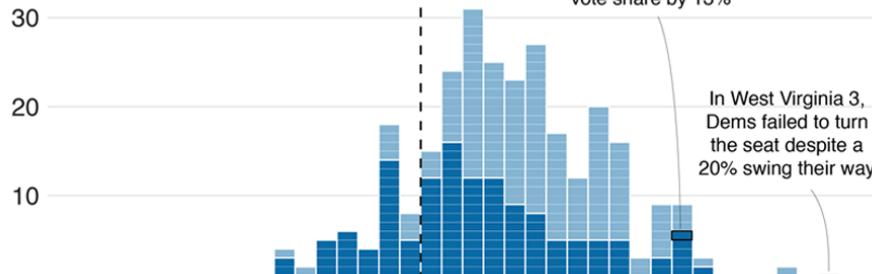
Visualization by @CedScherer | Data: "eAtlas of Teachers" by UNESCO

Contribution to #TidyTuesday

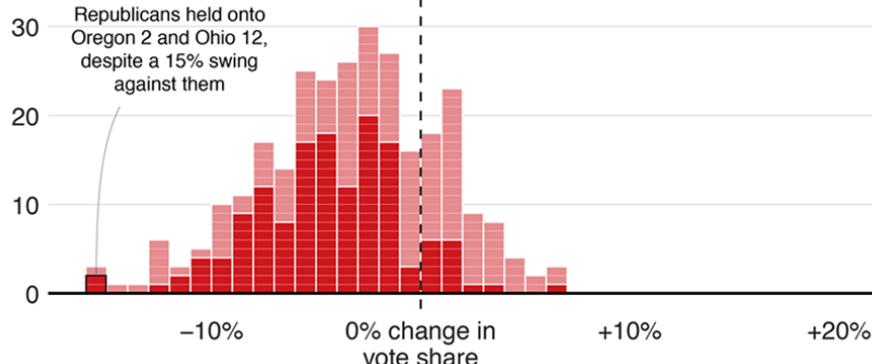
Blue wave

■ Won seat ■ Didn't win

Democrat candidates



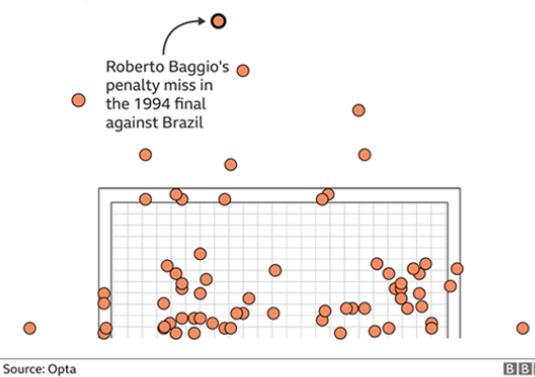
Republican candidates



Source: AP, 19:01 ET

Where penalties are saved

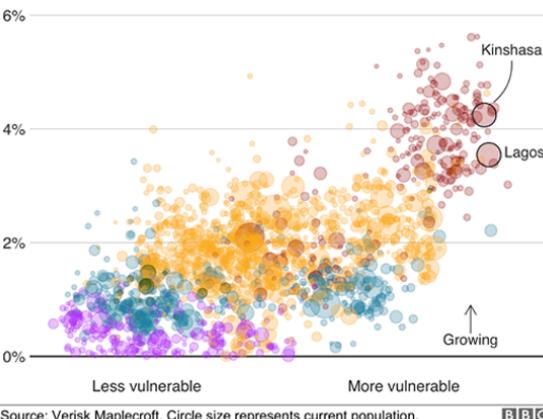
World Cup shootout misses and saves, 1982-2014



Fast-growing cities face worse climate risks

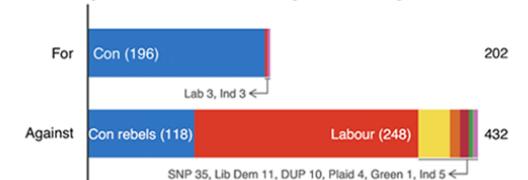
Population growth 2018-2035 over climate change vulnerability

■ Africa ■ Asia ■ Americas ■ Europe ■ Oceania



Source: Verisk Maplecroft. Circle size represents current population.

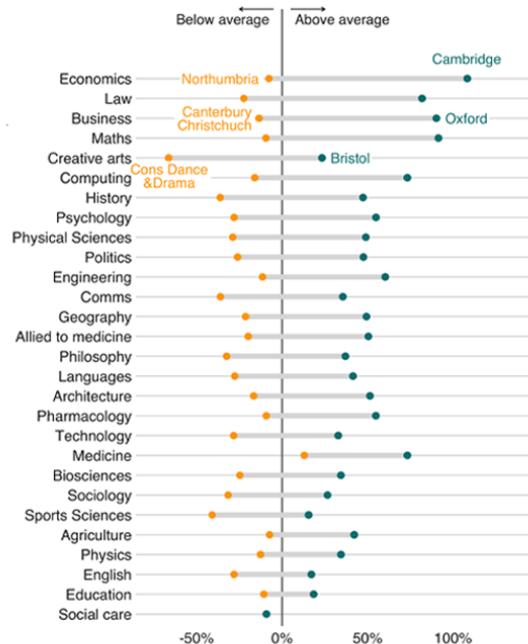
MPs rejected Theresa May's deal by 230 votes



Source: Commons Votes Services. Excludes 'tellers', the Speaker and deputies

Earnings vary across unis even within subjects

Impact on men's earnings relative to the average degree



Source: Institute for Fiscal Studies

Collection of BBC Graphics

(adapted from bbc.github.io/rcookbook)

The Setup

The package

{ggplot2} is a **data visualization package** for the statistical programming language R created by Hadley Wickham in 2005.

```
install.packages("ggplot2")
library(ggplot2)
```

{ggplot2} is part of the {tidyverse}, a set of packages that work in harmony to manipulate and explore data.

```
install.packages("tidyverse")
library(tidyverse)
```

{tidyverse} contains {ggplot2}, {dplyr}, {tidyr}, {readr}, {purrr}, {tibble} and some more packages.



Source: www.dicook.org/files/rstudio/#3

The data

We use data from the *National Morbidity and Mortality Air Pollution Study* (NMMAPS), filtered for the city of Chicago and the timespan January 1997 to December 2000.

```
chic <- readr::read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Z3tt/R-Tutorials/master/ggp
chic$year <- factor(chic$year, levels = as.character(1997:2000))
tibble::glimpse(chic)
```

```
## Observations: 1,461
## Variables: 10
## $ city      <chr> "chic", "chic", "chic", "chic", "chic", "chic", "chic...
## $ date      <date> 1997-01-01, 1997-01-02, 1997-01-03, 1997-01-04, 1997...
## $ death     <dbl> 137, 123, 127, 146, 102, 127, 116, 118, 148, 121, 110...
## $ temp      <dbl> 36.0, 45.0, 40.0, 51.5, 27.0, 17.0, 16.0, 19.0, 26.0, ...
## $ dewpoint   <dbl> 37.500, 47.250, 38.000, 45.500, 11.250, 5.750, 7.000, ...
## $ pm10       <dbl> 13.052268, 41.948600, 27.041751, 25.072573, 15.343121...
## $ o3         <dbl> 5.659256, 5.525417, 6.288548, 7.537758, 20.760798, 14...
## $ time       <dbl> 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660, 3661, 3662, ...
## $ season     <fct> Winter, Winter, Winter, Winter, Winter, Winter, Winte...
## $ year       <fct> 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, ...
```

The Structure of `{ggplot2}`

"The Grammar of Graphics"

The Structure of `{ggplot2}`

1. **Data** → The raw data that you want to visualise
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

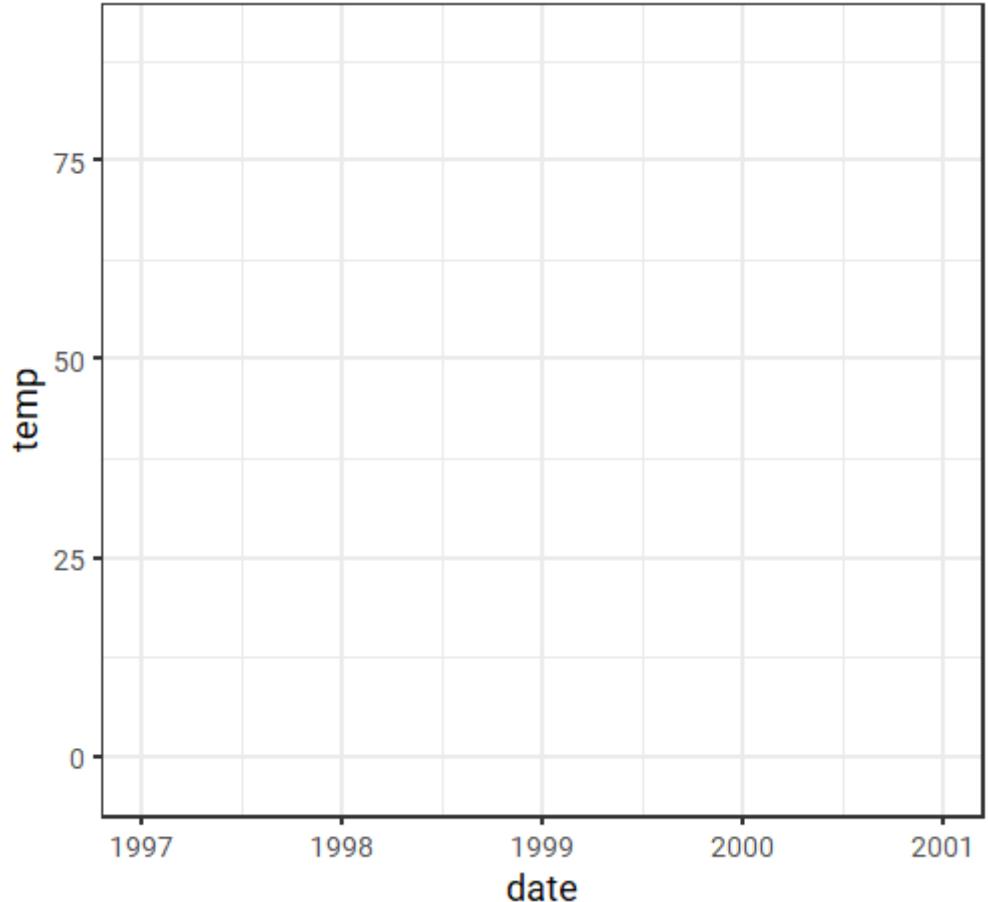
1. Data

```
ggplot(data, aes(x, y))
```

1. Data: `ggplot()`

We need to specify data and the two variables we want to plot as `aesthetics` of the `ggplot()` call:

```
ggplot(data = chic,  
       mapping =  
         aes(  
           x = date,  
           y = temp  
         )  
       )
```



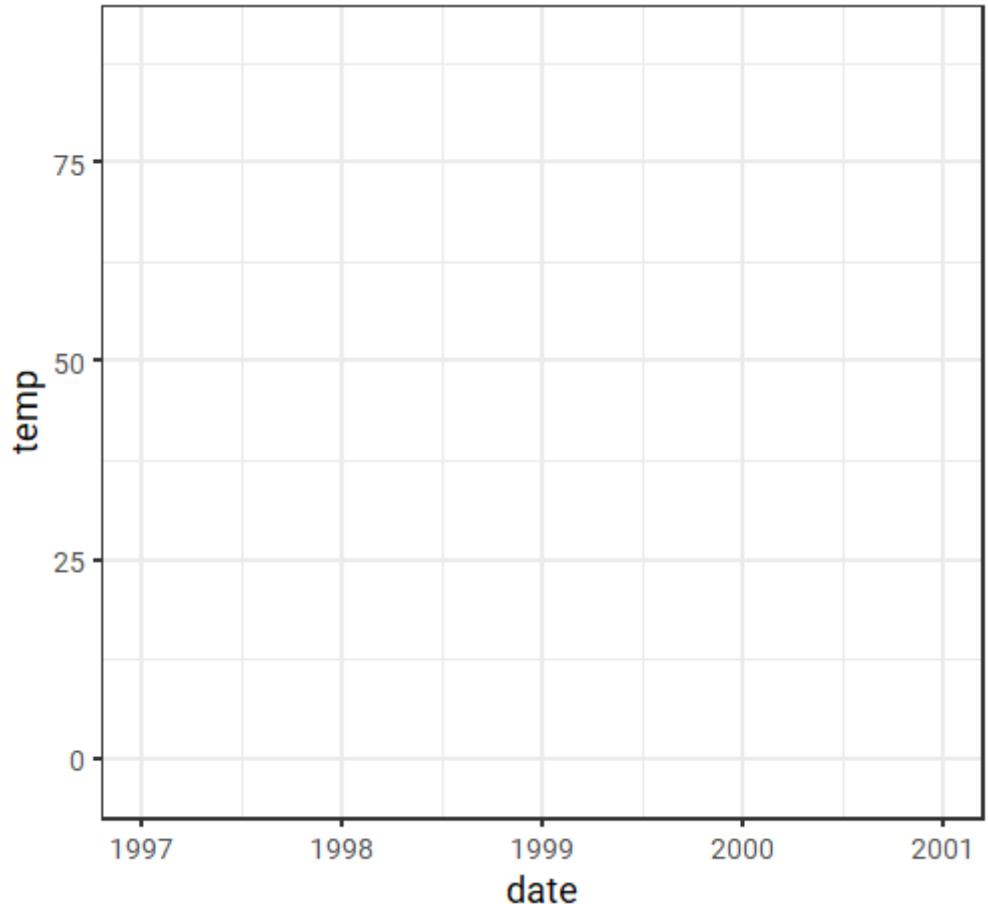
There is only an empty panel because
{ggplot2} doesn't know how it should plot the data.

1. Data: `ggplot()`

We need to specify data and the two variables we want to plot as `aesthetics` of the `ggplot()` call:

Since almost every `ggplot()` takes the same arguments (`data, mapping = aes(x, y)`), we can also write:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp))
```



1. Data: `ggplot()`

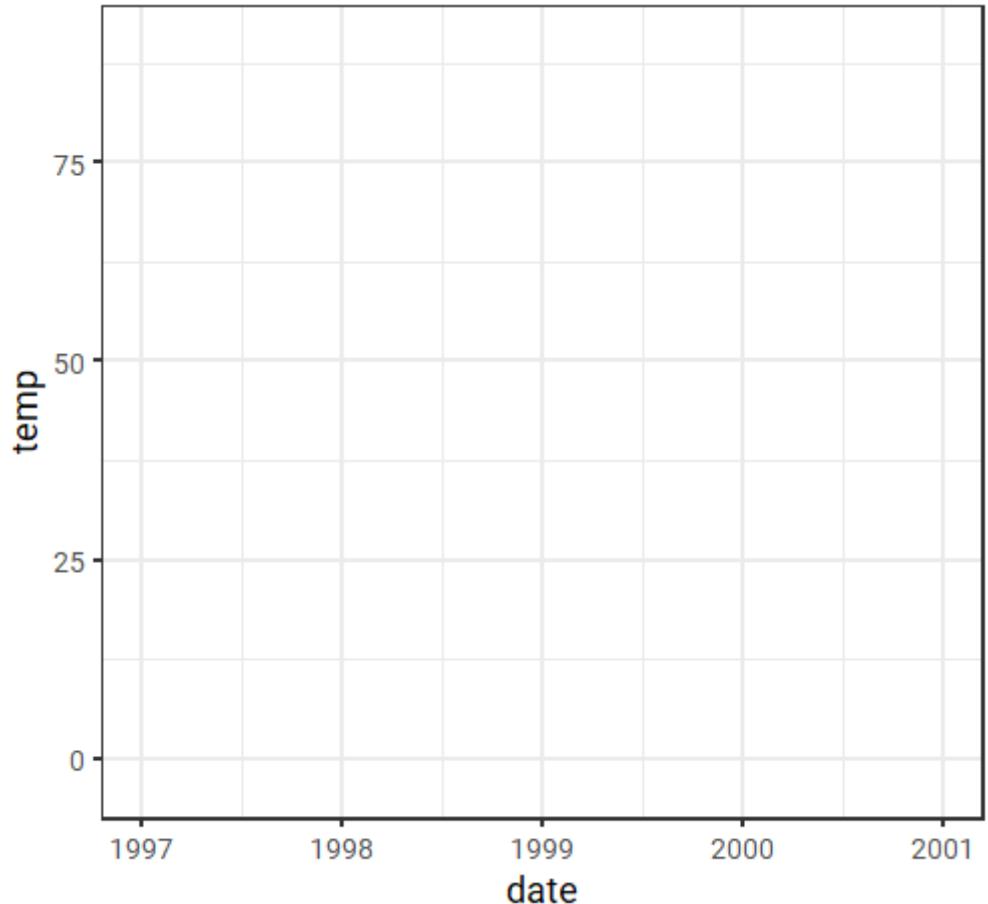
We need to specify data and the two variables we want to plot as `aesthetics` of the `ggplot()` call:

Since almost every `ggplot()` takes the same arguments (`data, mapping = aes(x, y)`), we can also write:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp))
```

... or add the `aes`hetics outside the `ggplot` function:

```
ggplot(chic) +  
  aes(date, temp)
```



2. Layers

geom_*() and **stat_*()**

2. Layers: `geom_*`() and `stat_*`()

By adding one or multiple layers we can tell `{ggplot2}` how to represent the data.

There are lots of build-in geometrics elements (`geoms`) and statistical transformations (`stats`):

Layer: geoms

```
geom_abline() geom_hline()
geom_vline()

geom_bar() geom_col()
stat_count()

geom_bin2d() stat_bin_2d()

geom_blank()

geom_boxplot() stat_boxplot()

geom_contour() stat_contour()

geom_count() stat_sum()

geom_density() stat_density()
geom_density_2d()
stat_density_2d()

geom_dotplot()

geom_errorbarh()

geom_hex() stat_bin_hex()

geom_freqpoly() geom_histogram()
stat_bin()

geom_jitter()

geom_crossbar() geom_errorbar()
geom_linerange()
geom_pointrange()
```

Layer: stats

```
geom_map()

geom_path() geom_line()
geom_step()

geom_point()

geom_polygon()

geom_qq_line() stat_qq_line()
geom_qq() stat_qq()

geom_quantile() stat_quantile()

geom_ribbon() geom_area()

geom_rug()

geom_segment() geom_curve()

geom_smooth() stat_smooth()

geom_spoke()

geom_label() geom_text()

geom_raster() geom_rect()
geom_tile()

geom_violin() stat_ydensity()

coord_sf() geom_sf()
geom_sf_label() geom_sf_text()
stat_sf()
```

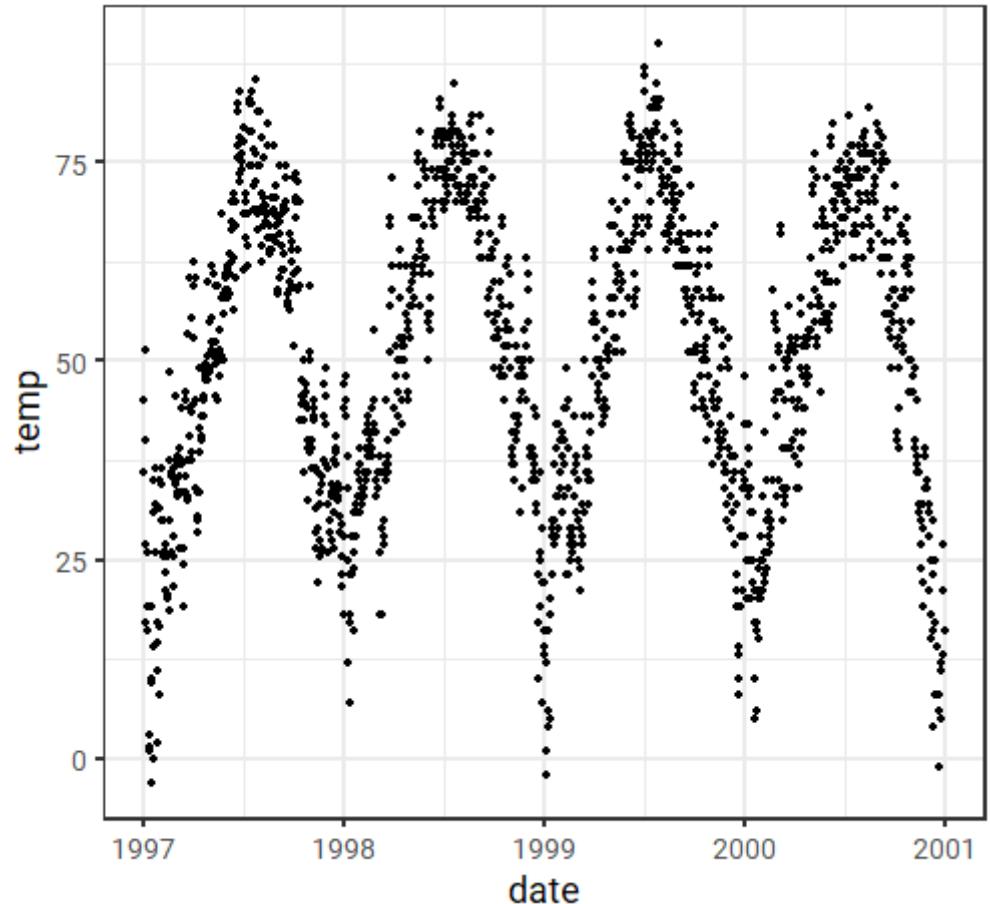
Adapted from <https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/>

... and several more in extension packages, e.g. `ggforce`, `ggalt`, `ggridges`, `ggrepel`, `ggcorrplot`, `ggraph` and `ggdendro`.

2. Layers — Geometries: `geom_point()`

We can tell `{ggplot2}` to represent the data for example as a **scatterplot**:

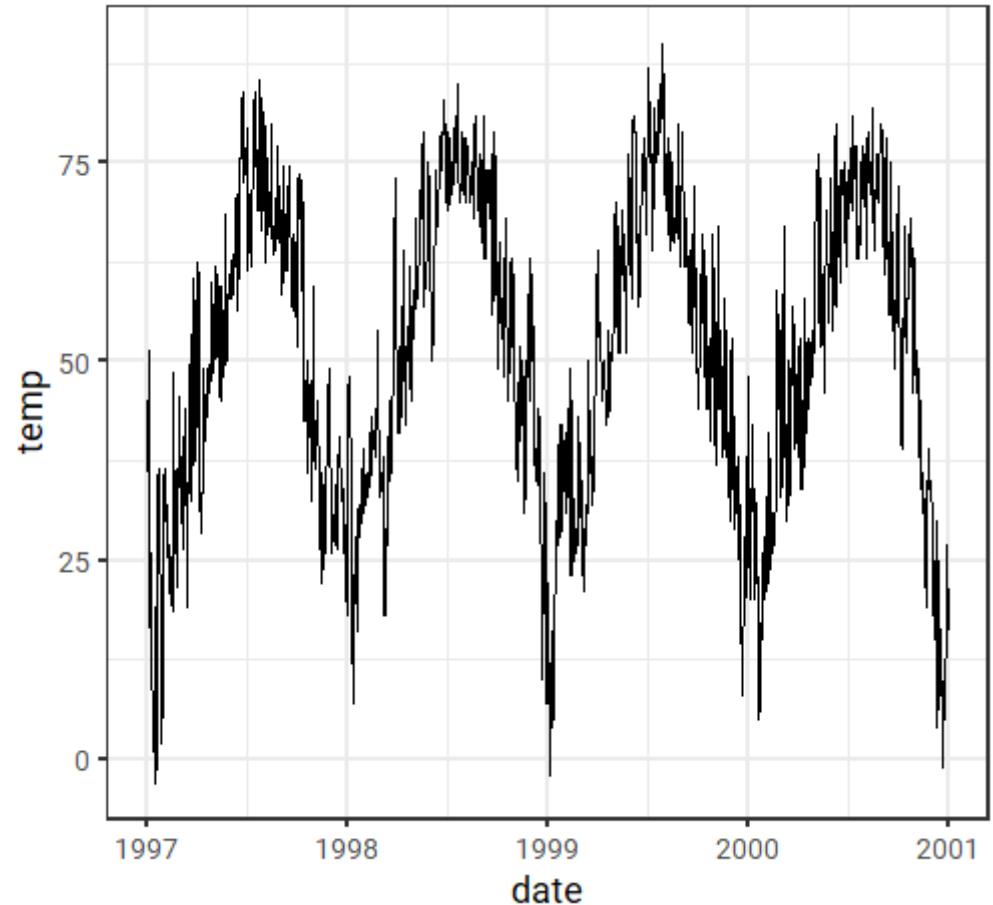
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point()
```



2. Layers—Geometries: `geom_line()`

... or a **line** plot:

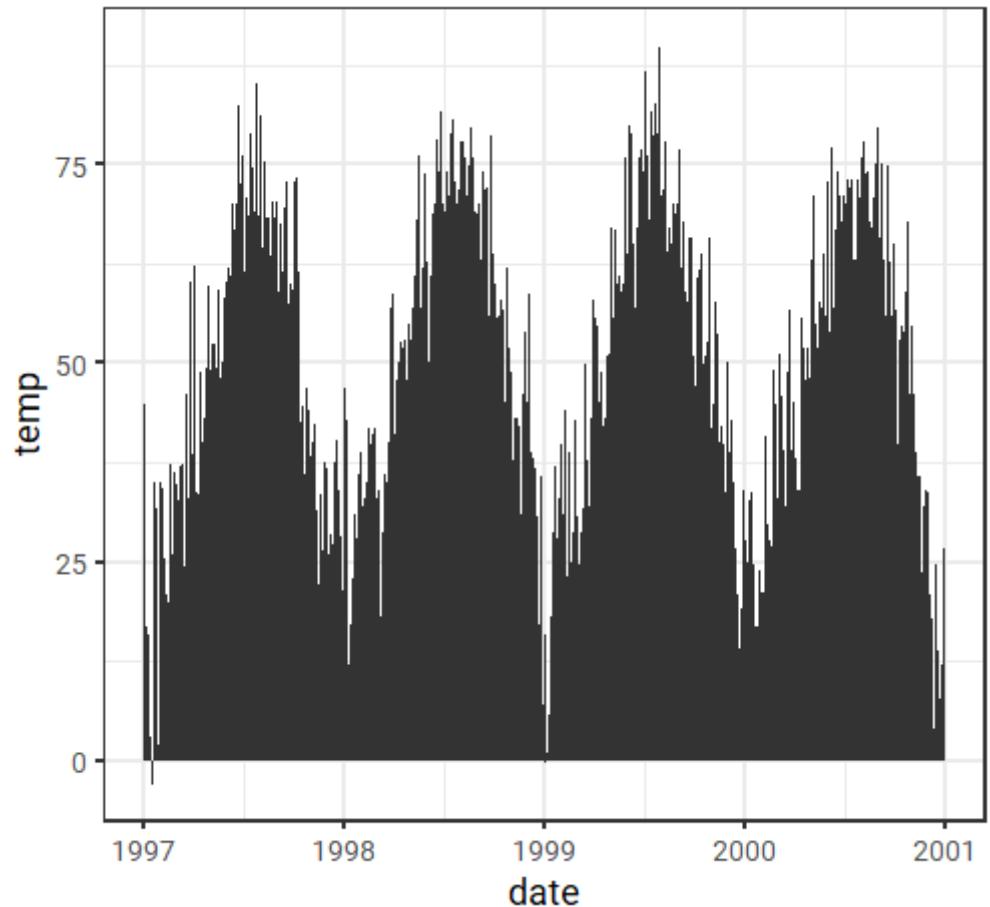
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_line()
```



