

Class 5: Data Visualization with ggplot

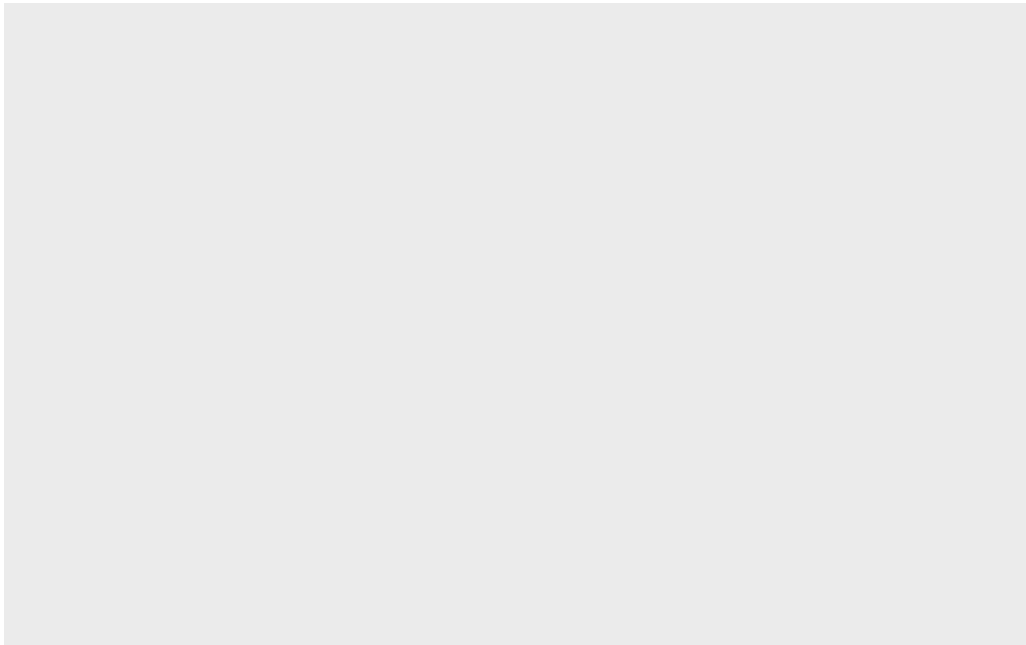
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Using GGplot2

To use ggplot2 we need to first install it, to do this we will use the function `install.packages()`

Before we use it, we need to load the package with `library(ggplot2)`, but if we just try using ggplot we see an empty frame because we haven't told it the other 2 things it needs...

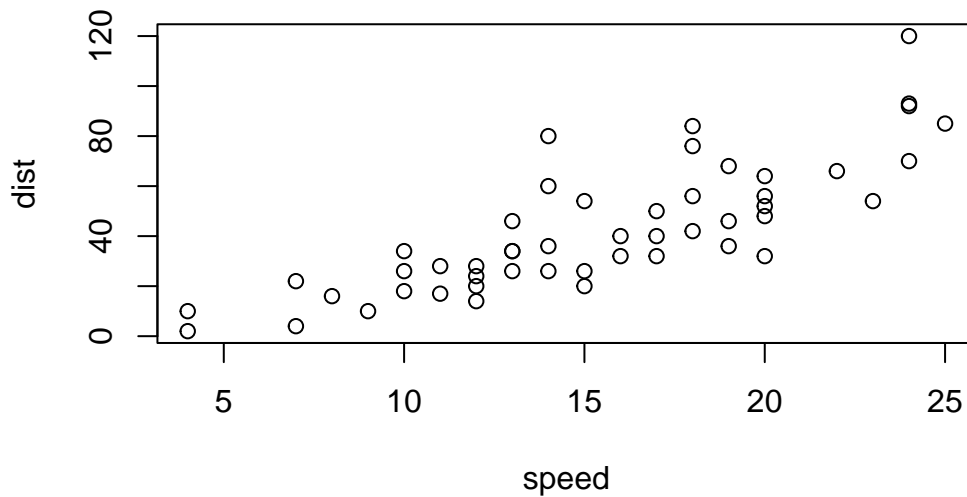
```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(cars)
```



```
head(cars)
```

	speed	dist
1	4	2
2	4	10
3	7	4
4	7	22
5	8	16
6	9	10

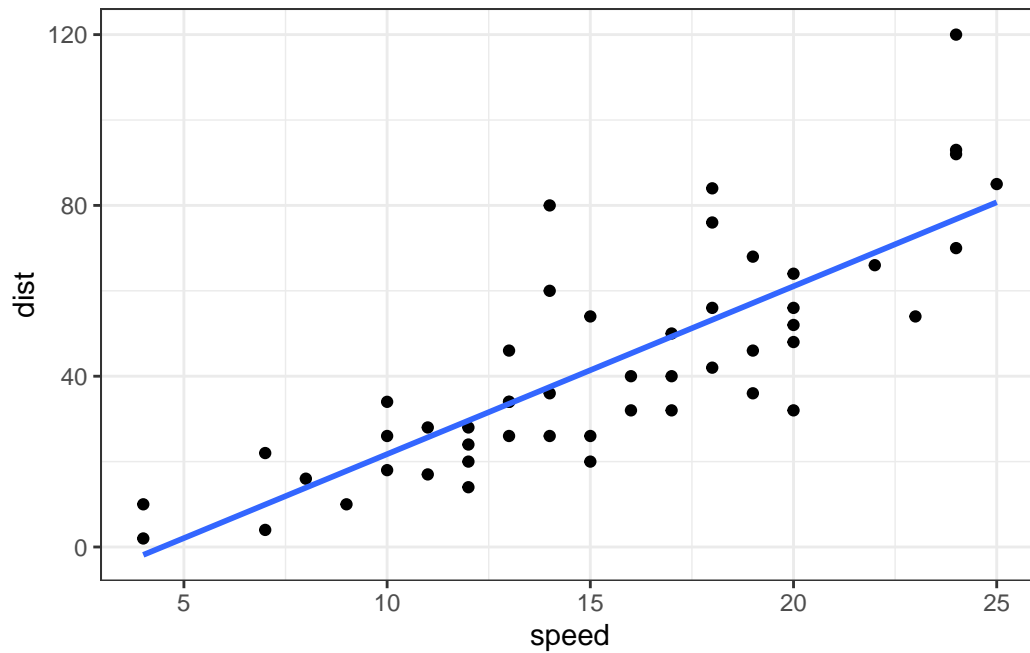
```
plot(cars)
```



To use ggplot i need at least 3 things: - data (always in a data.frame) - aesthetics (aes() values
- how the data maps to the plot) -geometries

```
ggplot(cars) +
  aes(x=speed, y=dist) +
  geom_point()+
  geom_smooth(method="lm", se=FALSE) +
  theme_bw()
```

`geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'



```
#or
#ggplot(cars, aes(x=speed, y=dist), geom_point)
#but this way is harder to troubleshoot so stick with the first way
```

Here I am inspecting the data for the number of rows and columns, and to get an overview of the genes

```
url <- "https://bioboot.github.io/bimm143_S20/class-material/up_down_expression.txt"
genes <- read.delim(url)
#head(genes)
#tail(genes)
nrow(genes)
```

```
[1] 5196
```

```
ncol(genes)
```

```
[1] 4
```

```
colnames(genes)
```

```
[1] "Gene"          "Condition1" "Condition2" "State"
```

```
table(genes[, "State"])
```

down	unchanging	up
72	4997	127

```
round( table(genes$State)/nrow(genes) * 100, 2 )
```