2. Layers — Geometries: `geom_area()`

... or an **area plot**:

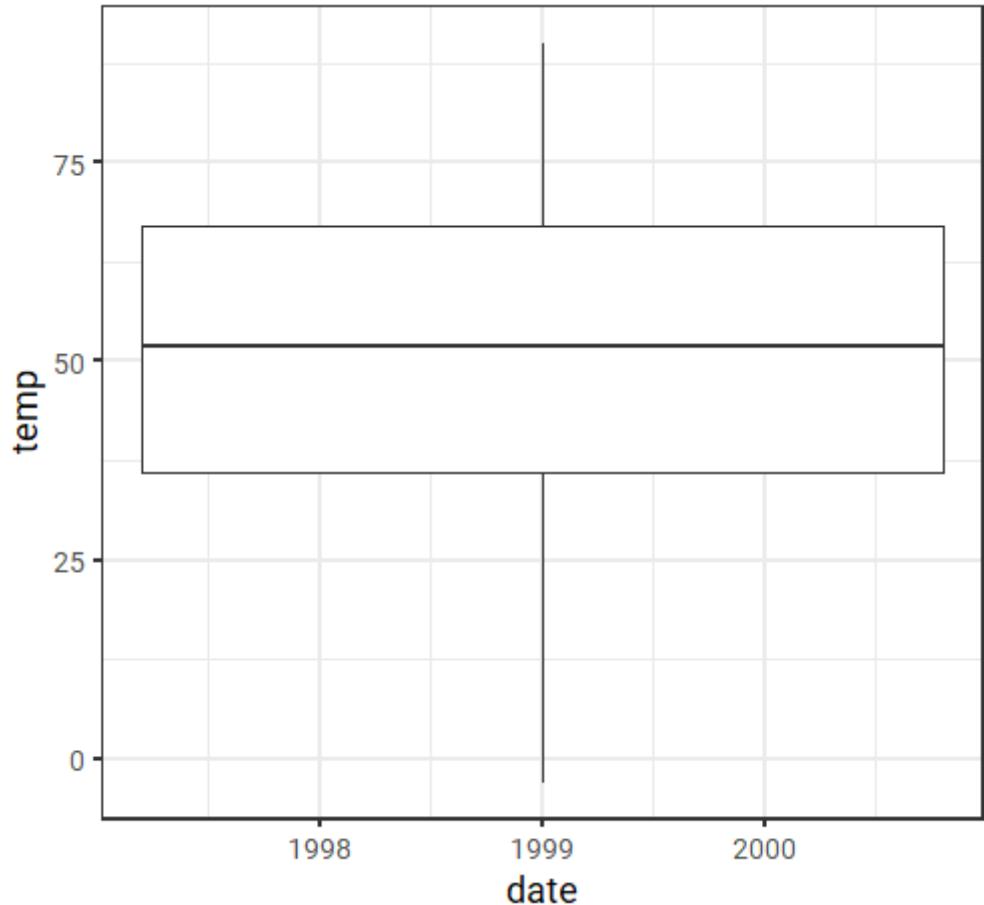
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_area()
```



2. Layers—Geometries: `geom_boxplot()`

... or a **box and whiskers** plot:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```

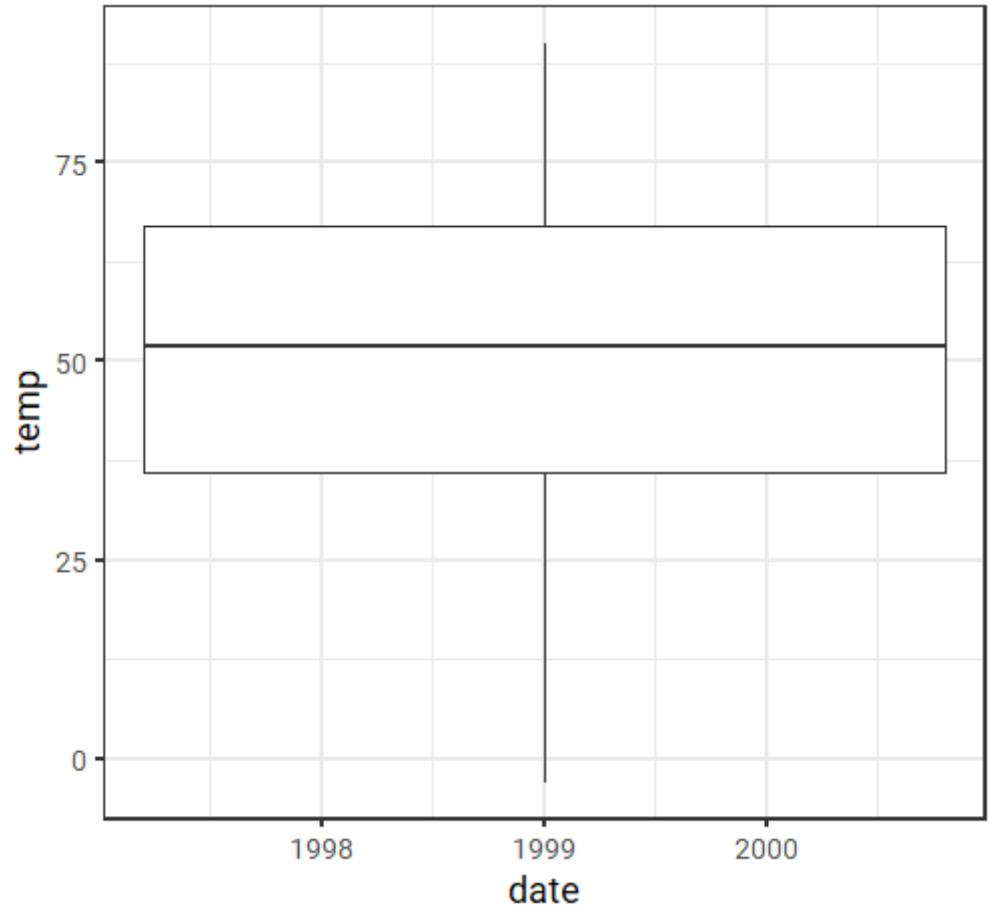


2. Layers—Geometries: `geom_boxplot()`

... or a **box and whiskers** plot:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```

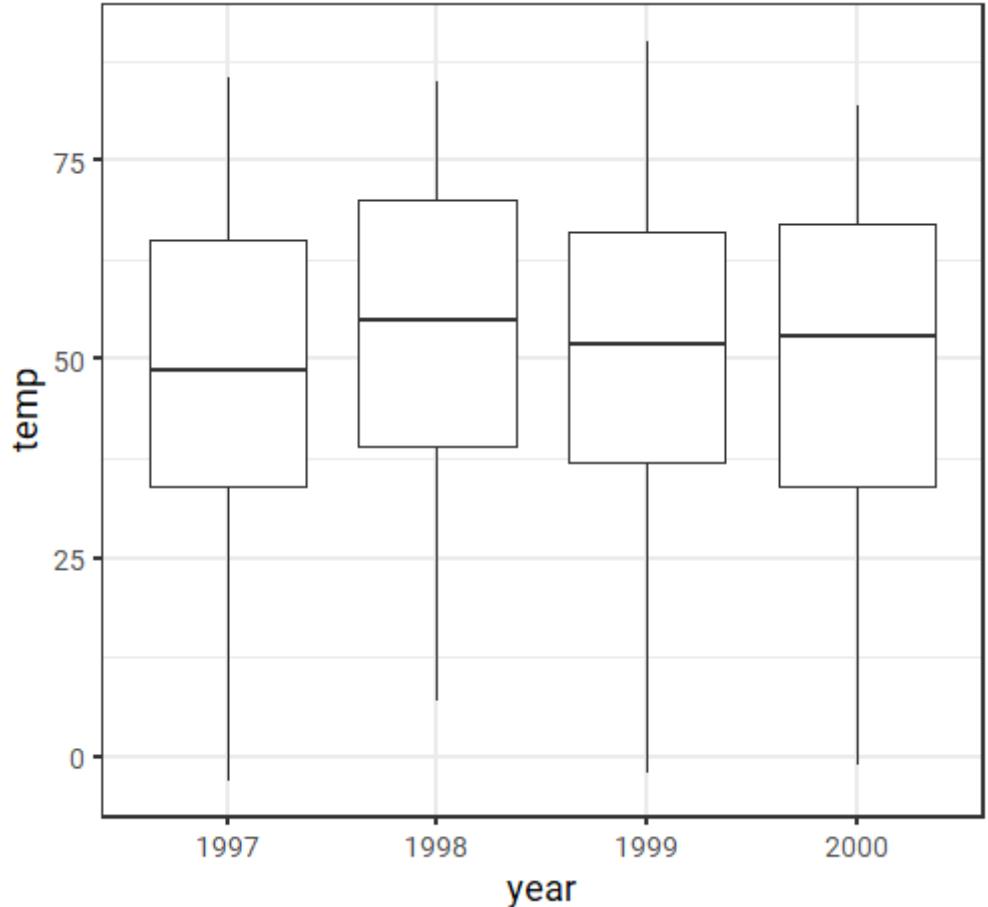
What's going on here?!



2. Layers—Geometries: `geom_boxplot()`

We need to specify the variable as **categorical** (`year`), not as **continuous** (`date`):

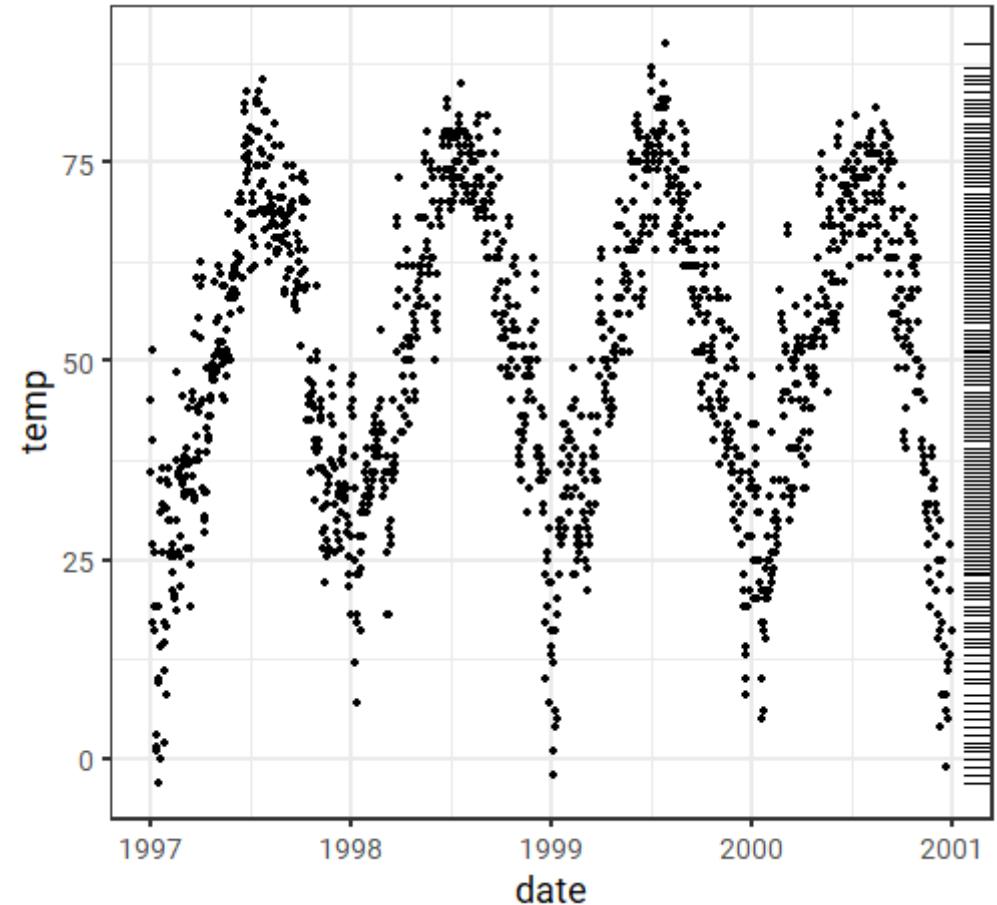
```
ggplot(chic, aes(year, temp)) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```



2. Layers — Geometries: `geom_rug()`

Other layers can be added to an existing plot - a rug representation for example:

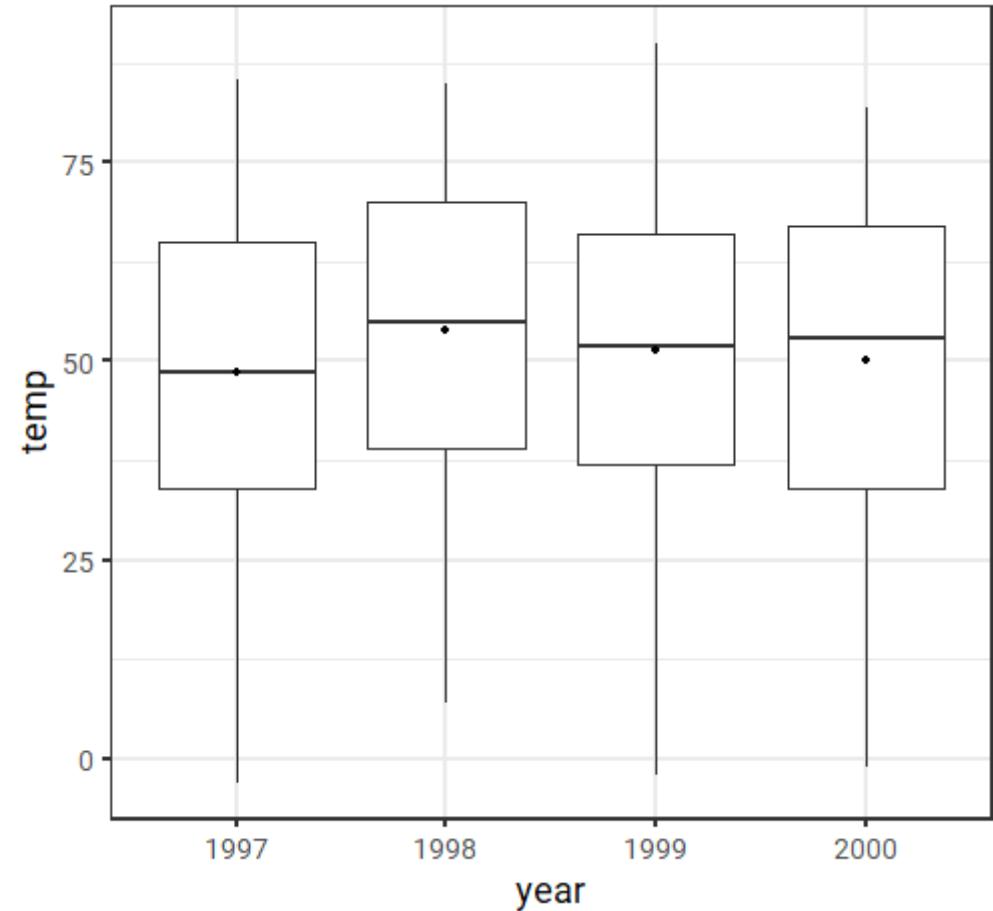
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_rug(sides = "r")
```



2. Layers — Statistical transformations: `stat_summary()`

A handful of layers with attention to the statistical transformation rather than the visual appearance:

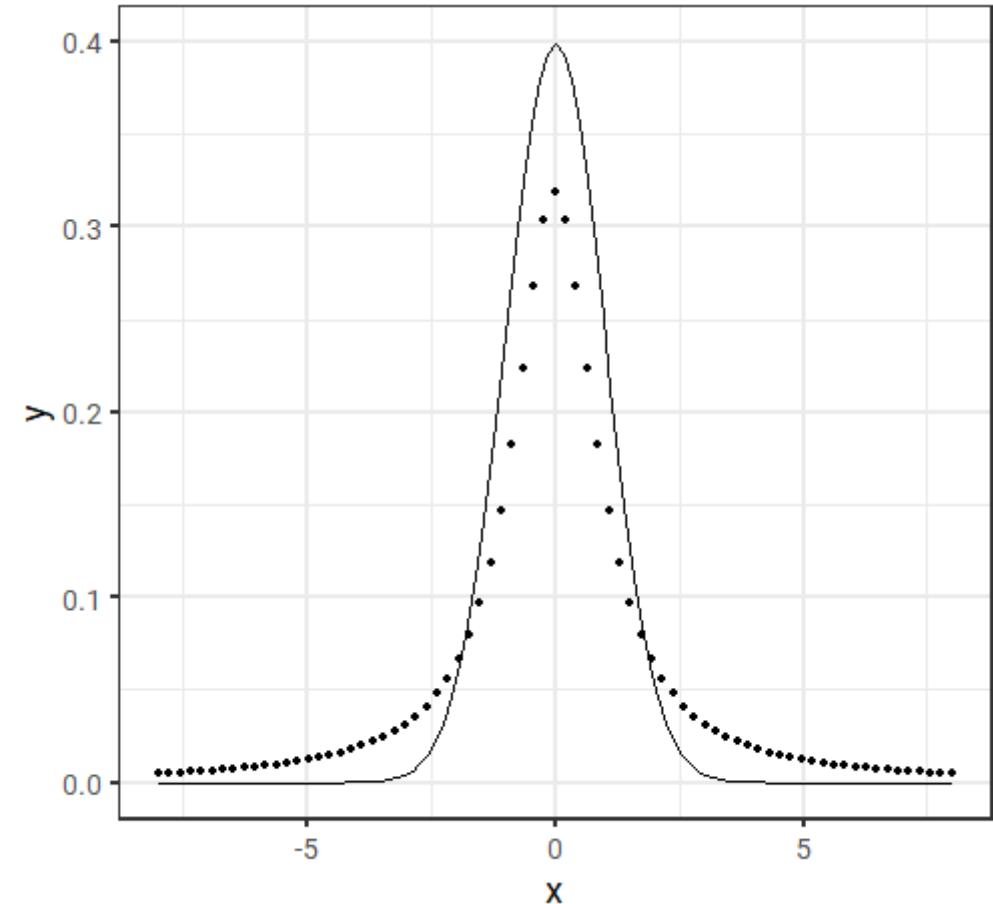
```
ggplot(chic, aes(year, temp)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  stat_summary(  
    fun.y = mean,  
    geom = "point"  
  )
```



2. Layers — Statistical transformations: `stat_function()`

`stat_function()` makes it easy to add a function to a plot, either continuous or discrete:

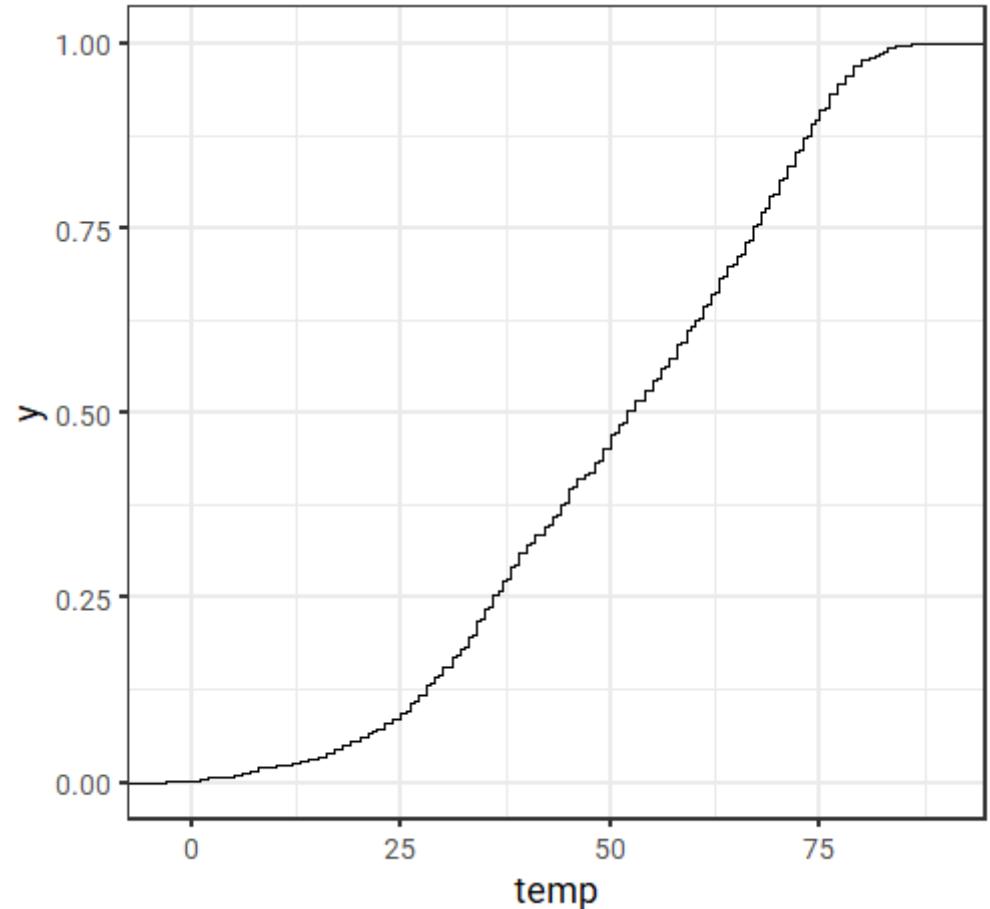
```
ggplot(tibble(x = c(-8, 8)), aes(x)) +  
  stat_function(fun = dnorm) +  
  stat_function(  
    fun = dcauchy,  
    geom = "point",  
    n = 75  
)
```



2. Layers — Statistical transformations: `stat_ecdf()`

You can also easily plot the empirical cumulative distribution function (ECDF) of a variable:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(temp)) +  
  stat_ecdf(geom = "step")
```

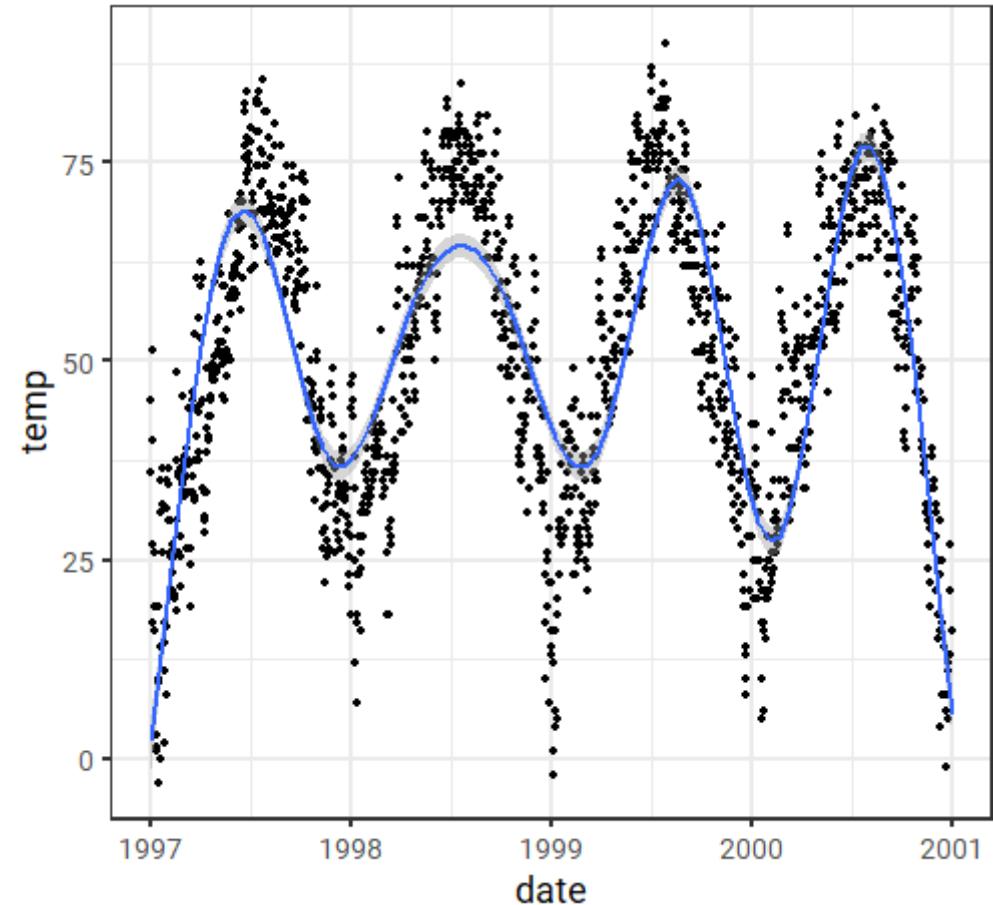


2. Layers — Statistical transformations: `stat_smooth()`

You can directly add smoothed conditional means:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  stat_smooth()
```

By default this adds a **LOESS** (locally weighted scatterplot smoothing, `method = "loess"`) or a **GAM** (generalized additive model, `method = "gam"`) depending on the number of data points (GAM in case of ≥ 1000 observations).

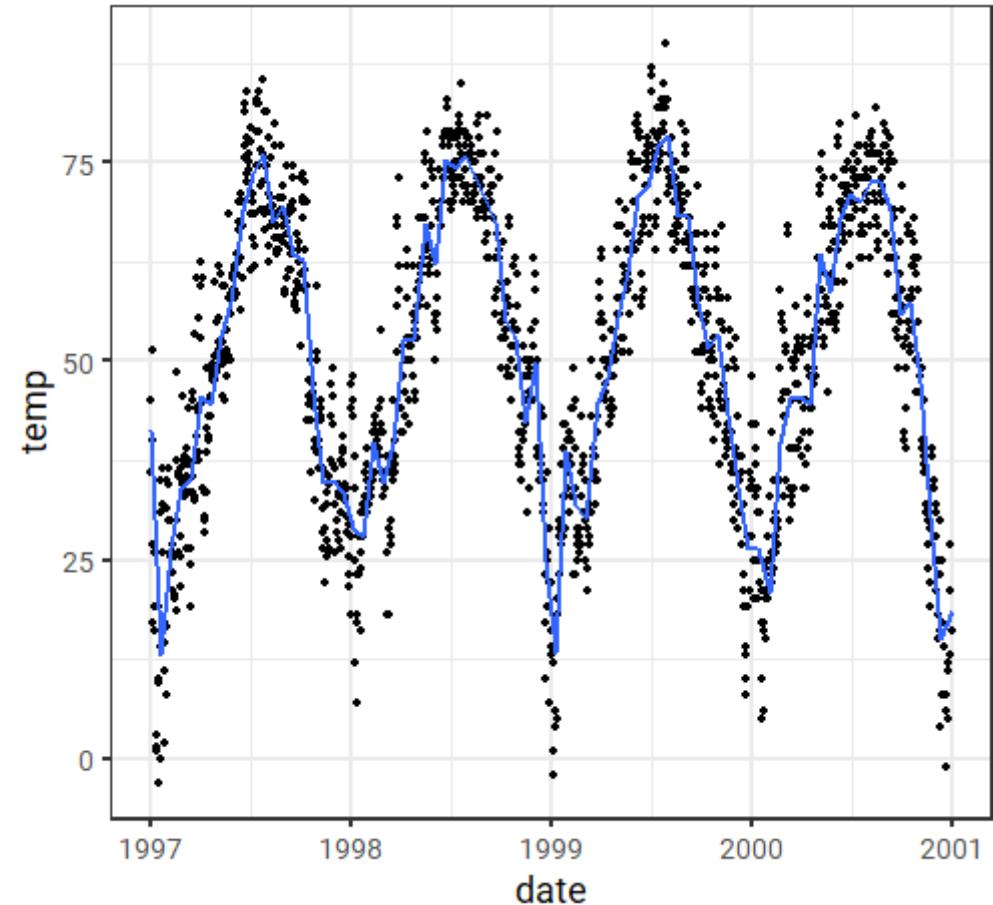


2. Layers — Statistical transformations: `stat_smooth()`

You can specify the fitting method and the formula:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  stat_smooth(  
    method = "gam",  
    formula = y ~ s(x, k = 100),  
    se = F  
  )
```

Other methods such as `method = "lm"` for linear regressions and `method = "glm"` for generalized linear models are available as well.



3. Aesthetics

aes()

3. Aesthetics: `aes()`

Aesthetics of the geometric and statistical objects, such as

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

In general, everything which maps to the data needs to be wrapped in `aes()` while static arguments are placed outside the `aes()`.

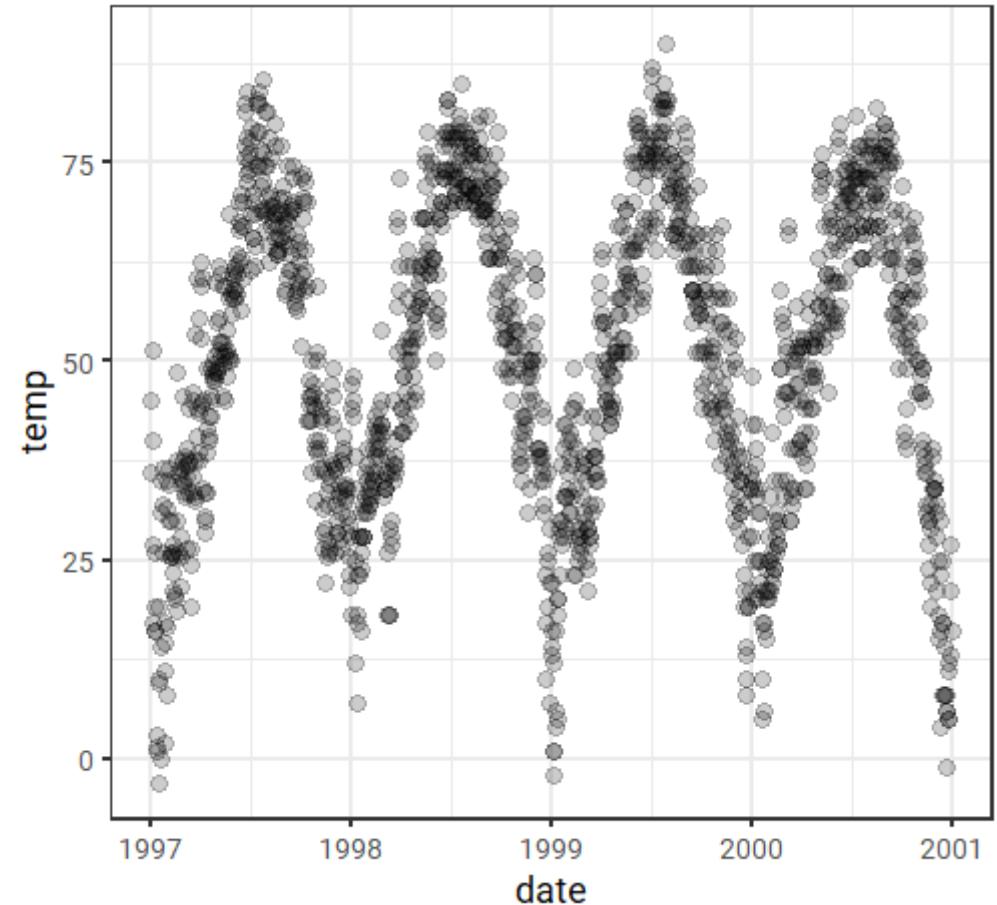
e.g.

`geom_point(aes(color = season))` to color points based on the variable `season`
`geom_point(color = "grey")` to color all points in the same color

3. Aesthetics: aes(color/fill/alpha/size/shape)

This way, we can enlarge all points and add some transparency:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point(  
    size = 4,  
    alpha = 0.2  
  )
```



3. Aesthetics: aes(color/fill/alpha/size/shape)

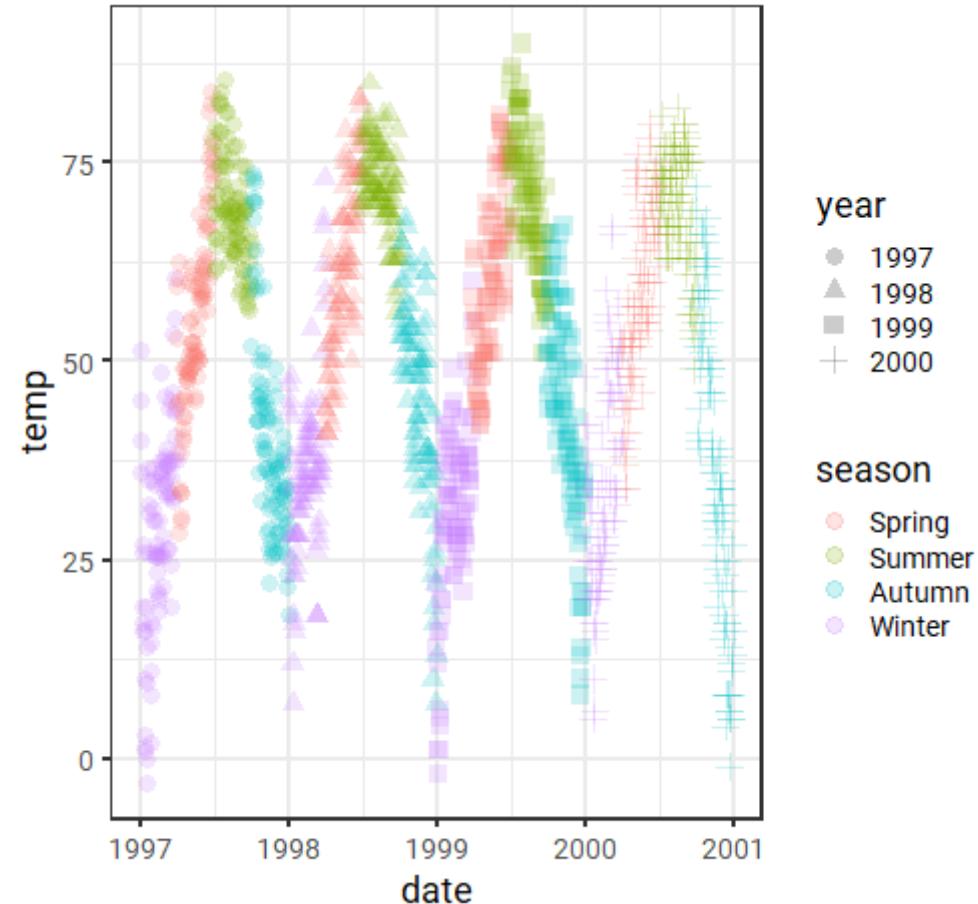
... and change the color and the shape based on **season** and **year**:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point(  
    aes(  
      color = season,  
      shape = year  
    ),  
    size = 4,  
    alpha = 0.2  
  )
```

3. Aesthetics: aes(color/fill/alpha/size/shape)

Alternatively, all **aes**hetics can be grouped together (and are then applied to all **geoms** and **stats**):

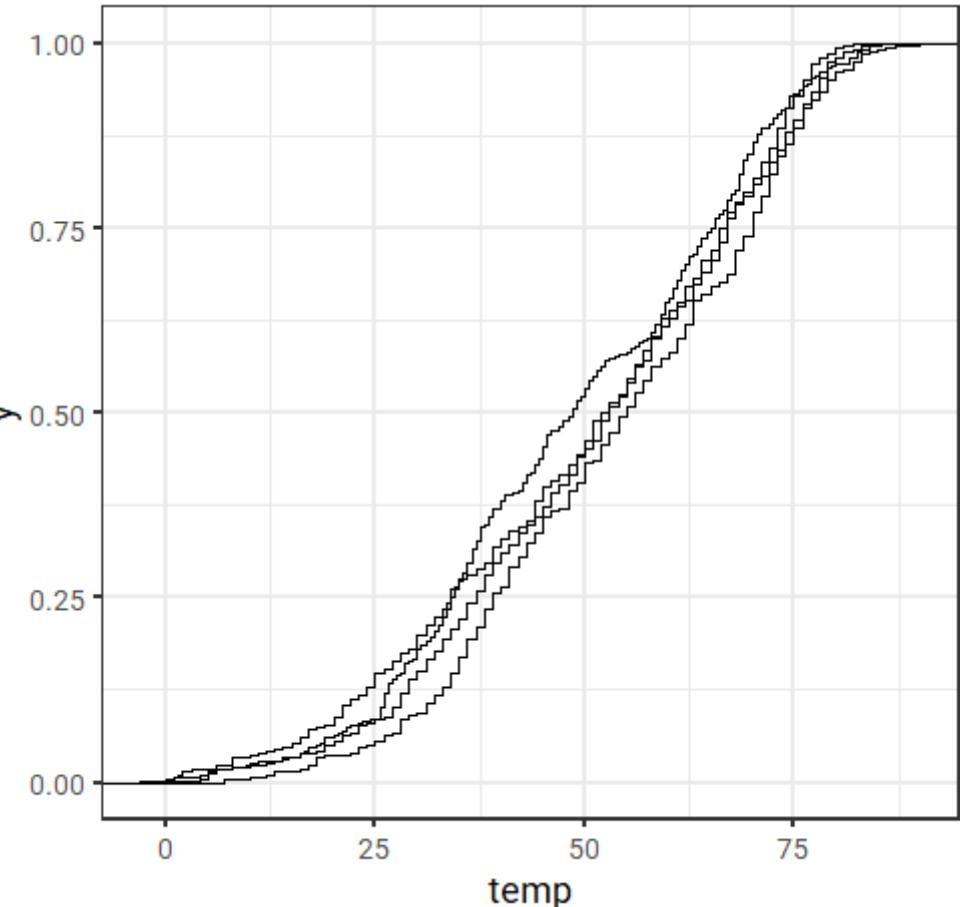
```
ggplot(  
  chic,  
  aes(date,  
      temp,  
      color = season,  
      shape = year)  
) +  
  geom_point(  
    size = 4,  
    alpha = 0.2  
)
```



3. Aesthetics: `aes(group)`

You can create subsets of the data by specifying a grouping variable via `group`:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(temp)) +  
  stat_ecdf(  
    aes(group = year),  
    geom = "step"  
)
```

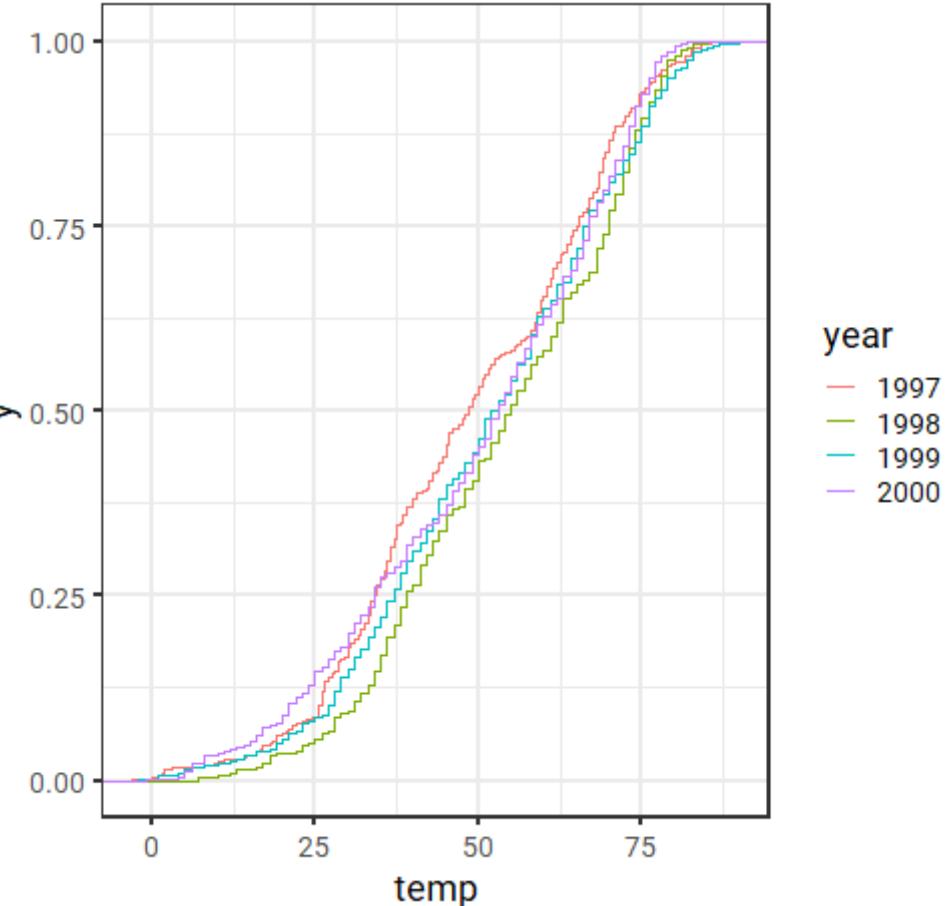


However, for most applications you can simply specify the grouping using visual aesthetics
(`color`, `fill`, `alpha`, `shape`, `linetype`).

3. Aesthetics: `aes(group)`

You can create subsets of the data by specifying a grouping variable via `group`:

```
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    aes(color = year),  
    geom = "step"  
)
```



However, for most applications you can simply specify the grouping using visual aesthetics (`color`, `fill`, `alpha`, `shape`, `linetype`).

4. Scales

`scale_*`

4. Scales: `scale_`

One can use `scale_()` to change properties of all the **aesthetic dimensions mapped to the data**.

Consequently, there are `scale_*`() functions for all aesthetics such as:

- **position** via `scale_x_*`() and `scale_y_*`()
- **colors** via `scale_color_*`() and `scale_fill_*`()
- **transparency** via `scale_alpha_*`()
- **sizes** via `scale_size_*`()
- **shapes** via `scale_shape_*`() and `scale_linetype_*`()

4. Scales: `scale_`

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- **sizes** via `scale_size_*`()
- **shapes** via `scale_shape_*`() and `scale_linetype_*`()

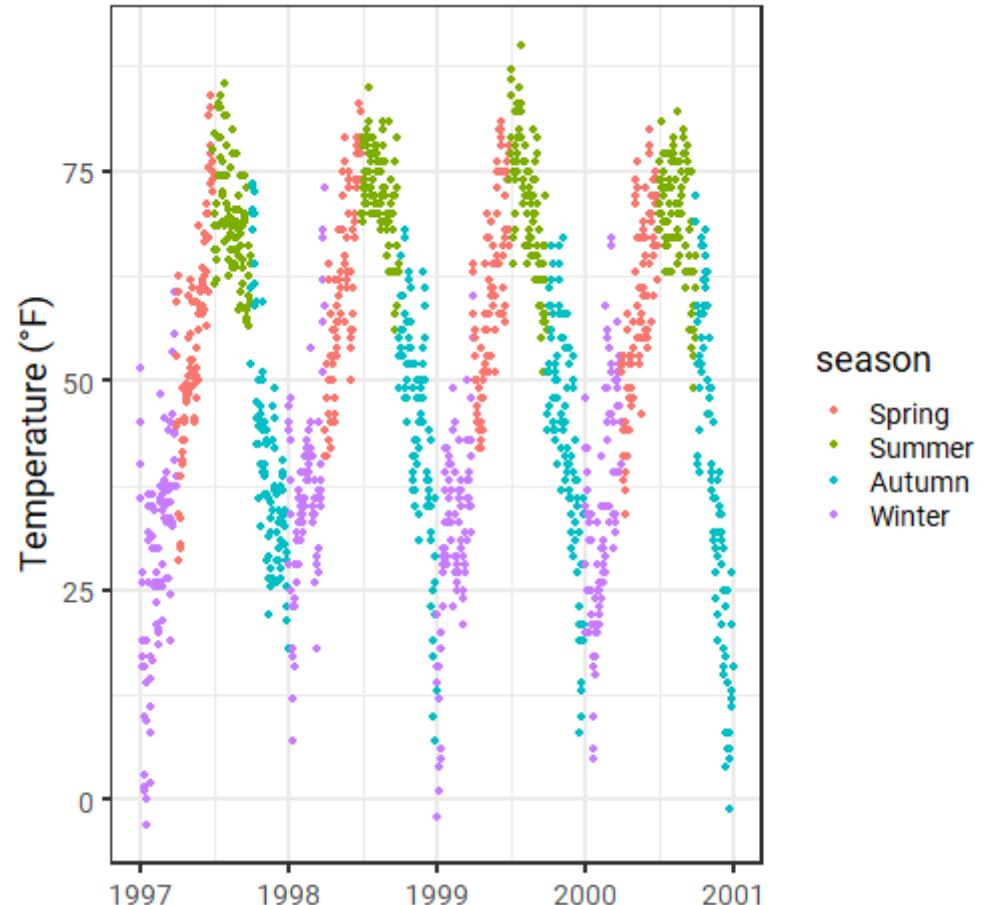
... with extensions (*) such as

- `continuous()`, `discrete()`, `reverse()`, `log10()`, `squrt()`, `date()`, `time()` for axes
- `continuous()`, `discrete()`, `manual()`, `gradient()`, `hue()`, `brewer()` for colors and fills
- `continuous()`, `discrete()`, `manual()`, `ordinal()`, `identity()`, `date()` for transparencies
- `continuous()`, `discrete()`, `manual()`, `ordinal()`, `identity()`, `area()`, `date()` for sizes
- `continuous()`, `discrete()`, `manual()`, `ordinal()`, `identity()` for shapes and linetypes

4. Scales: `scale_x_*`() and `scale_y_*`()

For example, to change the titles of the axes...

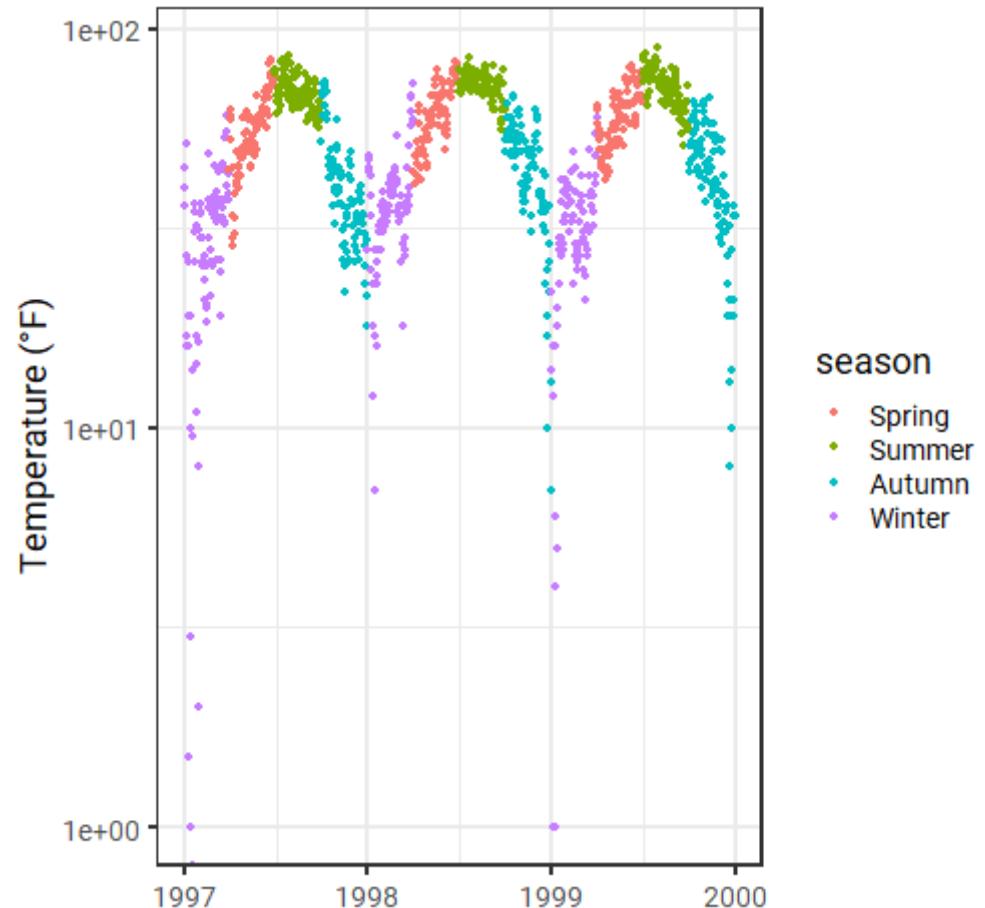
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = season)) +  
  scale_x_date(  
    name = NULL  
  ) +  
  scale_y_continuous(  
    name = "Temperature (°F)"  
  )
```



4. Scales: `scale_x_*`() and `scale_y_*`()

... and their properties such as the range, scaling, labels, and axis breaks:

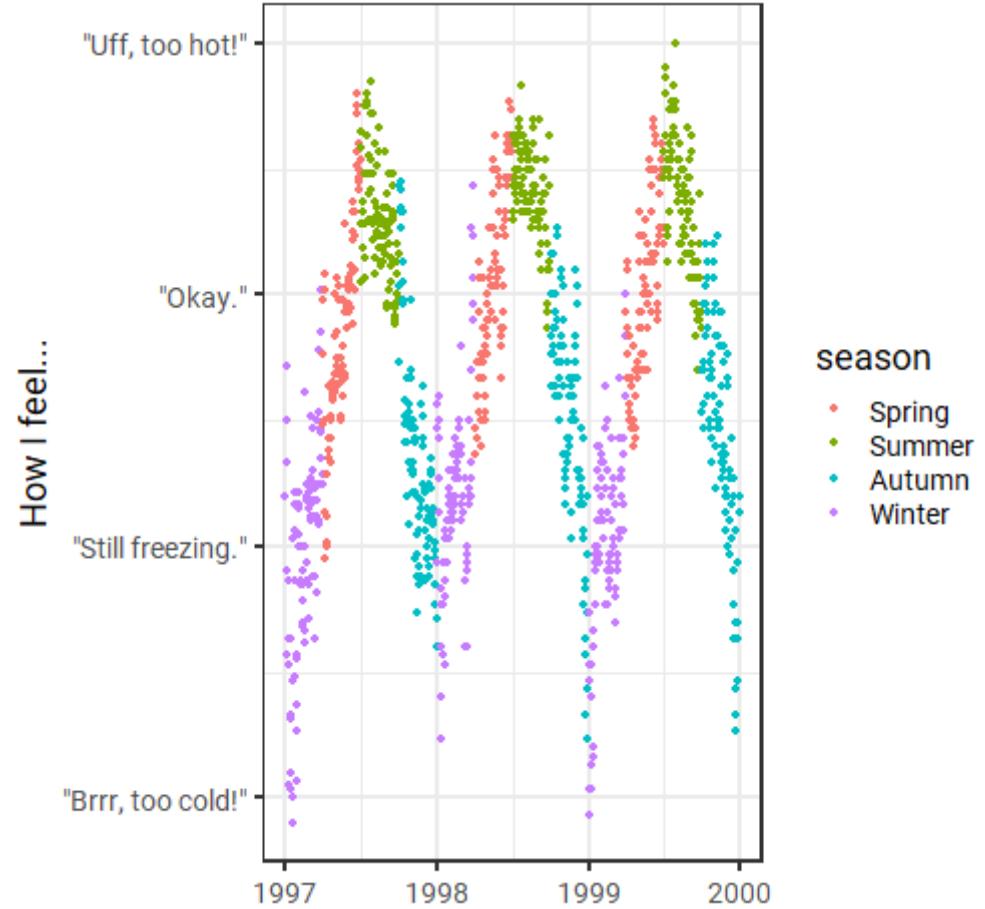
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = season)) +  
  scale_x_date(  
    name = NULL,  
    limits = c(  
      as.Date("1997-01-01"),  
      as.Date("1999-12-31"))  
  ) +  
  scale_y_log10(  
    name = "Temperature (°F)",  
    breaks = c(1, 10, 100),  
    labels = scales::scientific  
  )
```



4. Scales: `scale_x_*`() and `scale_y_*`()

With `breaks` and `labels` it's also possible to alter the labels without changing the data:

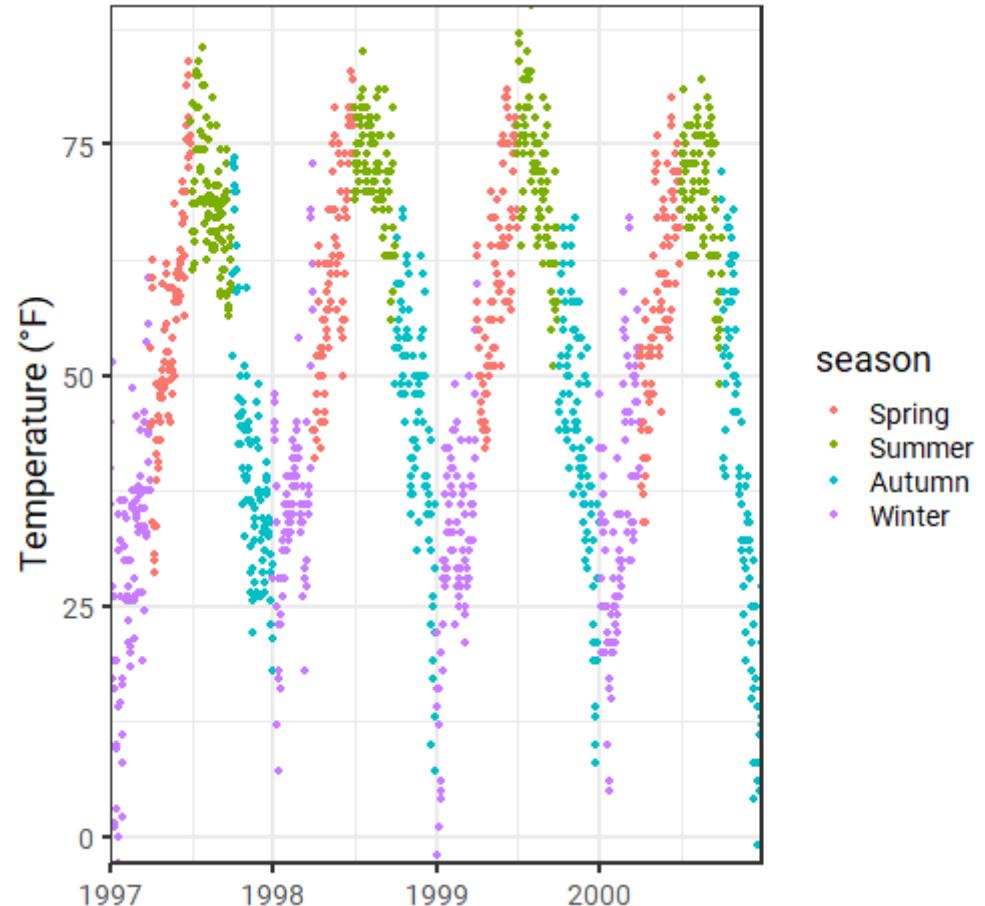
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = season)) +  
  scale_x_date(  
    name = NULL,  
    limits = c(  
      as.Date("1997-01-01"),  
      as.Date("1999-12-31"))  
  ) +  
  scale_y_continuous(  
    name = "How I feel...",  
    breaks = c(0, 30, 60, 90),  
    labels = c(  
      '"Brrr, too cold!"',  
      '"Still freezing."',  
      '"Okay."',  
      '"Uff, too hot!"'  
    ))
```



4. Scales: `scale_x_*`() and `scale_y_*`()

Some people are annoyed by the extra spacing around the data but we can remove that:

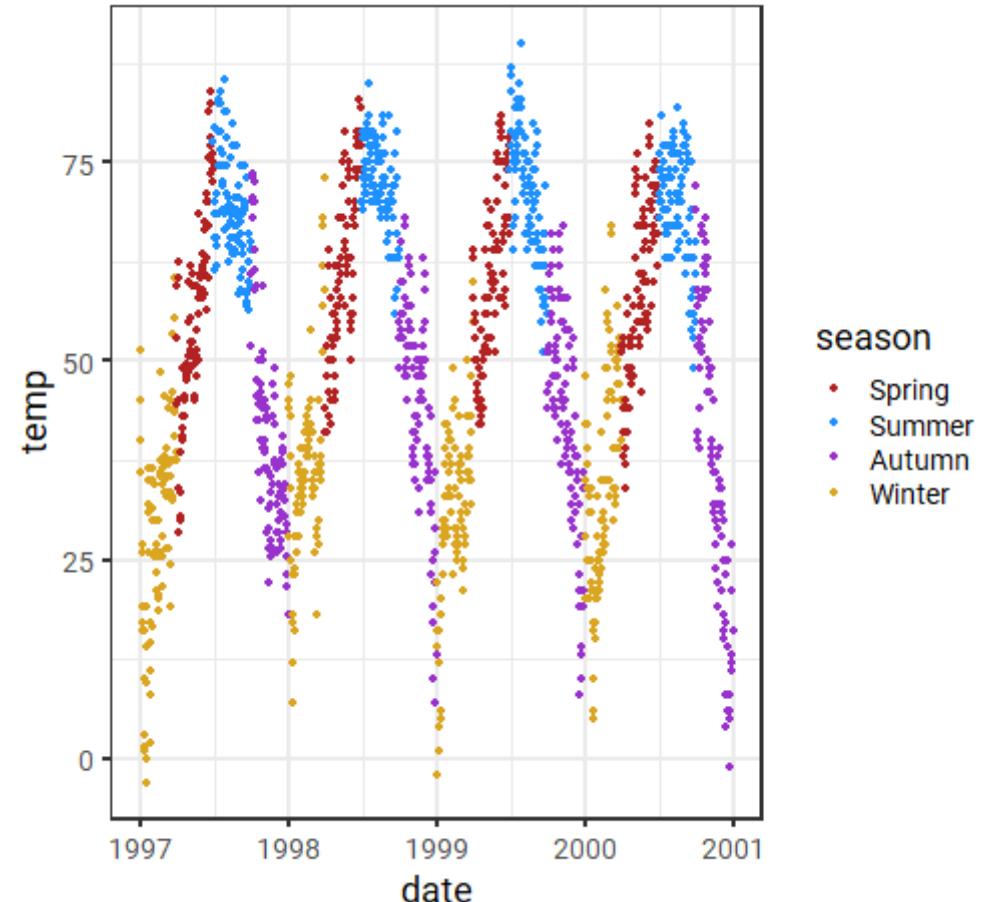
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = season)) +  
  scale_x_date(  
    name = NULL,  
    expand = c(0, 0)  
  ) +  
  scale_y_continuous(  
    name = "Temperature (°F)",  
    expand = c(0, 0)  
  )
```



4. Scales: `scale_color_*`() and `scale_fill_*`()

Similarly, we can change properties of the other aesthetics. for example get rid of the default colors:

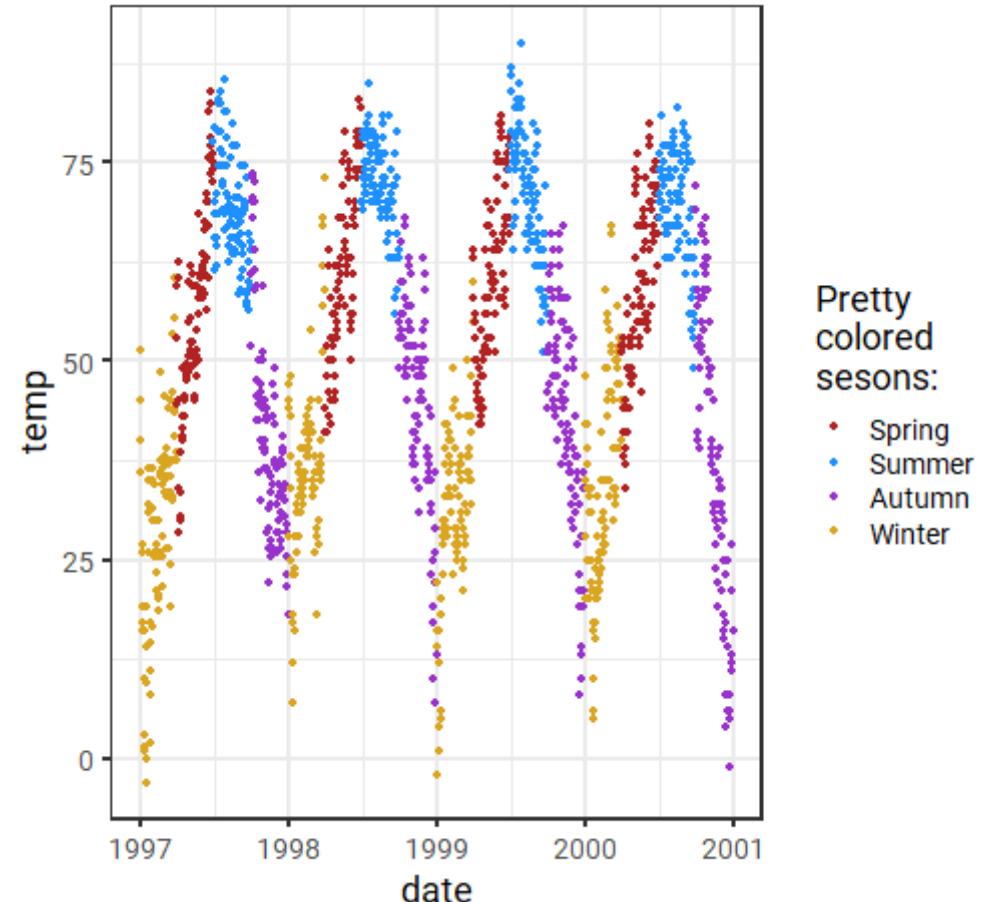
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = season)) +  
  scale_color_manual(  
    values = c(  
      "firebrick",  
      "dodgerblue",  
      "darkorchid",  
      "goldenrod"  
    )  
  )
```



4. Scales: `scale_color_*`() and `scale_fill_*`()

... and change the title of the legend:

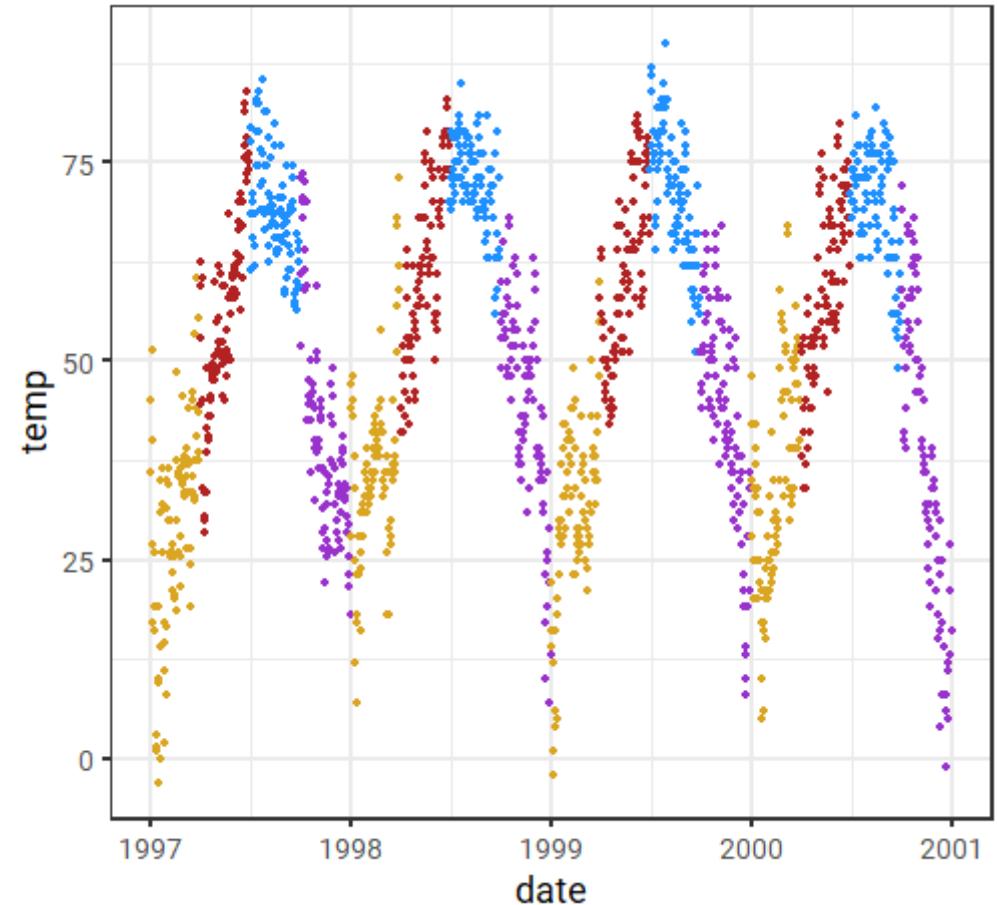
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = season)) +  
  scale_color_manual(  
    values = c(  
      "firebrick",  
      "dodgerblue",  
      "darkorchid",  
      "goldenrod"  
    ),  
    name = "Pretty\ncolored\ncesons:"  
  )
```



4. Scales: `scale_color_*`() and `scale_fill_*`()

... or remove the legend for a specific aesthetic:

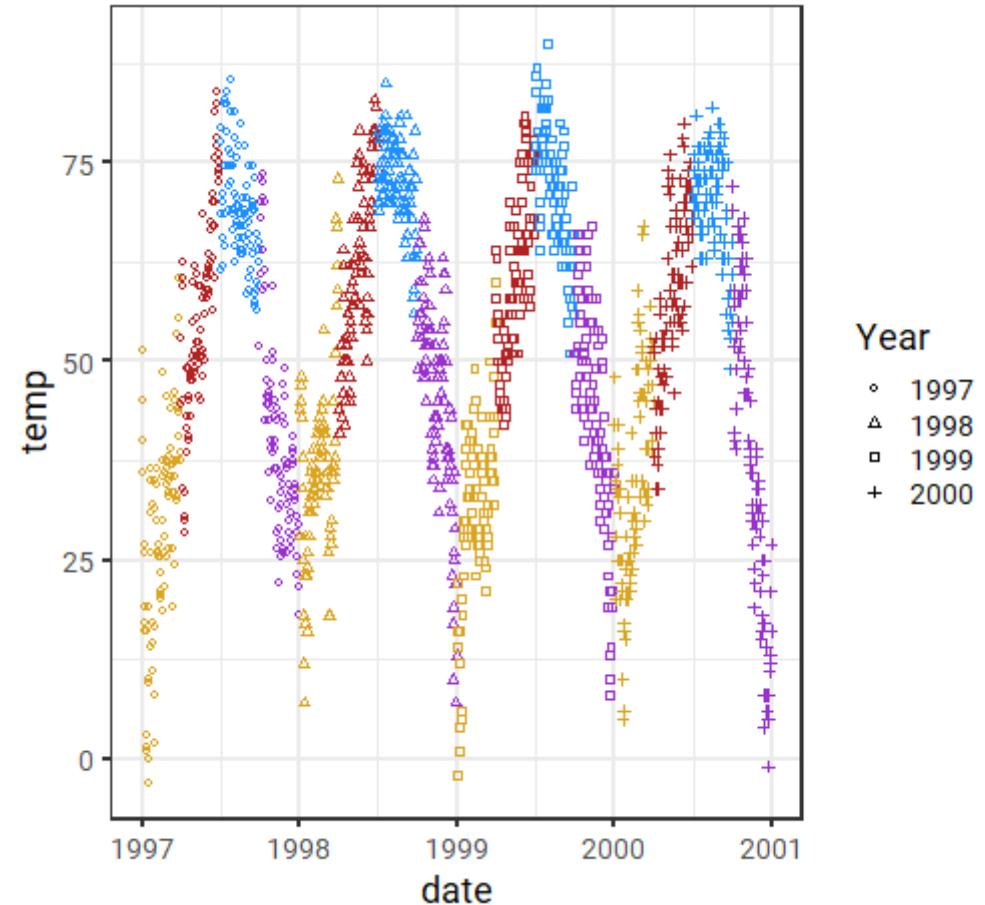
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = season)) +  
  scale_color_manual(  
    values = c(  
      "firebrick",  
      "dodgerblue",  
      "darkorchid",  
      "goldenrod"  
    ),  
    guide = FALSE  
)
```



4. Scales: `scale_shape_*`()

... or remove the legend for a **specific** aesthetic:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = season,  
                 shape = year)) +  
  scale_color_manual(  
    values = c(  
      "firebrick",  
      "dodgerblue",  
      "darkorchid",  
      "goldenrod"  
    ),  
    guide = FALSE  
  ) +  
  scale_shape_discrete(  
    solid = FALSE,  
    name = "Year"  
  )
```



4. Scales: `scale_color_*`() and `scale_fill_*`()

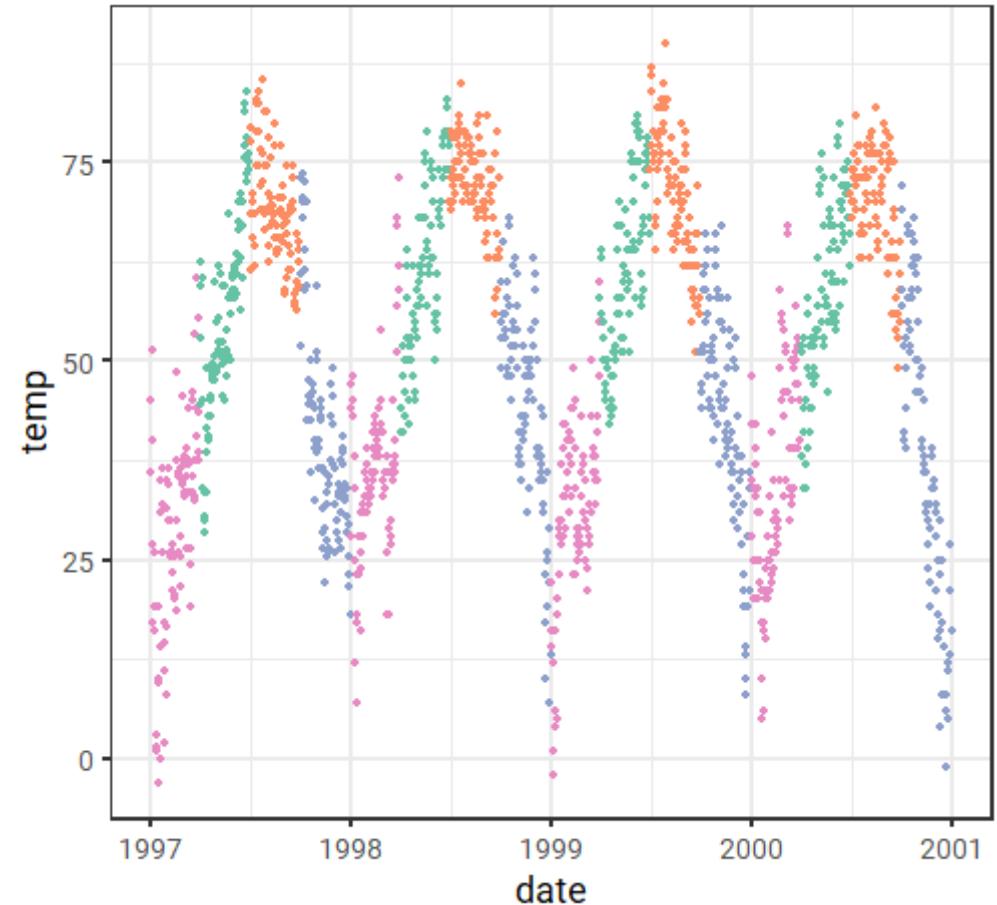
One can of course also use preset color palettes:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = season)) +  
  scale_color_brewer(  
    palette = "Set2",  
    guide = FALSE  
)
```

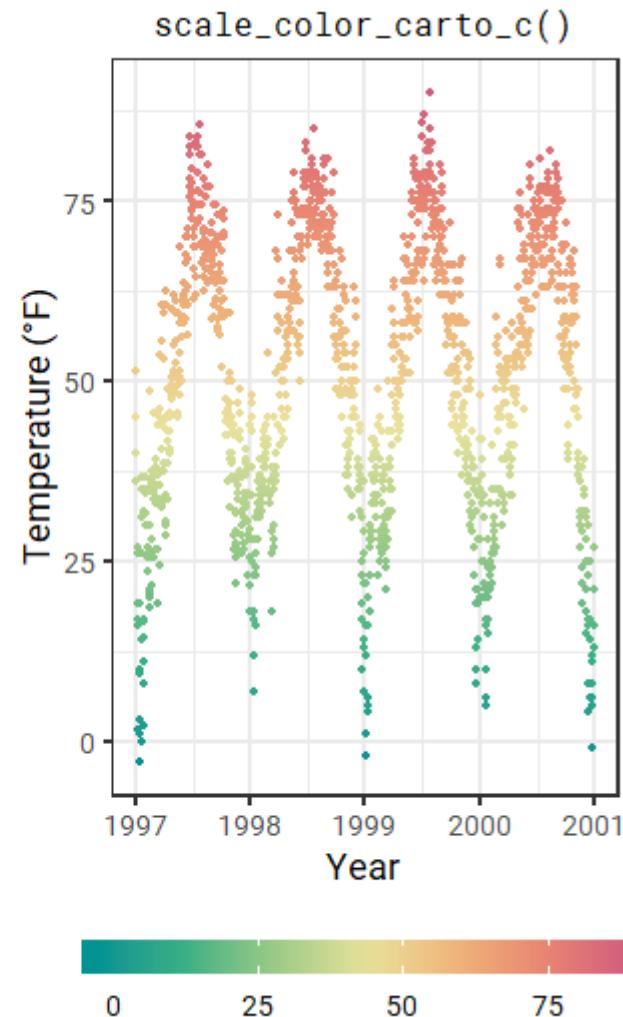
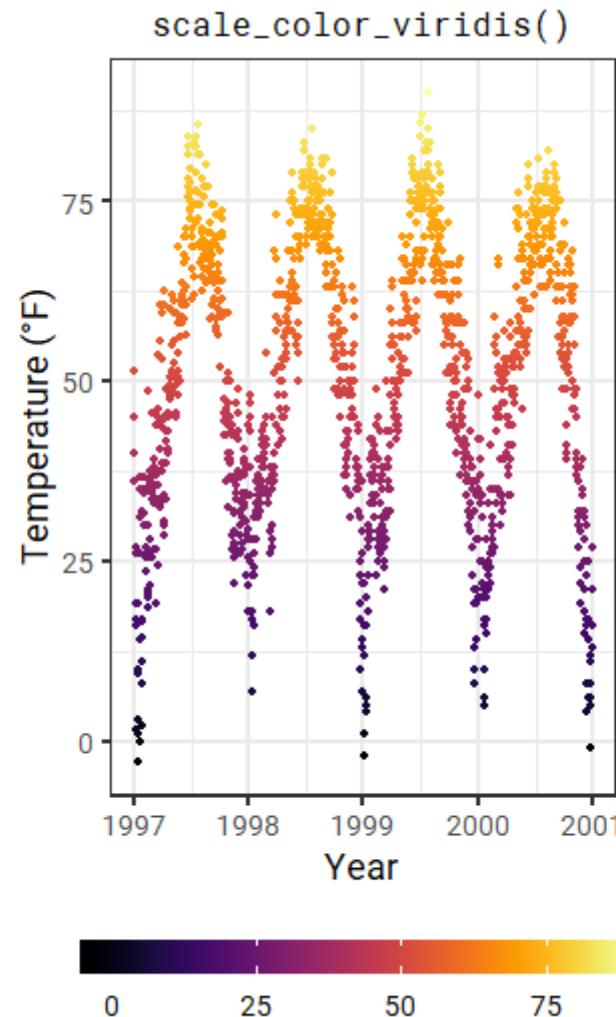
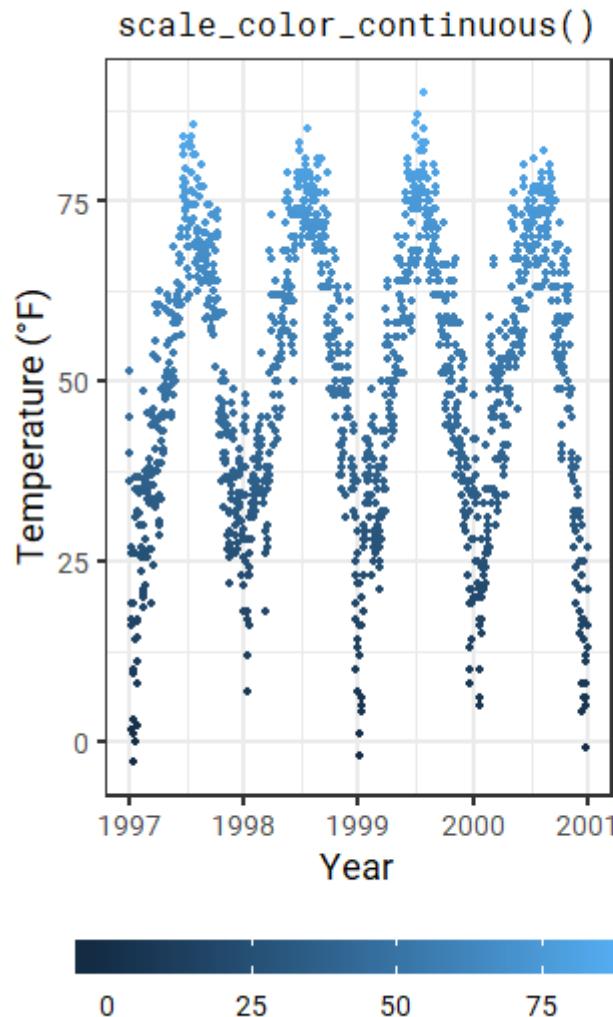
Several packages offer predefined palettes, e.g.:

- `{viridis}` for color-blind safe palettes
- `{rcartocolor}` for map color schemes
- `{LaCroixColoR}` for vibrant summery colors
- `{ggthemes}` for colors of popular software and publishers

Check the [collection by Emil Hvitfeldt](#) for a list of color palettes available in R.



4. Scales: `scale_color_*`() — use different palettes



5. Coordinate System

`coord_*`()

5. Coordinate System: `coord_*`()

Coordinate systems combine the two position aesthetics (usually `x` and `y`) to produce a 2d position on the plot.

The meaning of the position aesthetics depends on the coordinate system used:

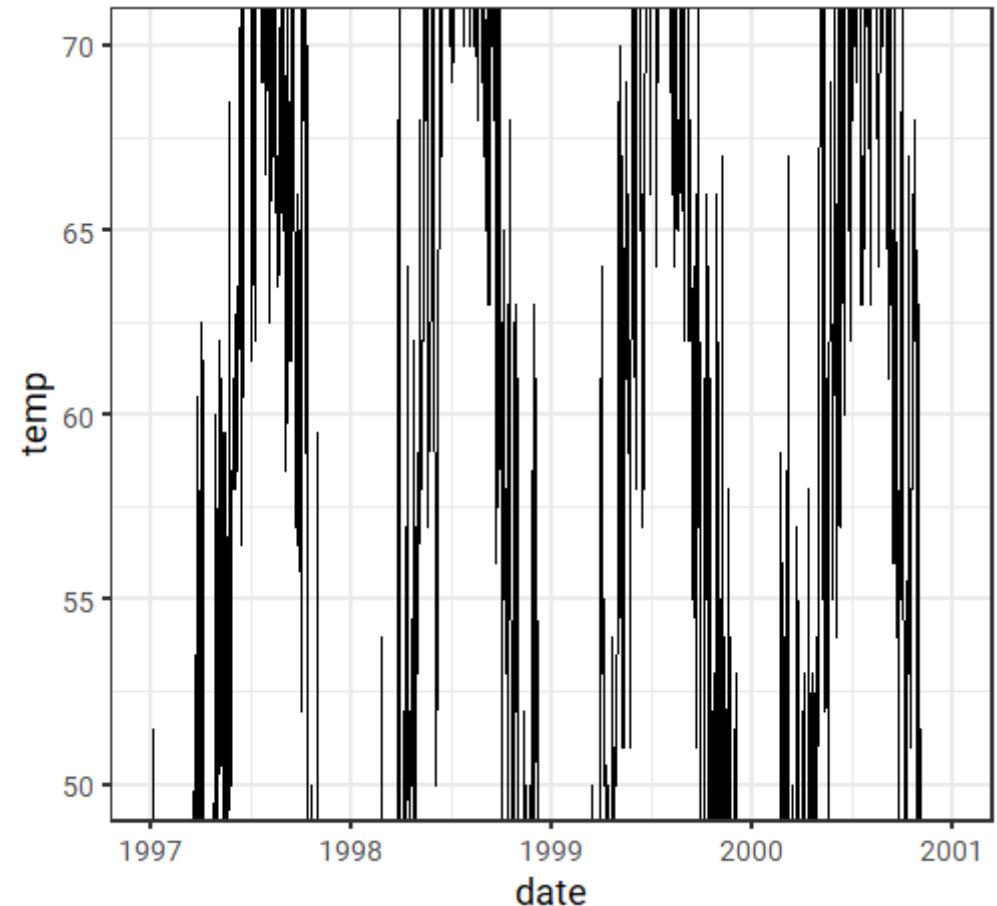
- Linear coordinate systems that preserve the shape of geoms:
 - `coord_cartesian()`: the default with two fixed perpendicular oriented axes
 - `coord_flip()`: a Cartesian coordinate system with flipped axes
 - `coord_fixed()`: a Cartesian coordinate system with a fixed aspect ratio
- Non-linear coordinate systems that likely change the shapes:
 - `coord_map()`: map projections
 - `coord_polar()`: a polar coordinate system
 - `coord_trans()`: arbitrary transformations to x and y positions

5. Coordinate System: `coord_cartesian()`

`coord_*`() functions allow you to zoom in a plot:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_line() +  
  coord_cartesian(  
    ylim = c(50, 70)  
  )
```

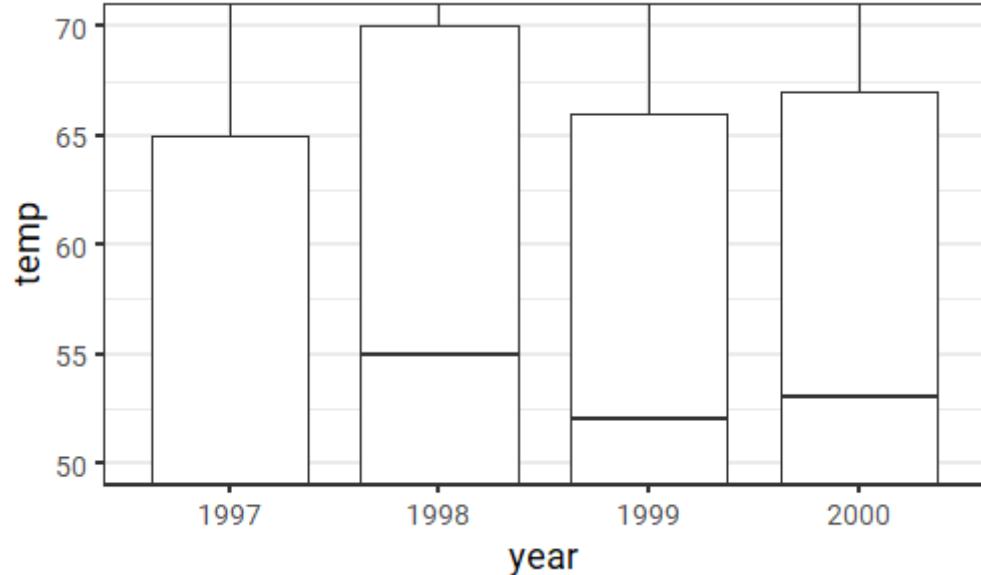
Note that this does prevent a removal of the data points outside the plot area!



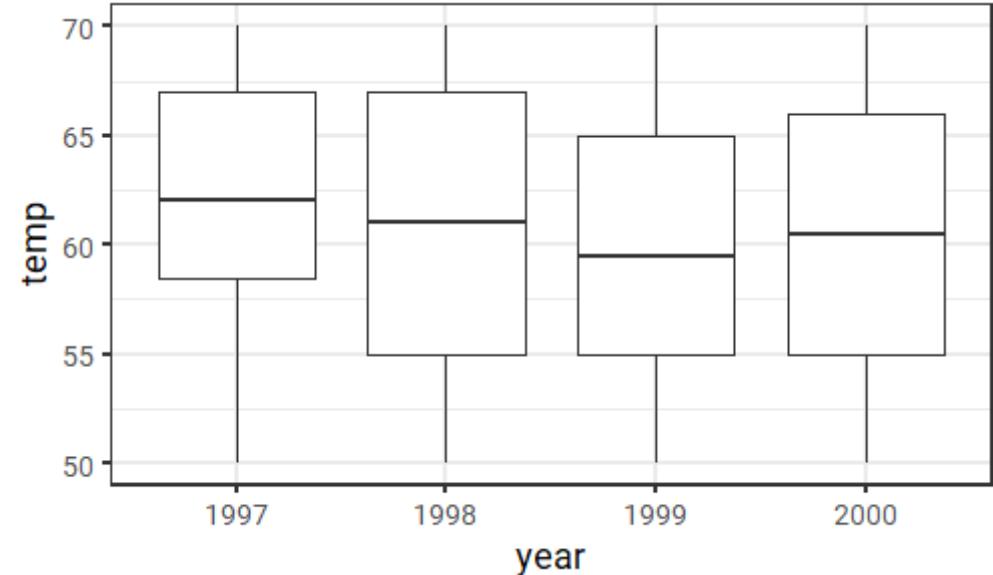
5. Coordinate System: `coord_cartesian()`

In case you want to remove those data points, use `scale_y_continuous(limits = c(min, max))`:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(year, temp)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  coord_cartesian(  
    ylim = c(50, 70)  
  )
```



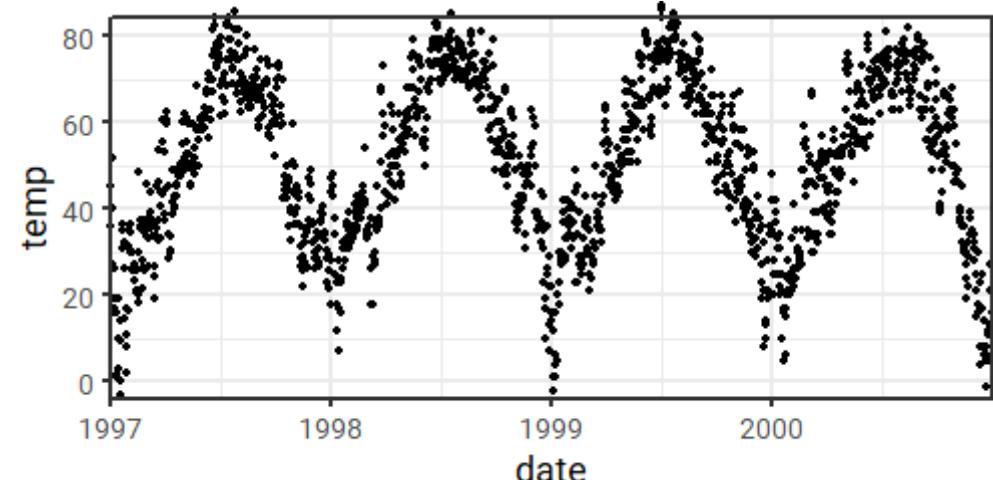
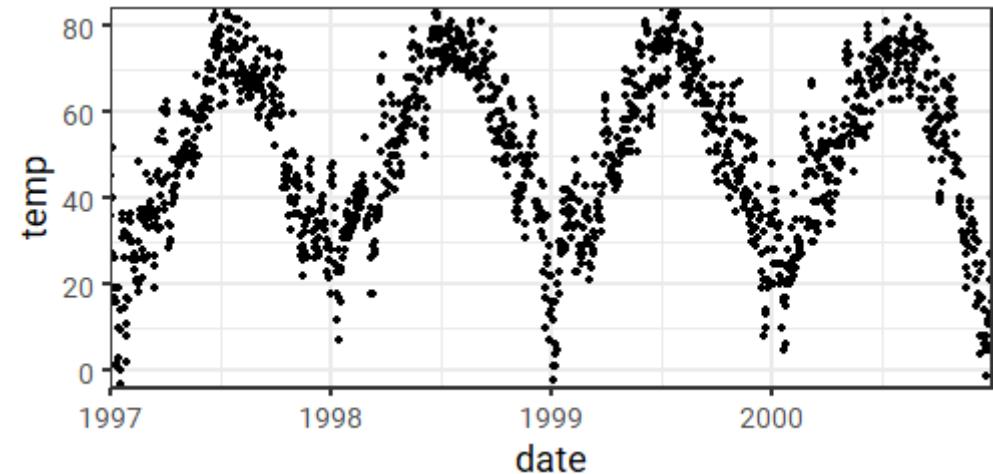
```
ggplot(chic, aes(year, temp)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  scale_y_continuous(  
    limits = c(50, 70)  
  )
```



5. Coordinate System: `coord_cartesian()`

`coord_*`() is also used to *prevent clipping* of points and correct alignment of axis ticks:

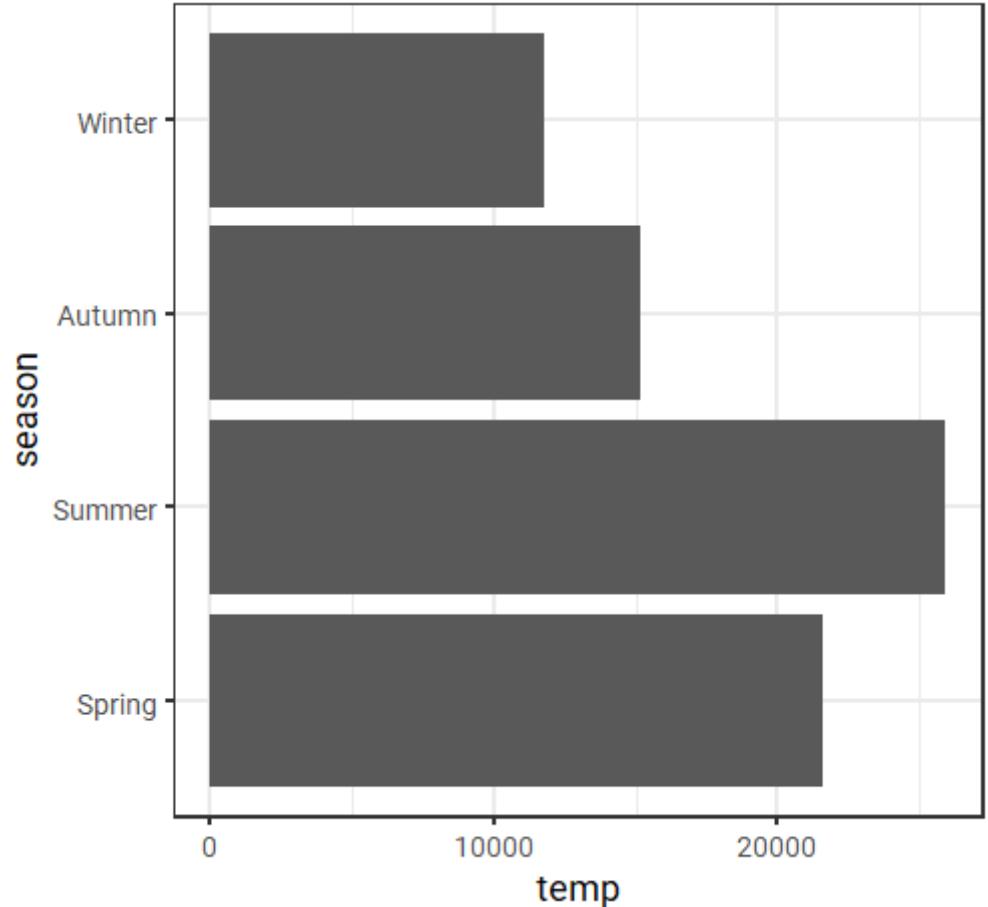
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_x_date(  
    expand = c(0, 0)  
  ) +  
  coord_cartesian(ylim = c(0, 80))  
  
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_x_date(  
    expand = c(0, 0)  
  ) +  
  coord_cartesian(  
    ylim = c(0, 80),  
    clip = "off"  
  )
```



5. Coordinate System: `coord_flip()`

`coord_flip()` allows you to flip a Cartesian coordinate system:

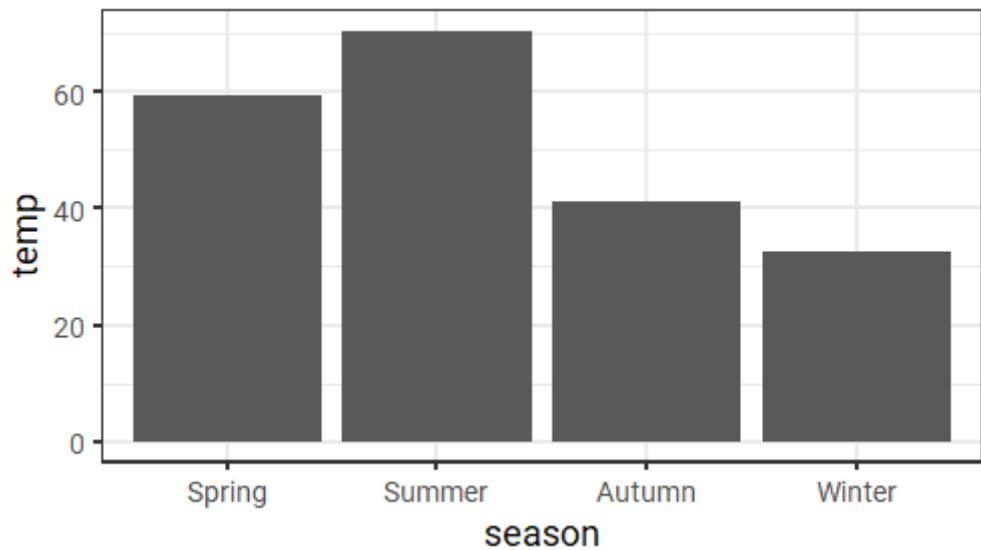
```
ggplot(chic, aes(season, temp)) +  
  geom_col() +  
  coord_flip()
```



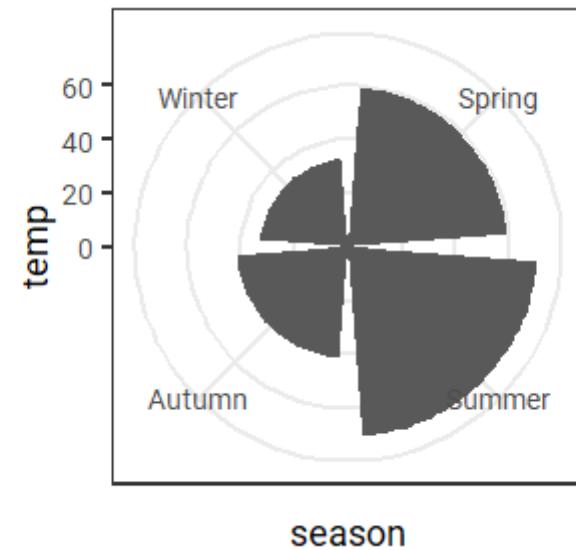
5. Coordinate System: `coord_polar()`

You can easily transform a rectangular coordinate system into a polar one:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(season, temp)) +  
  stat_summary(fun.y = mean,  
              geom = "bar")
```



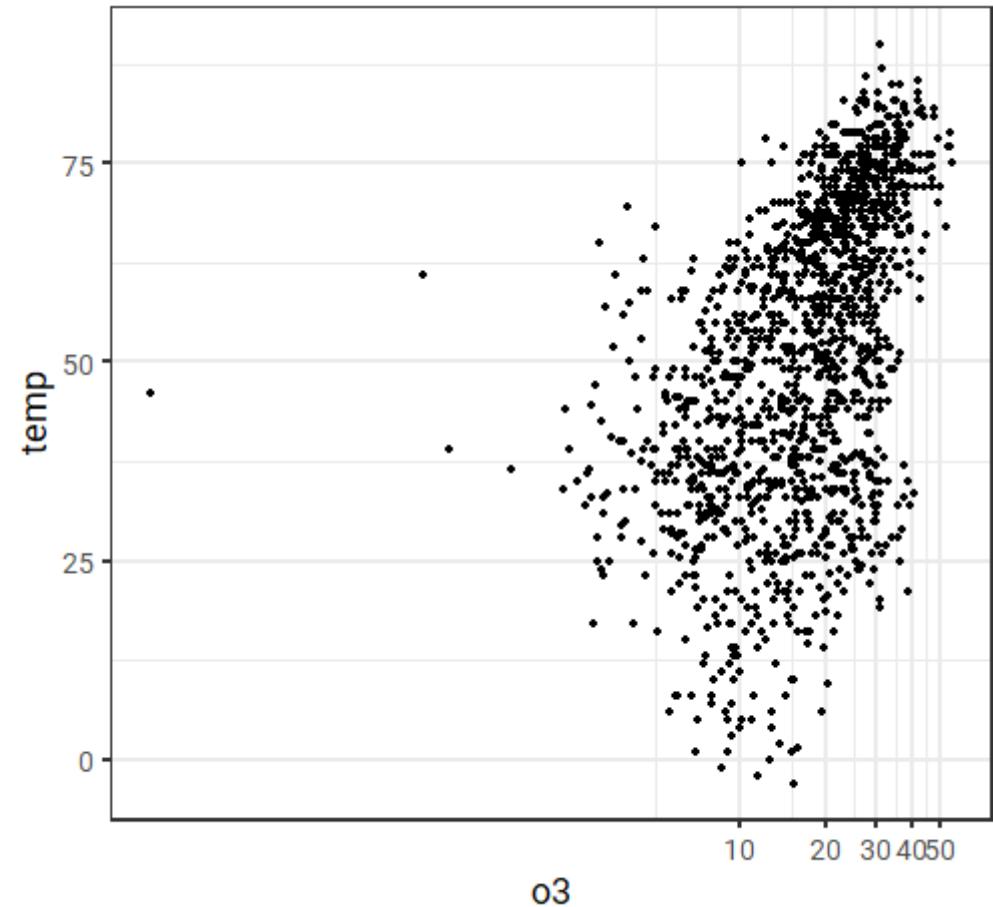
```
ggplot(chic, aes(season, temp)) +  
  stat_summary(fun.y = mean,  
              geom = "bar") +  
  coord_polar()
```



5. Coordinate System: `coord_trans()`

The difference between transforming the scales and transforming the coordinate system is that coordinate transformation occurs **after** the statistics:

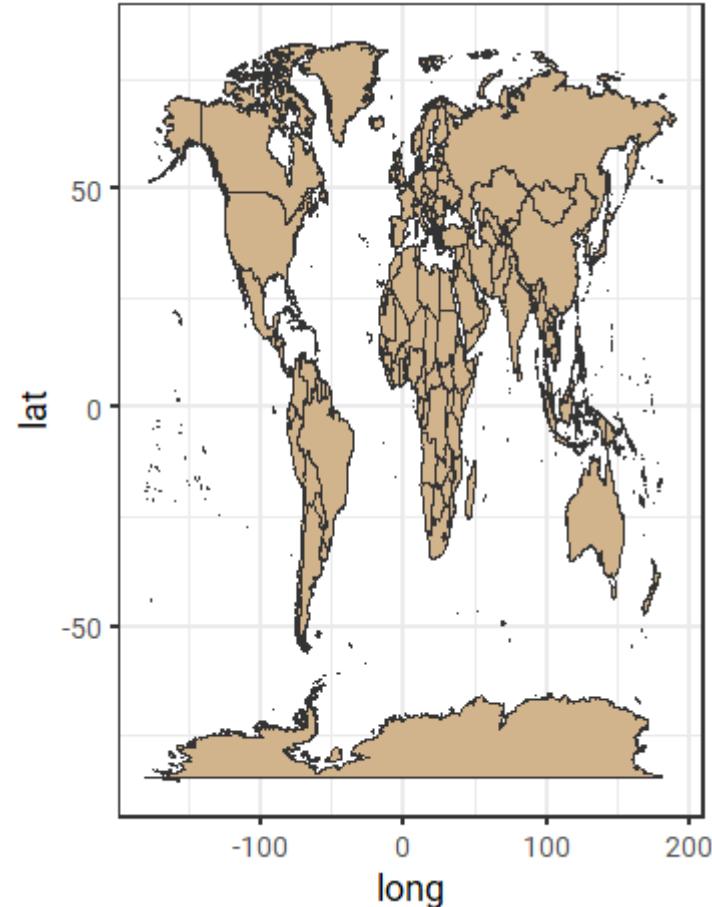
```
ggplot(chic, aes(o3, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  coord_trans(x = "log2")
```



5. Coordinate System: `coord_map()`

Maps often come as polygons and can be plotted via `geom_polygon()`:

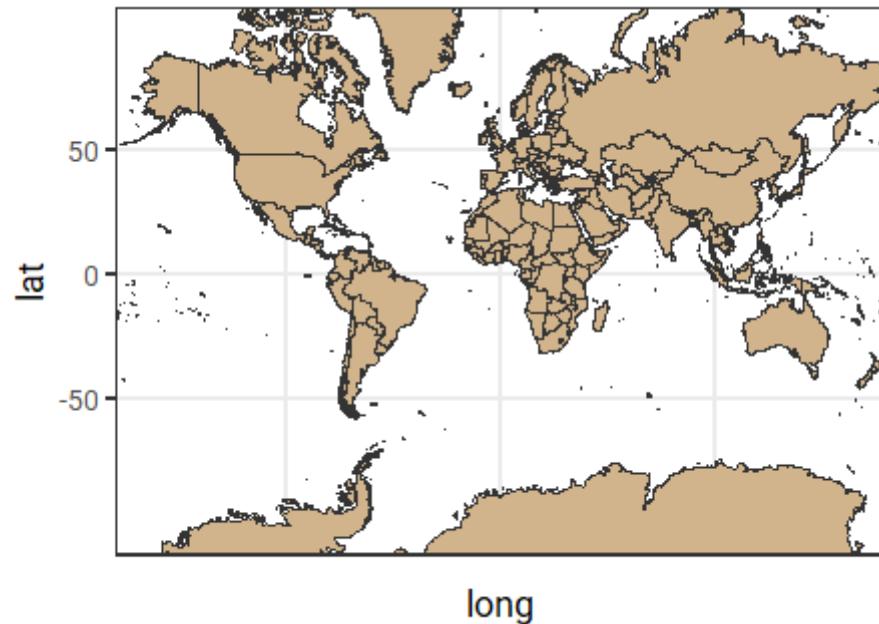
```
(g_world <-
  ggplot(map_data("world"),
         aes(long, lat,
             group = group)) +
  geom_polygon(
    fill = "tan",
    color = "grey20"
  )
)
```



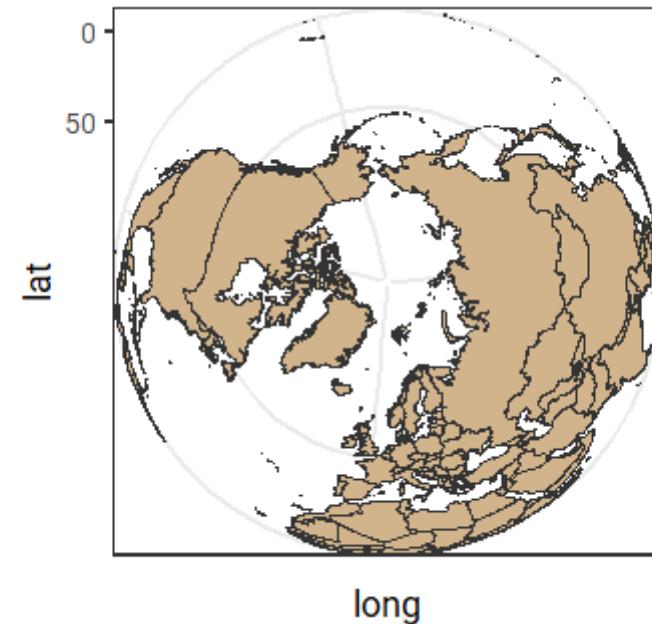
5. Coordinate System: `coord_map()`

Since maps are displaying spherical data, we must project the data via `coord_map()`:

```
g_world +  
  coord_map(xlim = c(-180,180))
```



```
g_world +  
  coord_map("ortho")
```

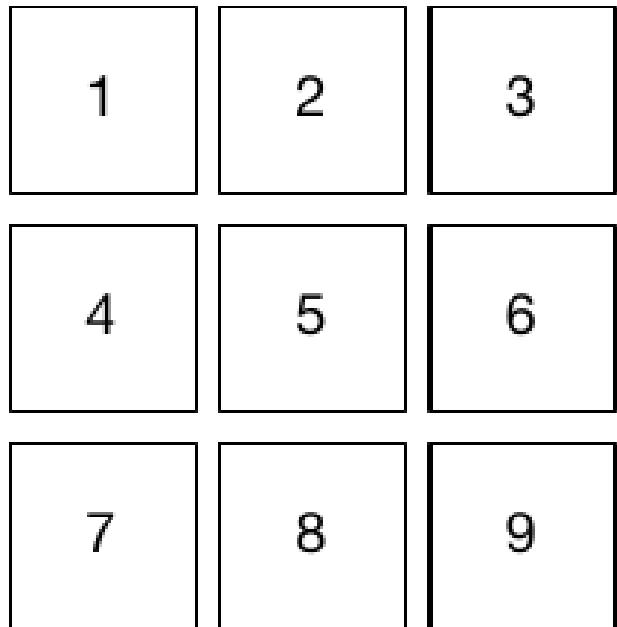


6. Facets

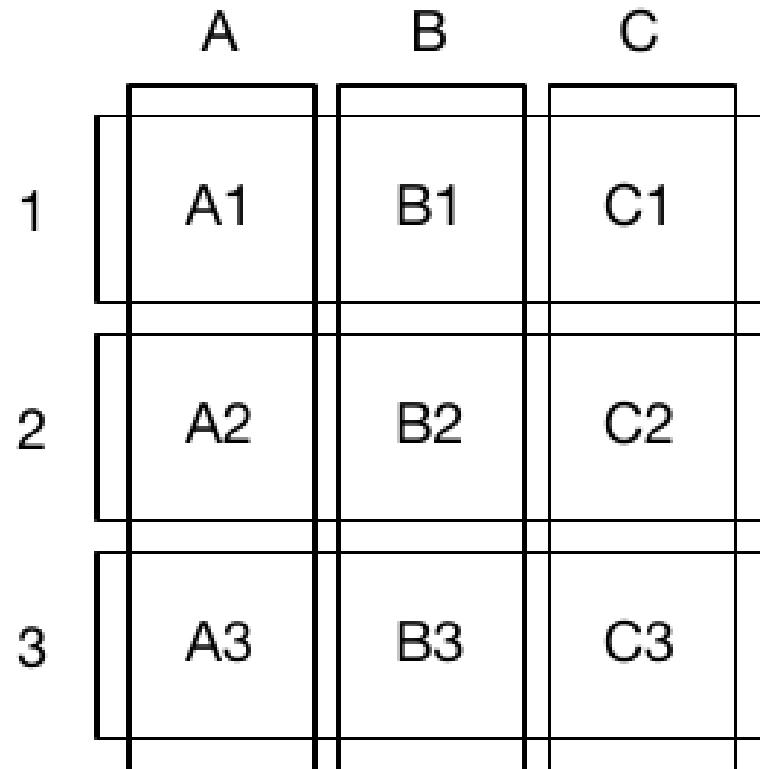
facet_*()

6. Facets: `facet_*`()

Facetting generates small multiples each showing a different subset of the data:



`facet_wrap`



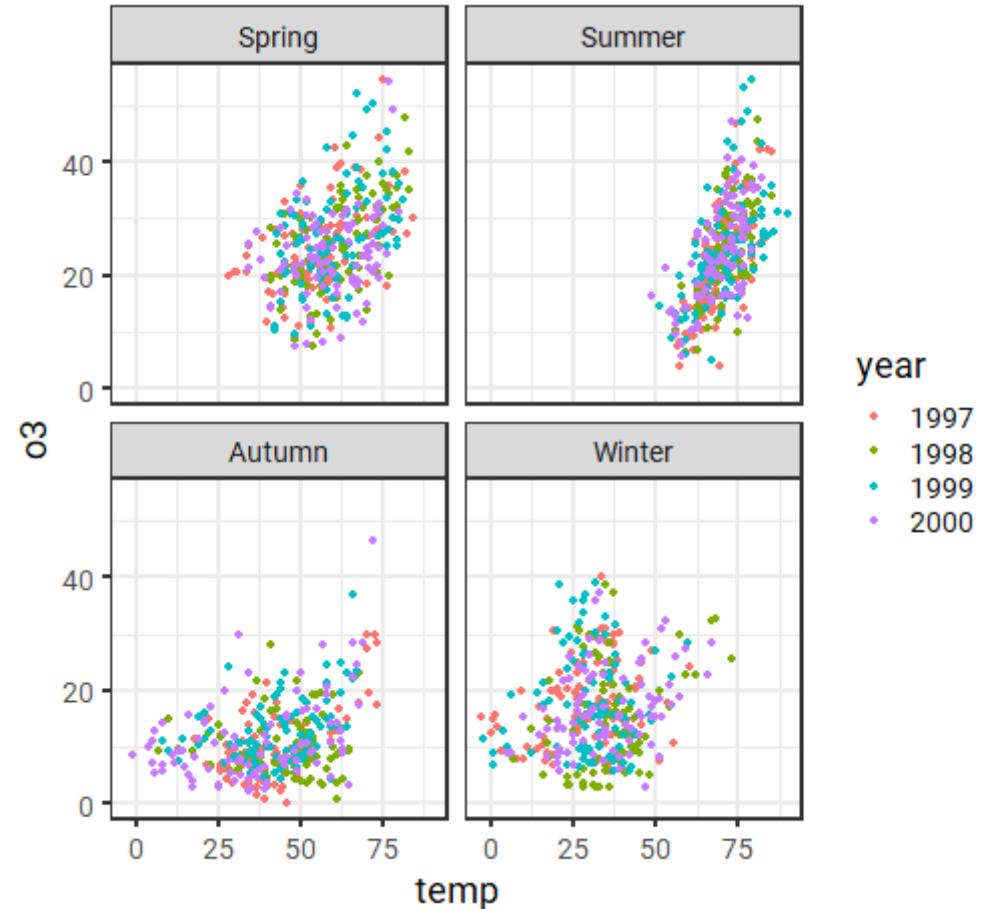
`facet_grid`

Adapted from "ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis" by Hadley Wickham

6. Facets: `facet_wrap()`

`facet_wrap()` splits the data into small multiples based on *one grouping variable*:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(temp, o3)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = year)) +  
  facet_wrap(~ season)
```

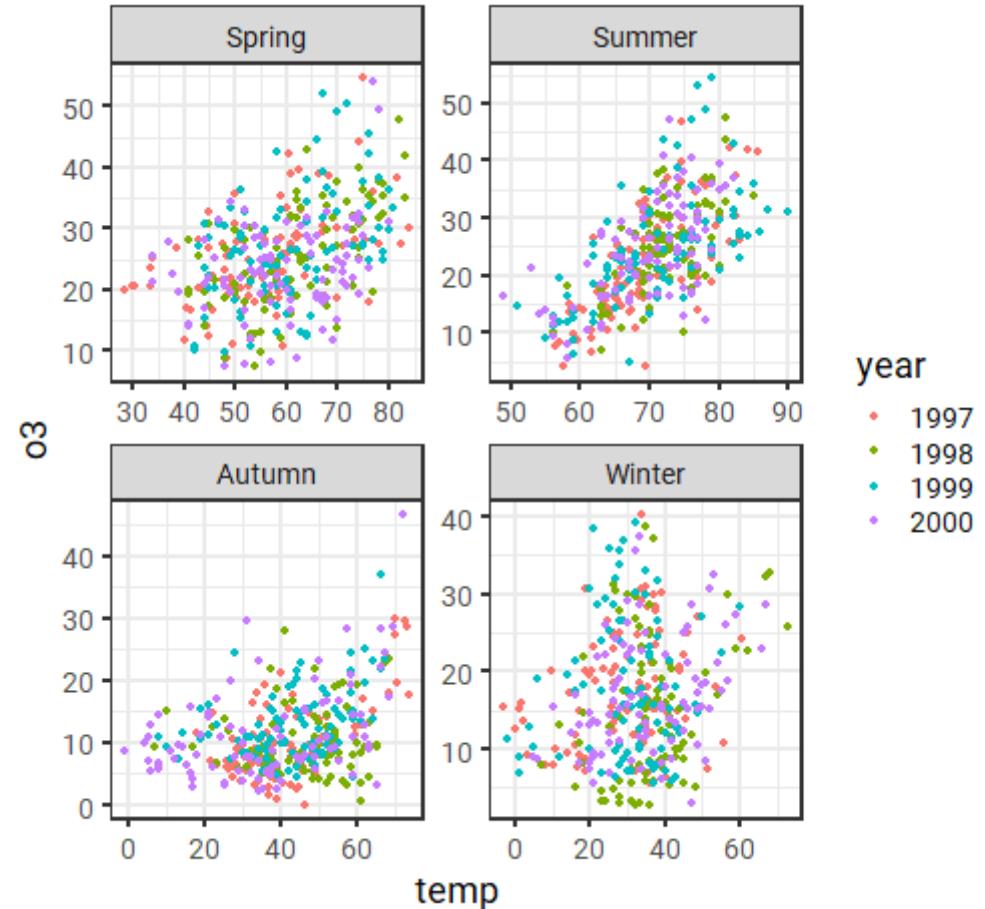


6. Facets: `facet_wrap()`

`facet_wrap()` splits the data into small multiples based on *one grouping variable*:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(temp, o3)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = year)) +  
  facet_wrap(~ season,  
            scales = "free")
```

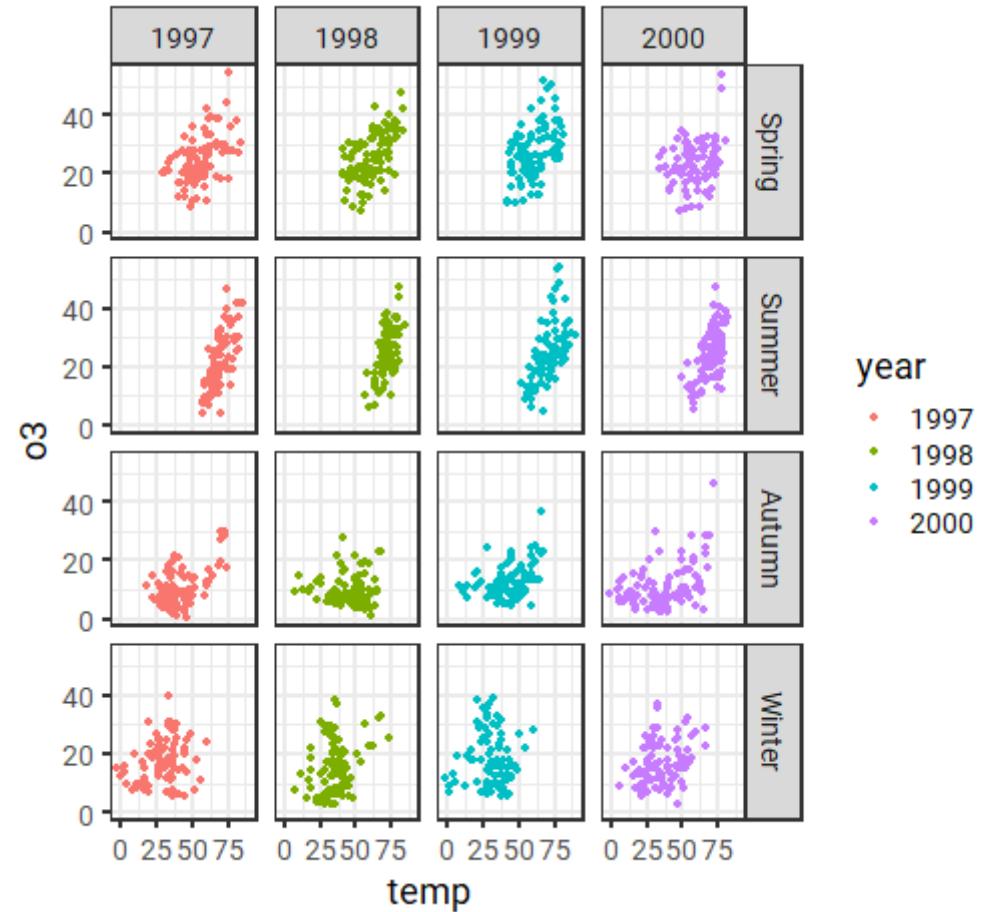
It is possible to change the axes range to scale free for each subset (for only one axis to scale free use "`free_x`" or "`free_y`".



6. Facets: `facet_grid()`

`facet_grid()` spans a grid of each combination of *two grouping variables*:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(temp, o3)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = year)) +  
  facet_grid(season ~ year)
```



7. Visual Themes

theme() and **theme_***()

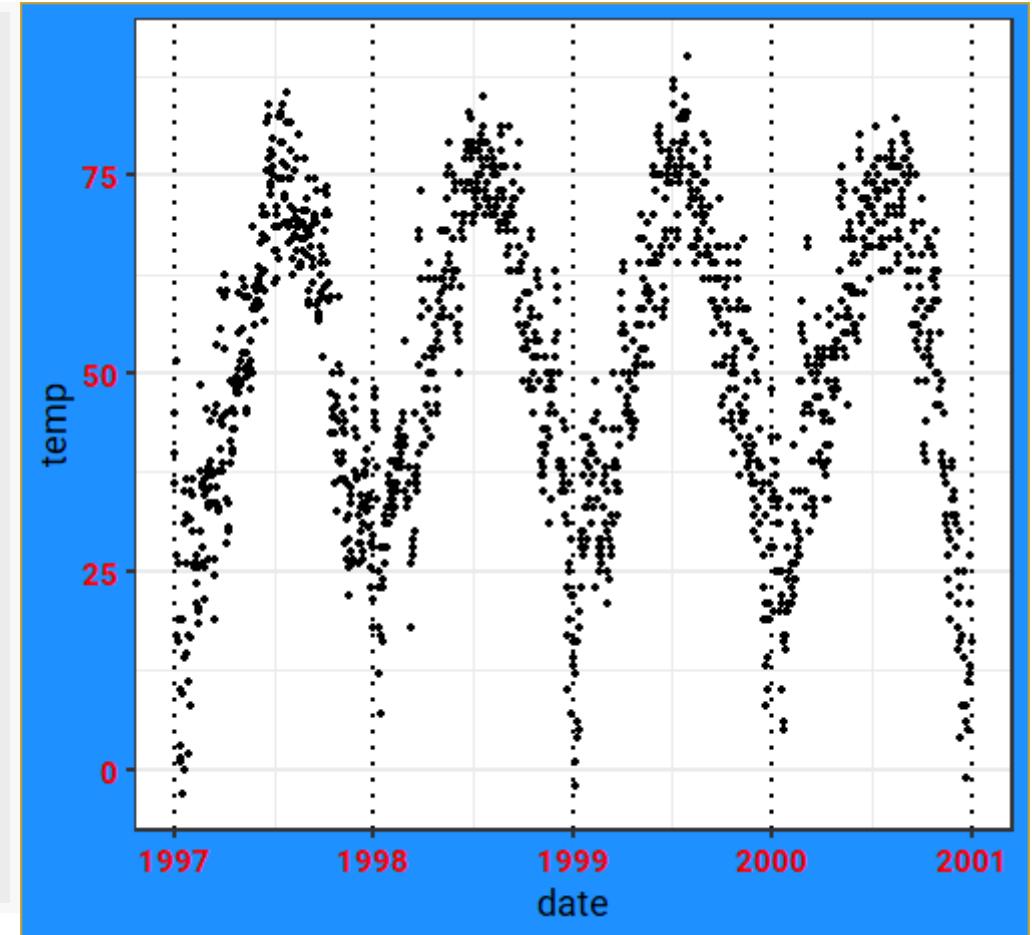
7. Visual Themes: `theme()` and `theme_*`()

- Themes control the display of all non-data elements of the plot
 - titles
 - labels
 - fonts
 - background
 - gridlines
 - legends
 - base size!
- Themes can be modified for each plot by calling `theme()` and `element_` functions
- Themes can be used to give plots a consistent customized look by defining a custom theme using `theme_update()` or `theme_set()`

7. Visual Themes: `theme()`

To modify the theme of a plot use `theme()` in combination with `element_*`:

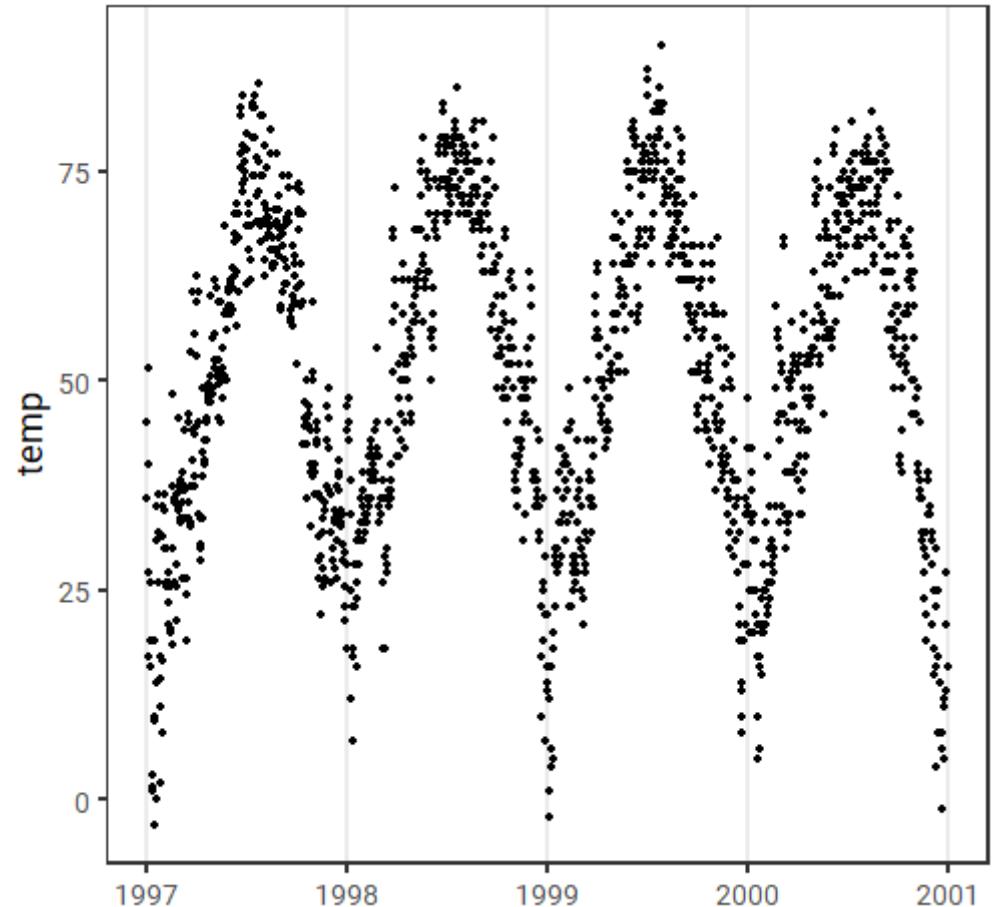
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  theme(  
    axis.text = element_text(  
      size = 15,  
      face = "bold",  
      color = "red"  
    ),  
    panel.grid.major.x = element_line(  
      linetype = "dotted",  
      color = "black"  
    ),  
    plot.background = element_rect(  
      fill = "dodgerblue",  
      color = "goldenrod"  
    )  
  )
```



7. Visual Themes: `theme()`

`element_blank()` can be used to remove certain theme elements:

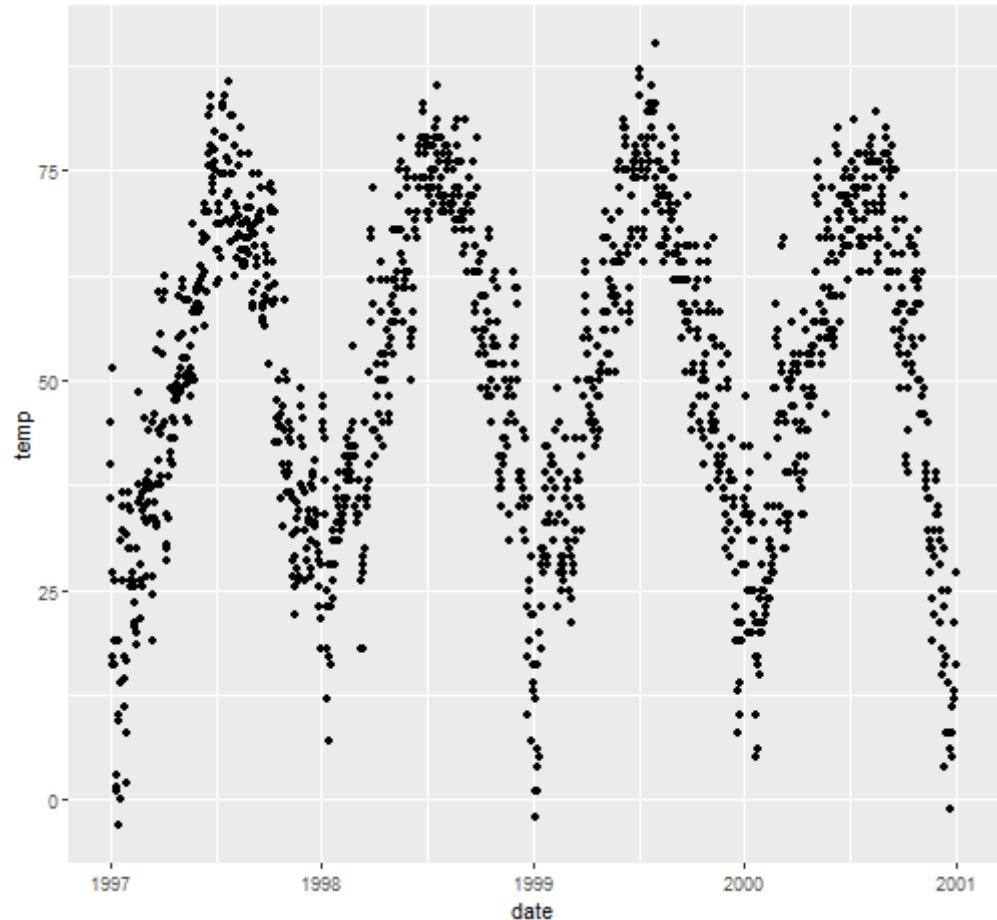
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  theme(  
    axis.title.x = element_blank(),  
    panel.grid.major.y = element_blank(),  
    panel.grid.minor = element_blank()  
)
```



7. Visual Themes: `theme_*`()

Use a built-in theme of `{ggplot2}`:

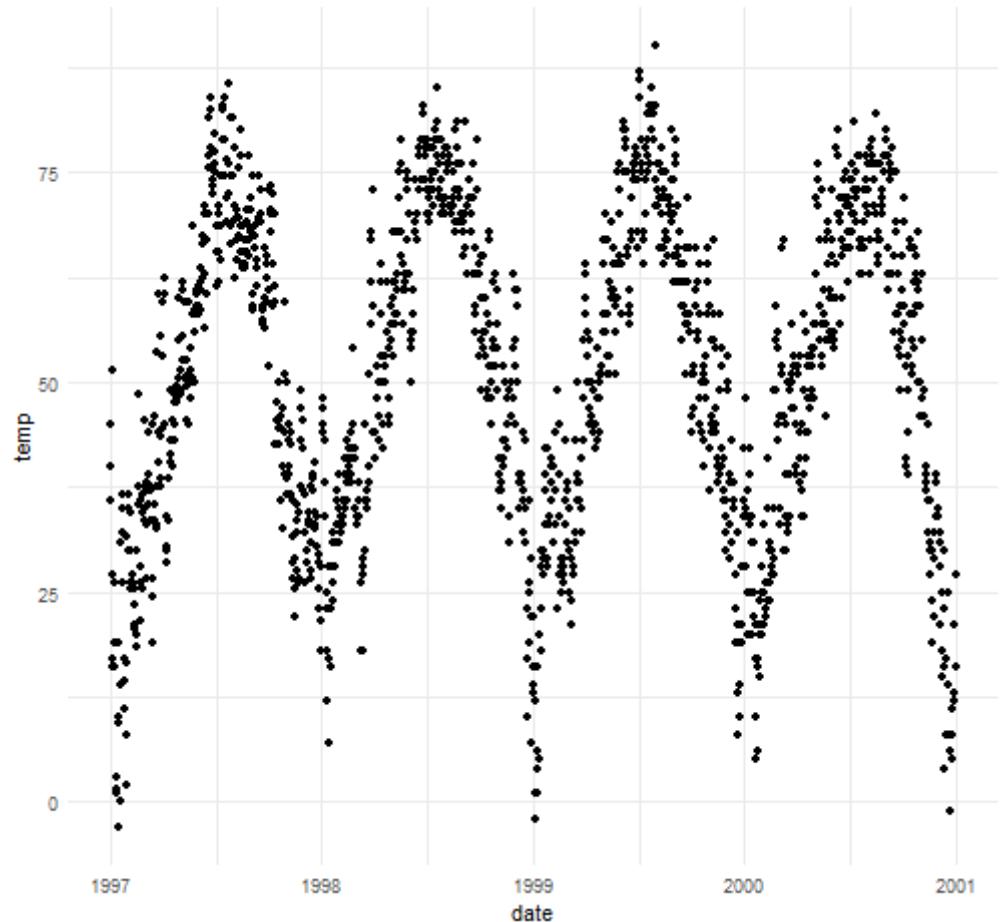
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  theme_gray()
```



7. Visual Themes: `theme_*`()

Use a built-in theme of `{ggplot2}`:

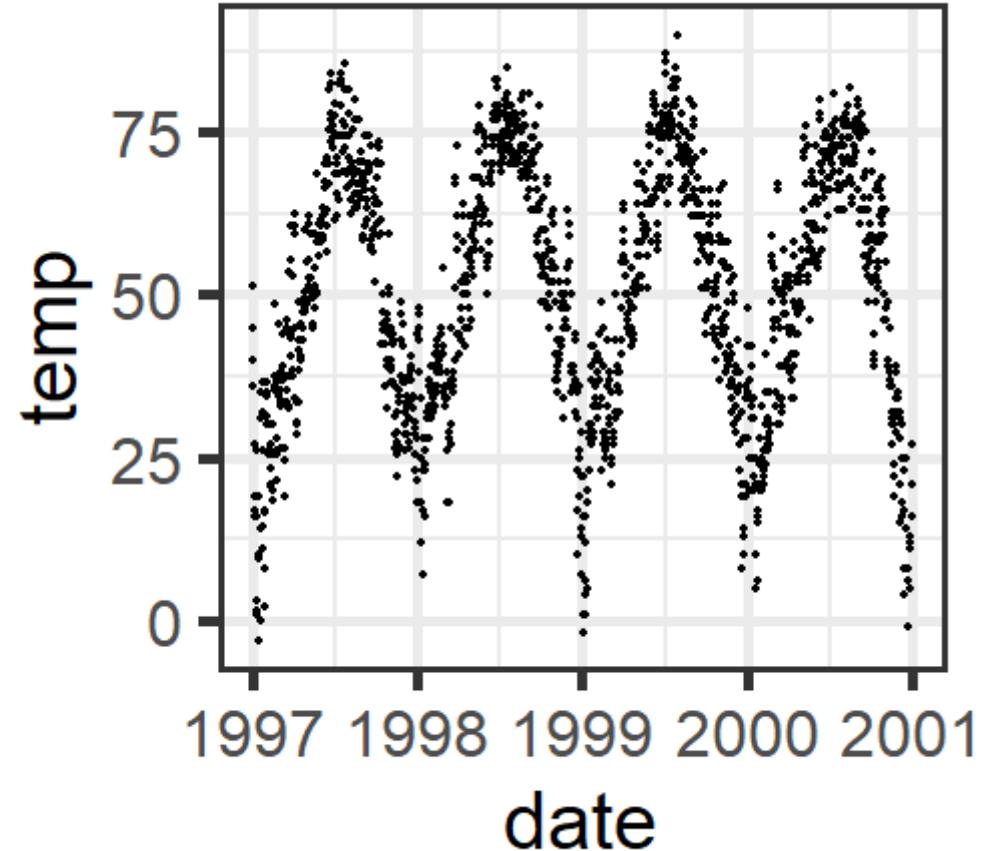
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  theme_minimal()
```



7. Visual Themes: `theme_*`()

Using the argument `base_size()` you can change the size of the text:

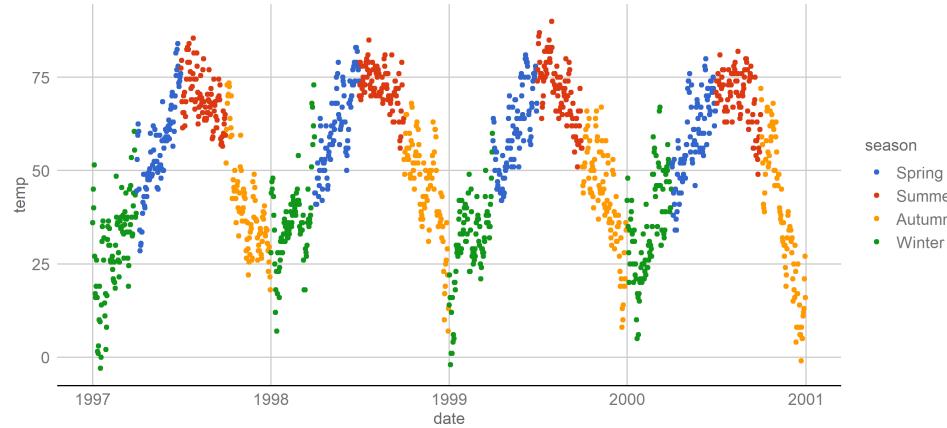
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  theme_bw(base_size = 40)
```



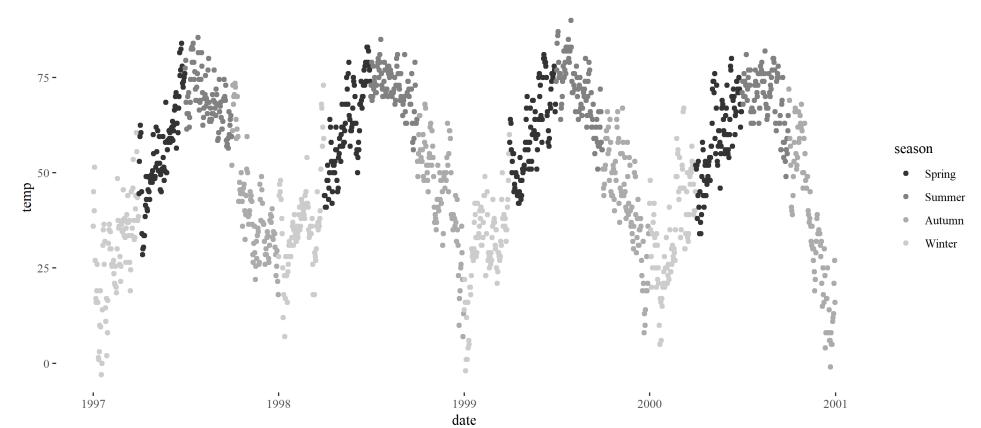
7. Visual Themes: `theme_*`()

There are also extension packages such as `{ggthemes}`, `{hrbrthemes}` and `{tvthemes}`:

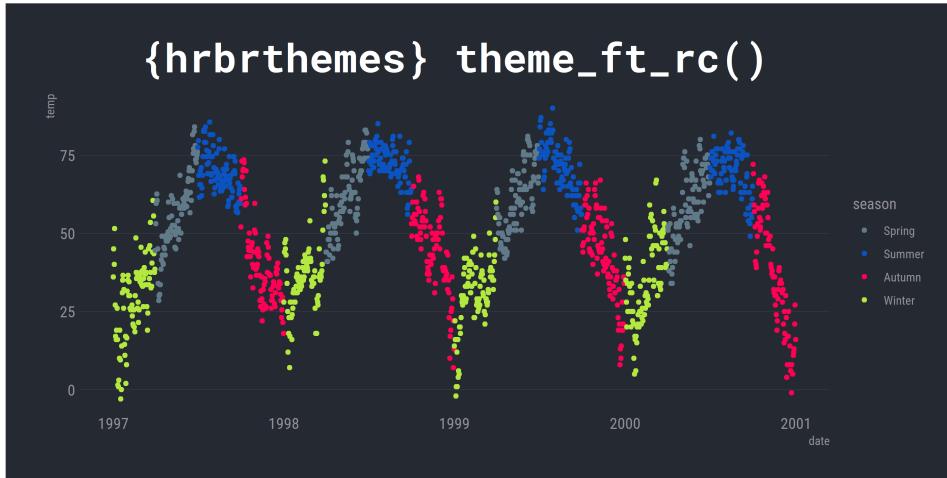
`{ggthemes}` `theme_gdocs()`



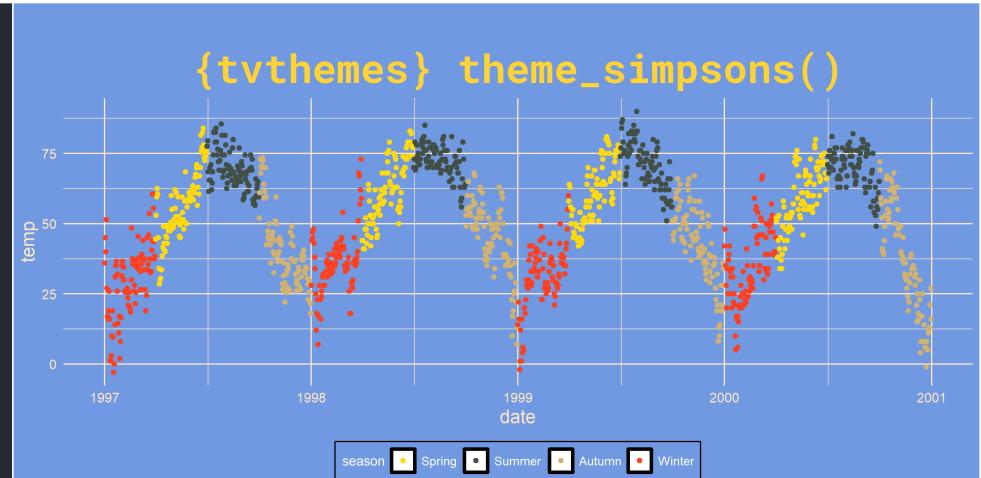
`{ggthemes}` `theme_tufte()`



`{hrbrthemes}` `theme_ft_rc()`



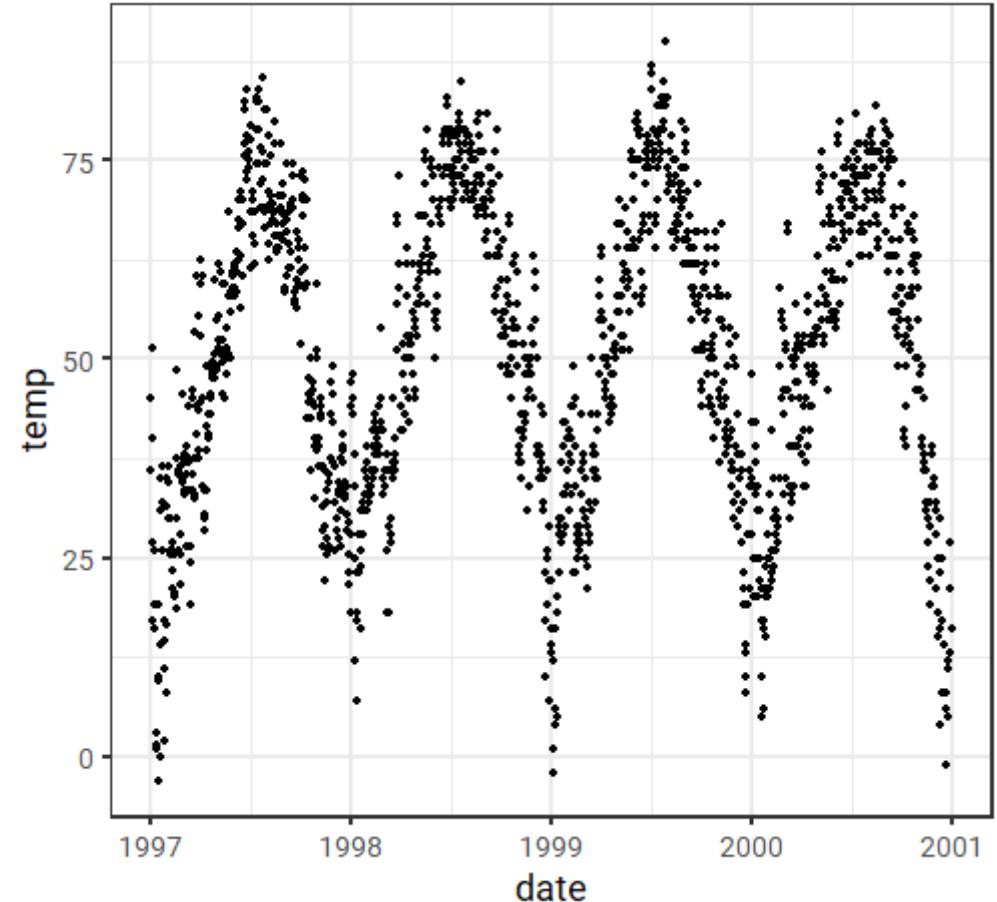
`{tvthemes}` `theme_simpsons()`



7. Visual Themes: `theme_set()` and `theme_update()`

`theme_set()` and `theme_update()` override settings completely or partly:

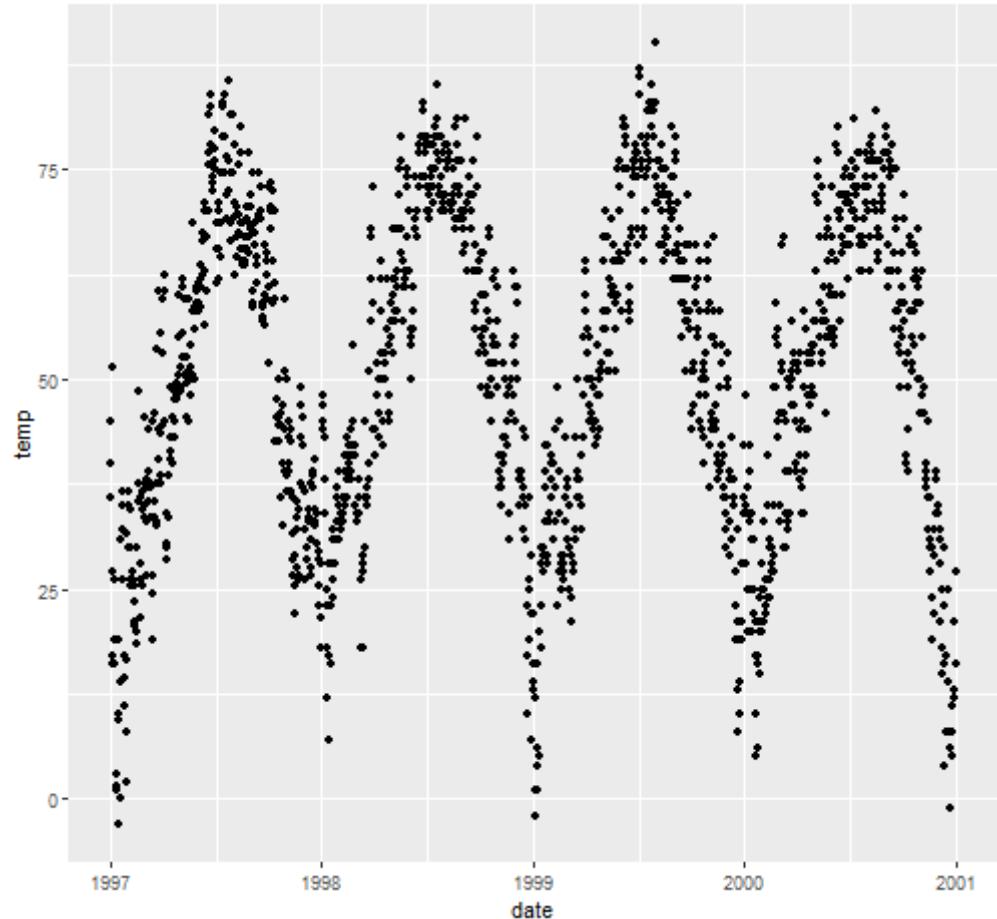
```
(g <- ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point())
```



7. Visual Themes: `theme_set()` and `theme_update()`

`theme_set()` and `theme_update()` override settings completely or partly:

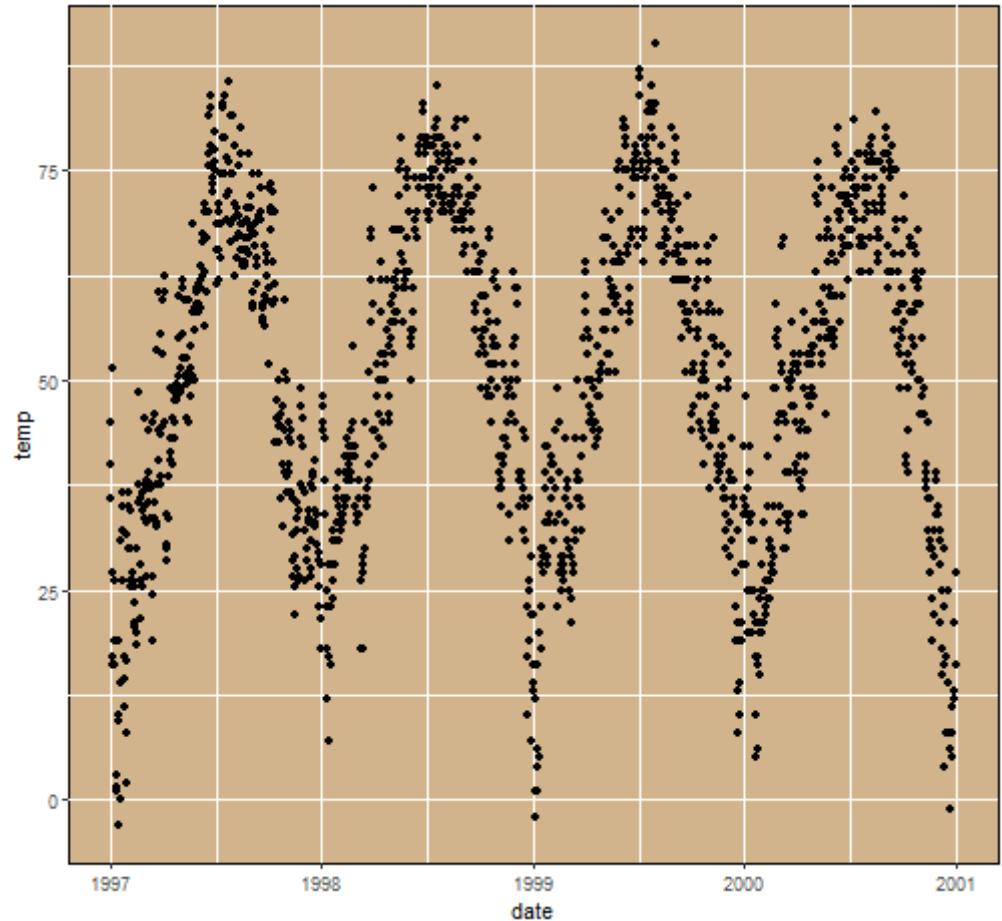
```
(g <- ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point())  
  
old <- theme_set(theme_grey())  
g
```



7. Visual Themes: `theme_set()` and `theme_update()`

`theme_set()` and `theme_update()` override settings completely or partly:

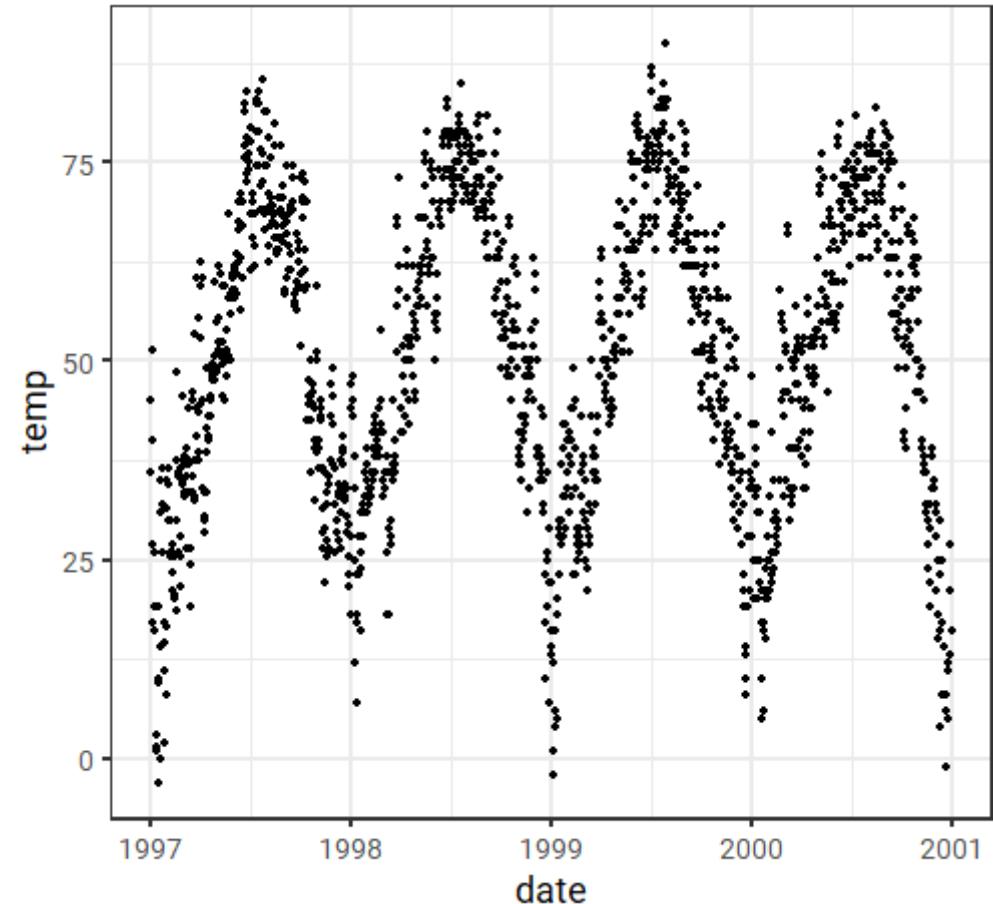
```
(g <- ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point())  
  
old <- theme_set(theme_grey())  
g  
  
theme_update(  
  panel.background = element_rect(  
    fill = "tan",  
    color = "black"  
)  
)  
g
```



7. Visual Themes: `theme_set()` and `theme_update()`

`theme_set()` and `theme_update()` override settings completely or partly:

```
(g <- ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point())  
  
old <- theme_set(theme_grey())  
g  
  
theme_update(  
  panel.background = element_rect(  
    fill = "tan",  
    color = "black"  
  )  
)  
g  
  
theme_set(old)  
g
```



Some more?

- **Free Online Books:**

- "ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis" by Hadley Wickham → ggplot2-book.org
- "R for Data Science" by Hadley Wickham → r4ds.had.co.nz
- "Data Visualization: A Practical Introduction" by Kieran Healy → socviz.co
- "Fundamentals of Data Visualization" by Claus Wilke → serialmentor.com/dataviz

- **Galleries:**

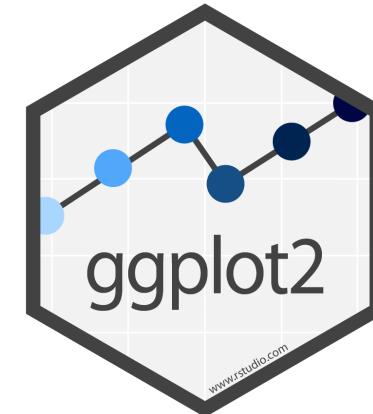
- R Graph Gallery → r-graph-gallery.com
- ggplot2 Extension Gallery → ggplot2-exts.org/gallery
- Color Palettes in R → github.com/EmilHvitfeldt/r-color-palettes
- #TidyTuesday Collection → tidytuesday.rocks

- **Get Help:**

- RStudio Community → community.rstudio.com
- R4DS Learning Community → rfor datasci.com
- #TidyTuesday Community → #TidyTuesday on Twitter

- **Useful packages:**

- `{ggtext}` — rich-text rendering → github.com/clauswilke/ggtext
- `{ggforce}` — several interesting add-on features → ggforce.data-imaginist.com
- `{ggridges}` — geoms for joy plots → github.com/clauswilke/ggridges
- `{ggrepel}` — prevent overlapping text labels → github.com/slowkow/ggrepel
- `{ggridge}` — create animations → ggridge.com
- `{ggplotly}` — create interactive plots → plot.ly/ggplot2
- `{ggraph}` — networks, graphs & trees → github.com/thomasp85/ggraph
- `{ggalt}` — alternative coords, geoms, stats & scales → github.com/hrbrmstr/ggalt
- `{ggpubr}` — publication-ready plot in one line → github.com/kassambara/ggpubr
- `{ggmaps}` — access to Google & Stamen maps → github.com/dkahle/ggmap
- `{ggthemes}` — additional themes, scales & geoms → github.com/jrnold/ggthemes
- `{hrbrthemes}` — typography-centric themes → github.com/hrbrmstr/hrbrthemes
- `{lemon}` — axis & legend add-ons → github.com/stefanedwards/lemon
- `{cowplot}` — plot arrangements, themes & annotations → wilkelab.org/cowplot
- `{patchwork}` — combine ggplots → github.com/thomasp85/patchwork
- `{showtext}` — use custom fonts → github.com/yixuan/showtext
- `{rayshader}` — hillshaded maps in 2D & 3D → github.com/tylermorganwall/rayshader



Ressources

You want even more?

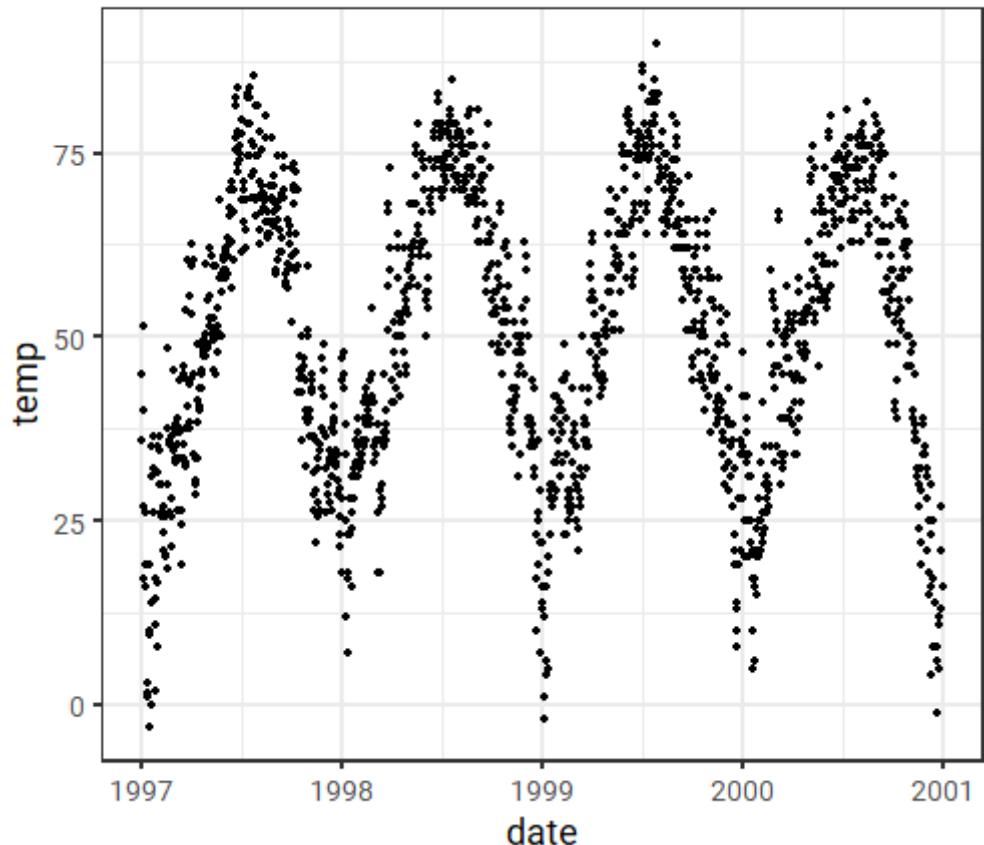
Working with Text

Working with Text: Title, Subtitle, Caption, and Tag

To quickly add a title, use **ggttitle()**:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  ggttitle("Temperatures in Chicago")
```

Temperatures in Chicago



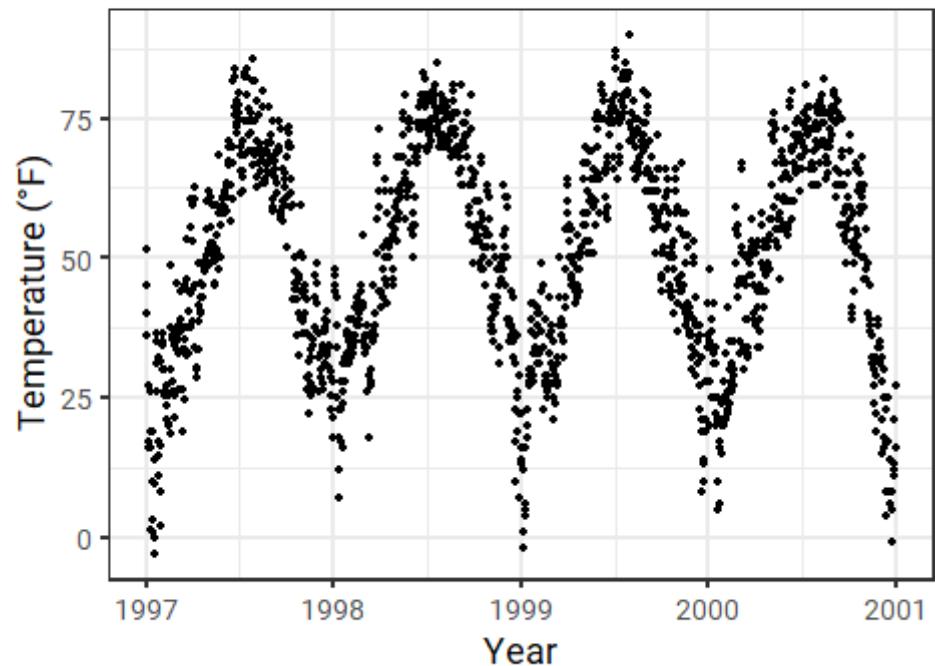
Working with Text: Title, Subtitle, Caption, and Tag

{ggplot2} has a built-in structure for title, subtitle, caption and tags via `labs()`:

```
(g <- ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  labs(  
    x = "Year",  
    y = "Temperature (°F)",  
    title = "Temperatures in Chicago",  
    subtitle = "Seasonal pattern of daily  
    caption = "Data: NMMAPS",  
    tag = "(a)"  
  ))
```

(a)

Temperatures in Chicago
Seasonal pattern of daily temperatures
from 1997 to 2001

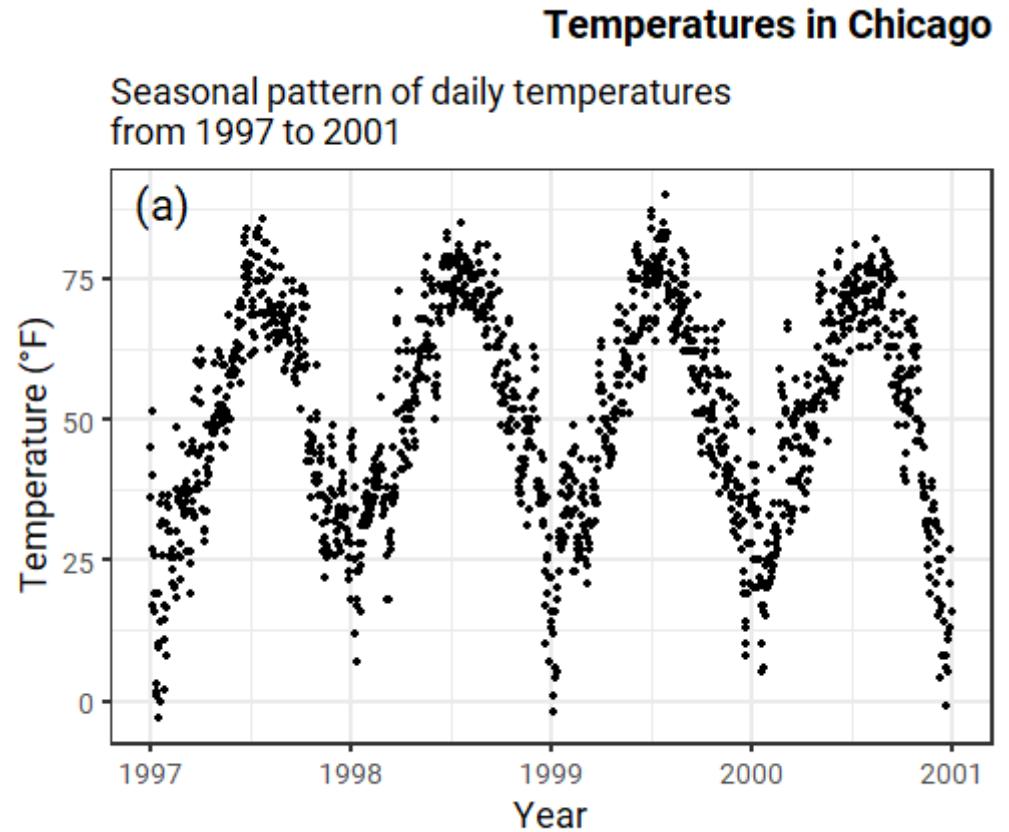


Data: NMMAPS

Working with Text: Title, Subtitle, Caption, and Tag

{ggplot2} has a built-in structure for title, subtitle, caption and tags:

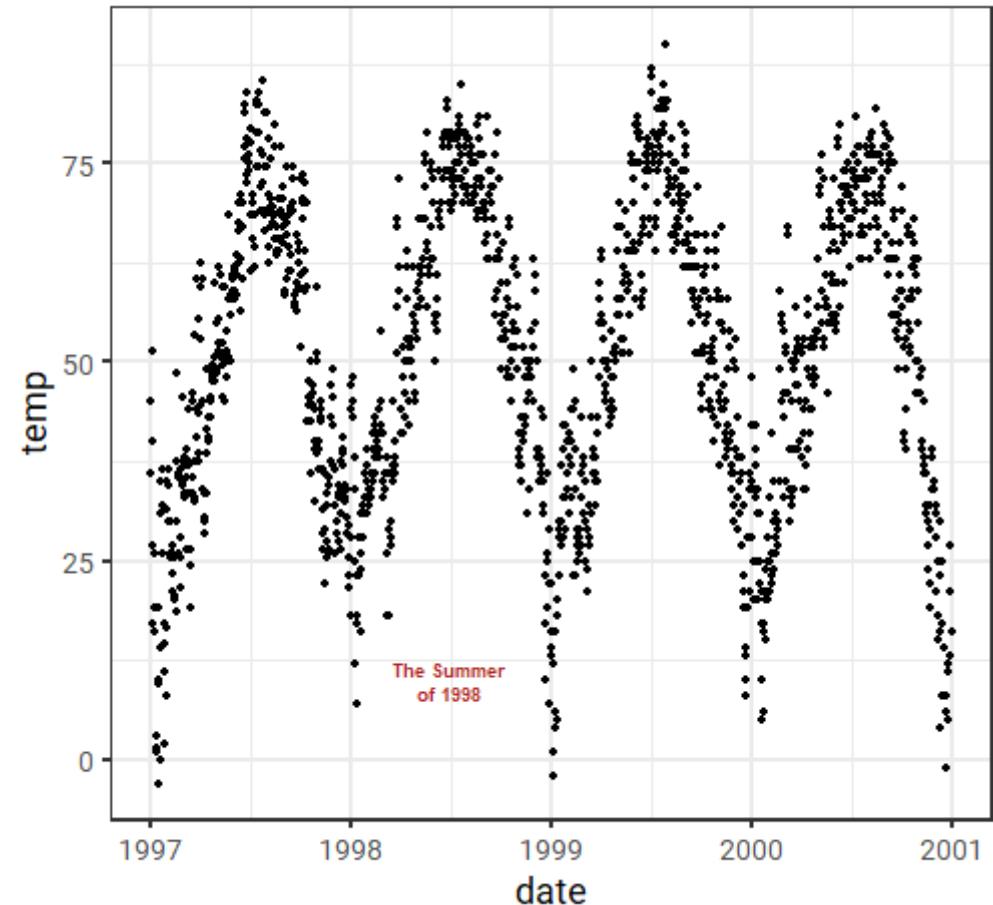
```
g +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(
      size = 20,
      face = "bold",
      hjust = 1,
      margin = margin(15, 0, 15, 0)
    ),
    plot.caption = element_text(
      face = "italic"
    ),
    plot.tag.position = c(0.15, 0.75)
  )
```



Working with Text: `annotate("text")`

`annotate()` allows to add text inside the plot area:

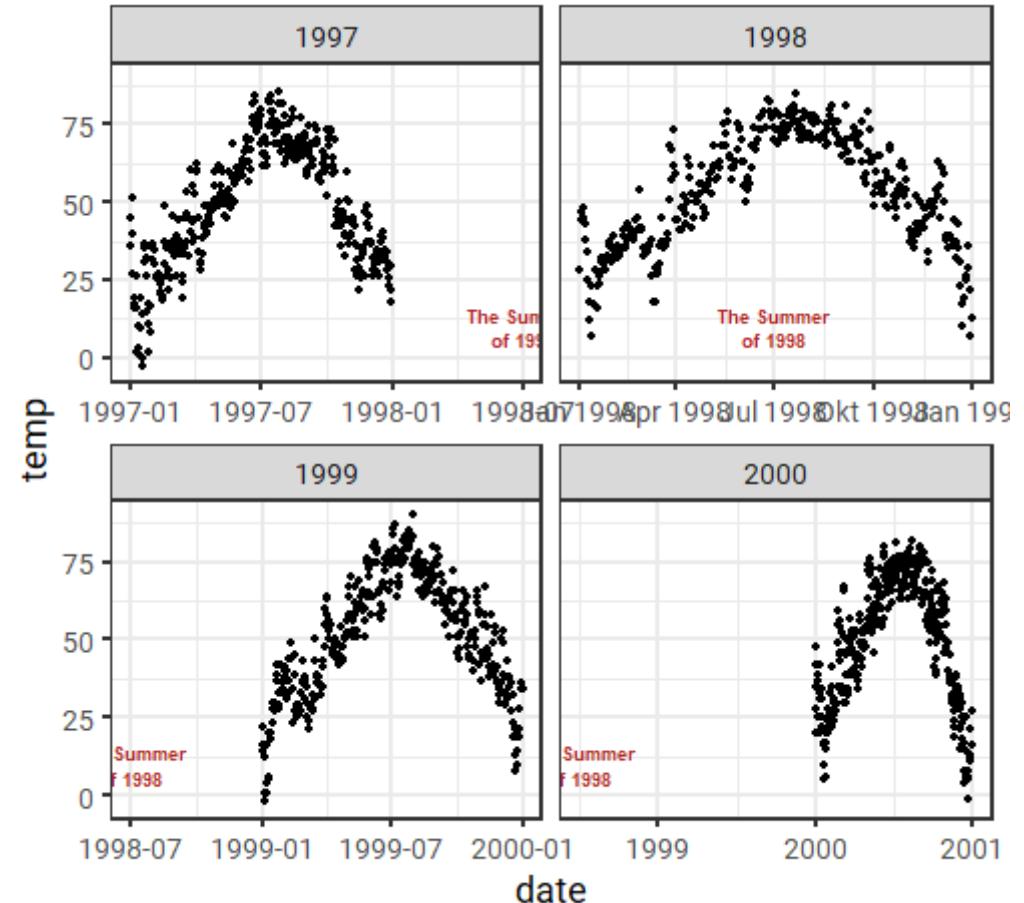
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  annotate(  
    "text",  
    x = as.Date("1998-07-01"),  
    y = 10,  
    label = "The Summer\nof 1998",  
    size = 3,  
    fontface = "bold",  
    color = "firebrick"  
)
```



Working with Text: `annotate("text")`

The `annotate()` function comes from ggplot2 and is designed to use a so-called **grob** as input:

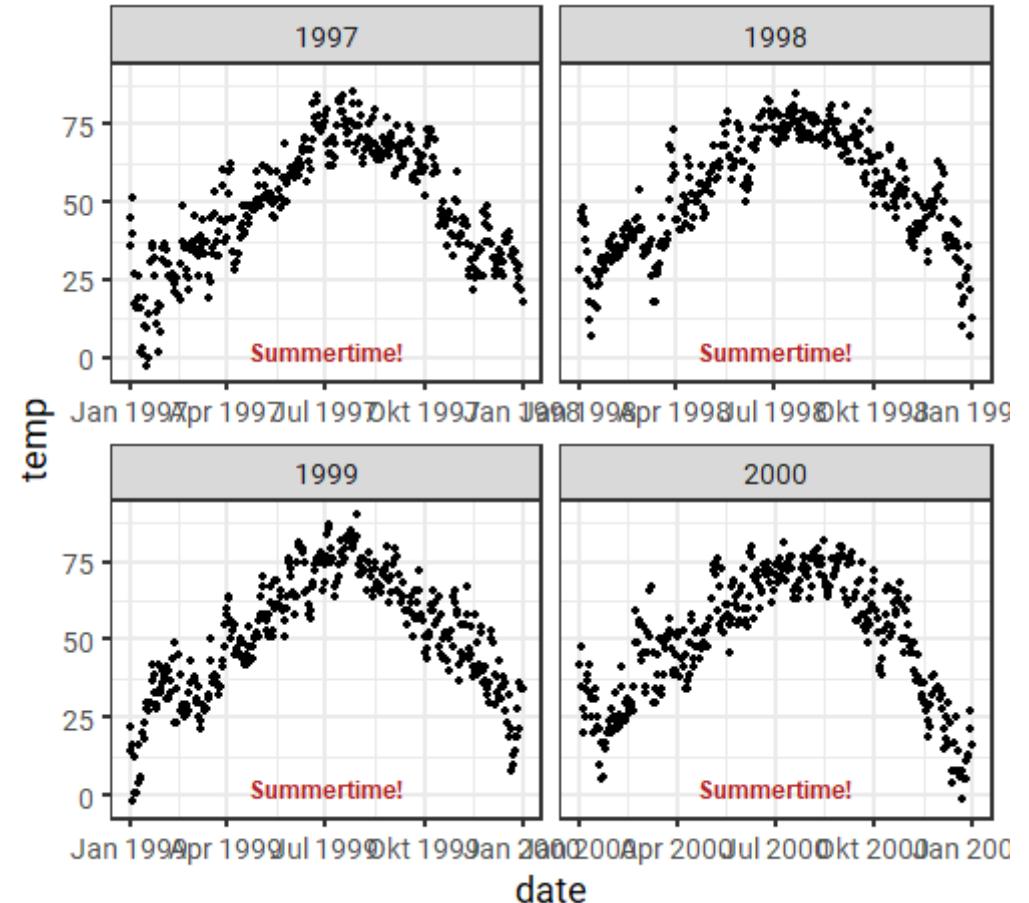
```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  annotate(  
    "text",  
    x = as.Date("1998-07-01"),  
    y = 10,  
    label = "The Summer\nof 1998",  
    size = 3,  
    fontface = "bold",  
    color = "firebrick"  
  ) +  
  facet_wrap(~year, scales = "free_x")
```



Working with Text: `annotation_custom(grob)`

`annotation_custom()` allows to add text by relative positions which solves the problem:

```
text <- grid::grobTree(  
  grid::textGrob(  
    "Summertime!",  
    x = 0.5, y = 0.1, hjust = 0.5,  
    gp = grid::gpar(  
      fontsize = 12,  
      fontface = "bold",  
      col = "firebrick"  
    )  
  )  
  
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  annotation_custom(text) +  
  facet_wrap(~ year, scales = "free_x")
```

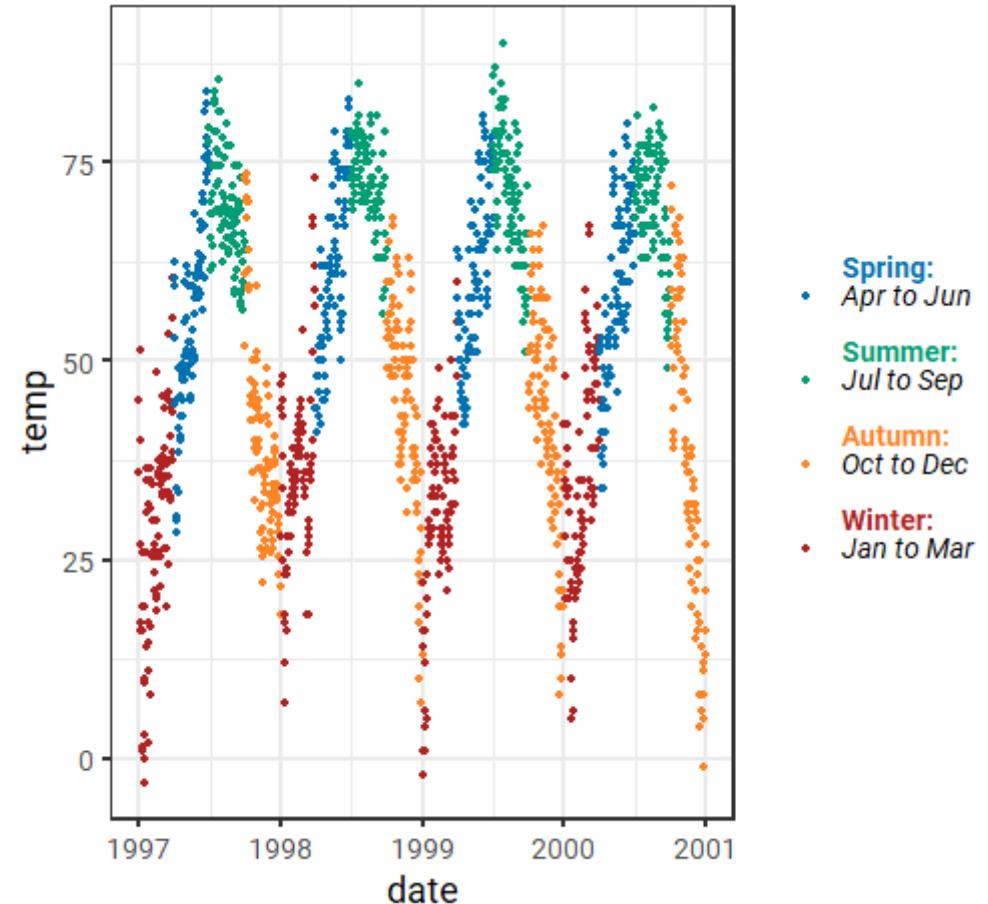


Working with Text: `element_markdown()` via `{ggtext}`

With the new `{ggtext}` package, it is possible to use Markdown and basic HTML within strings:

```
library(ggtext)

ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = season)) +
  scale_color_manual(
    name = NULL,
    values = c("#0072B2", "#009E73", "#FF8A20"),
    labels = c(
      "<b style='color:#0072B2'>Spring:<br>",
      "<b style='color:#009E73'>Summer:</b>",
      "<b style='color:#FF8423'>Autumn:</b>",
      "<b style='color:#B22222'>Winter:</b>"
    )
  ) +
  theme(legend.text = element_markdown())
```



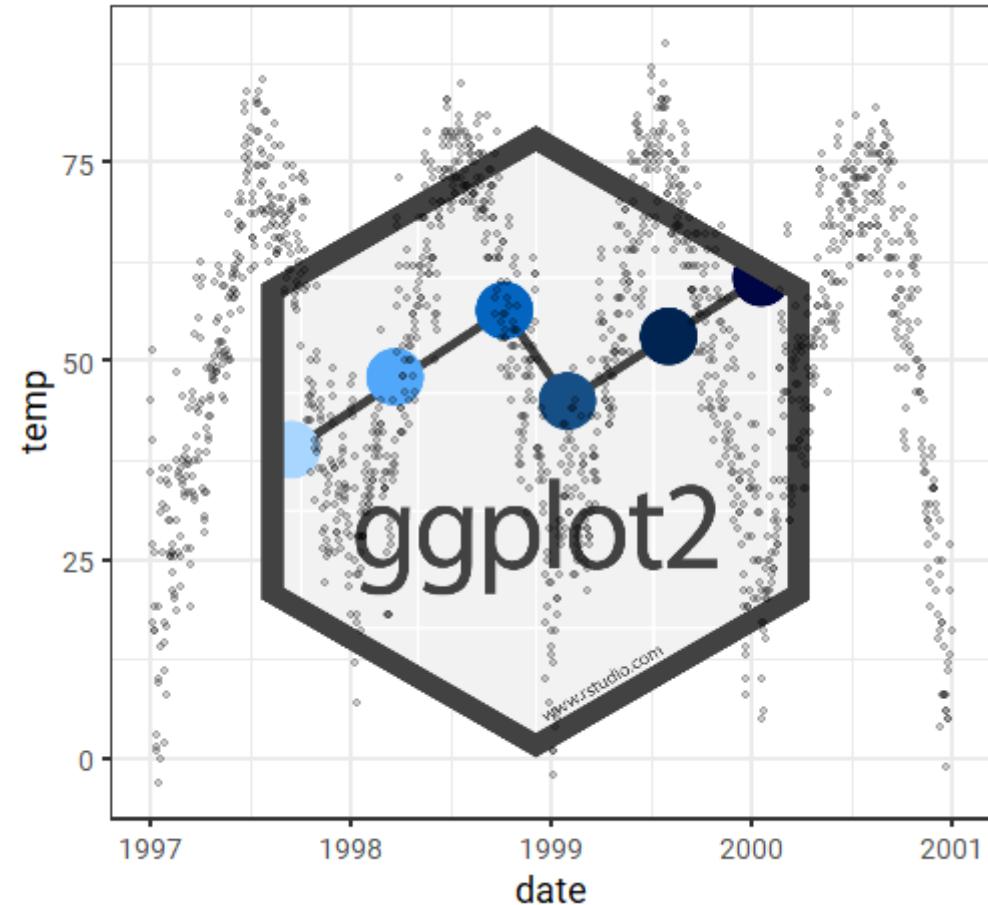
Working with Images

Working with Images: `annotation_custom(grob)`

The `annotation_custom()` function comes with ggplot2 and is designed to use a so-called **grob** as input:

```
img <- png:::readPNG("./img/logo.png")
logo <- grid:::rasterGrob(img, interpolate

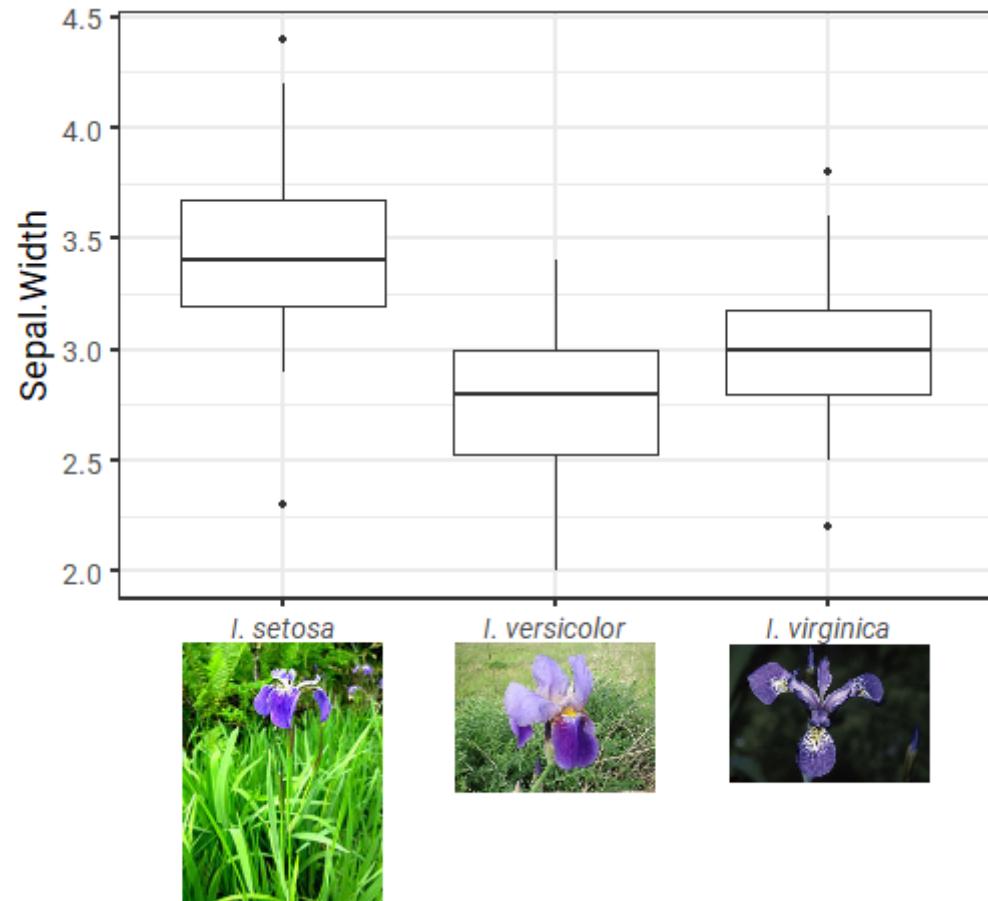
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +
  annotation_custom(
    logo,
    xmin = as.Date("1997-06-01"),
    xmax = as.Date("2000-06-01"),
    ymin = 0,
    ymax = 80
  ) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.2)
```



Working with Images: `element_markdown()` via `{ggtext}`

It also has basic support for the `html` tag:

```
ggplot(iris, aes(Species, Sepal.Width)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  scale_x_discrete(  
    name = NULL,  
    labels = c(  
      setosa = "*I. setosa*<br><img src='h  
      virginica = "*I. virginica*<br><img  
      versicolor = "*I. versicolor*<br><im  
    )  
  ) +  
  theme(axis.text.x = element_markdown())
```

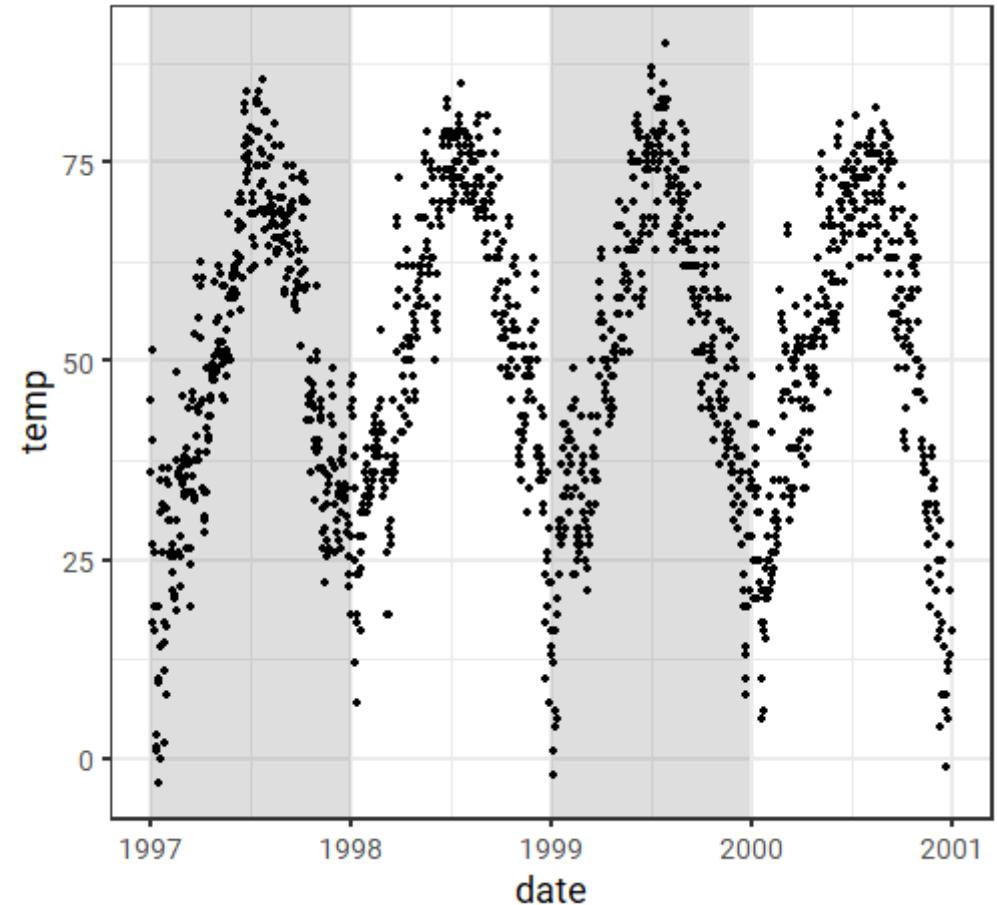


Working with Geometric Forms

Working with Geometric Forms: `annotate("rect")`

Let's add some background indicating the years:

```
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  annotate(  
    "rect",  
    xmin = as.Date("1997-01-01"),  
    xmax = as.Date("1997-12-31"),  
    ymin = -Inf, ymax = Inf,  
    color = NA, alpha = 0.2  
  ) +  
  annotate(  
    "rect",  
    xmin = as.Date("1999-01-01"),  
    xmax = as.Date("1999-12-31"),  
    ymin = -Inf, ymax = Inf,  
    color = NA, alpha = 0.2  
  ) +  
  geom_point()
```

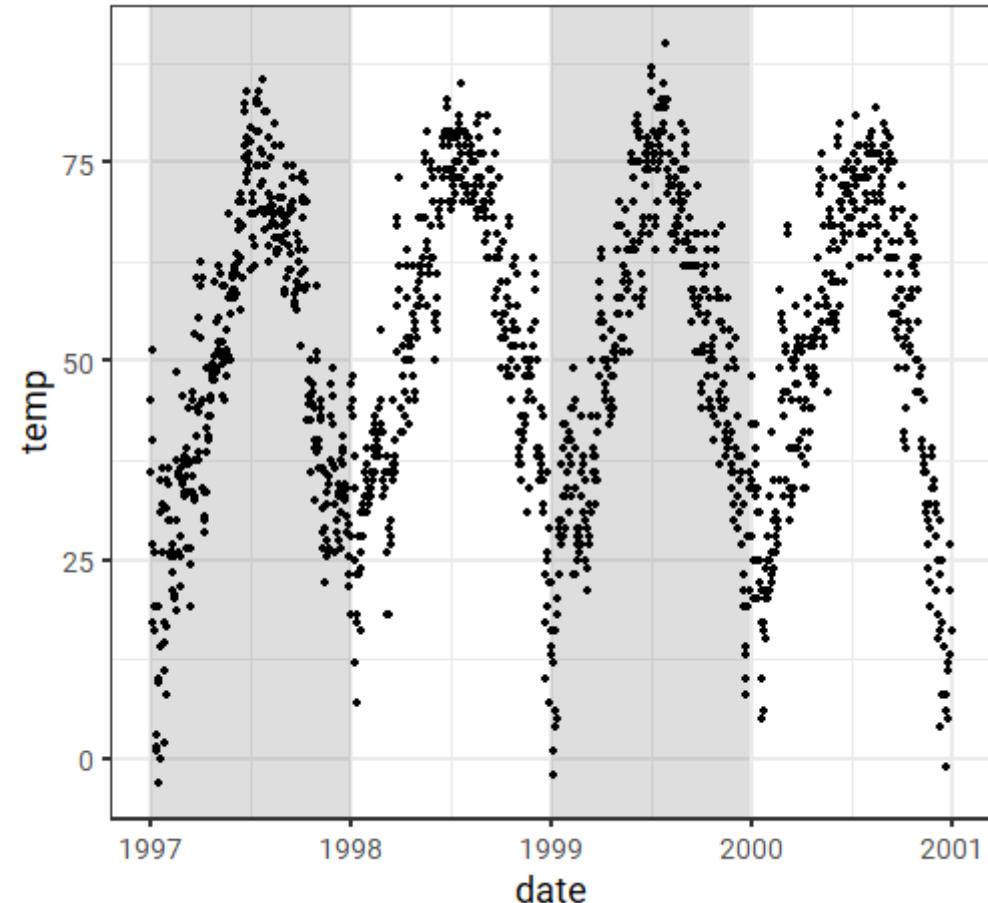


Working with Geometric Forms: `annotate("rect")` or `geom_rect()`?

If you plot many elements, use `geom_rect()`:

```
rect <- tibble(  
  xmin = as.Date(c("1997-01-01",  
                  "1999-01-01")),  
  xmax = as.Date(c("1997-12-31",  
                  "1999-12-31")),  
  ymin = rep(-Inf, 2),  
  ymax = rep(Inf, 2)  
)
```

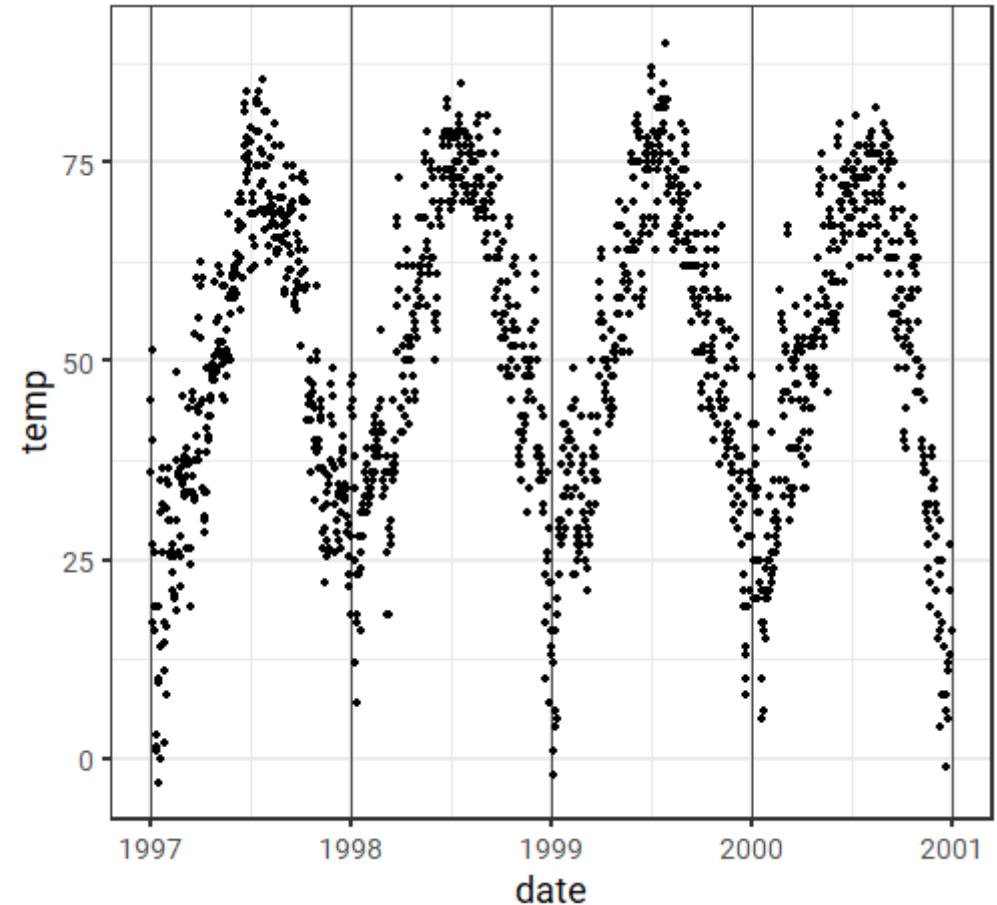
```
ggplot(chic) +  
  geom_rect(  
    data = rect,  
    aes(xmin = xmin, xmax = xmax,  
        ymin = ymin, ymax = ymax),  
    color = NA,  
    alpha = 0.2  
  ) +  
  geom_point(aes(date, temp))
```



Working with Geometric Forms: `geom_vline()`

We could also indicate new years by a vertical line:

```
lines <- tibble(  
  xintercept = seq(  
    as.Date("1997-01-01"),  
    as.Date("2001-01-01"),  
    length.out = 5  
)  
  
ggplot(chic, aes(date, temp)) +  
  geom_vline(  
    data = lines,  
    aes(xintercept = xintercept),  
    color = "grey30") +  
  geom_point()
```



There are also `geom_abline()` and `geom_hline()`.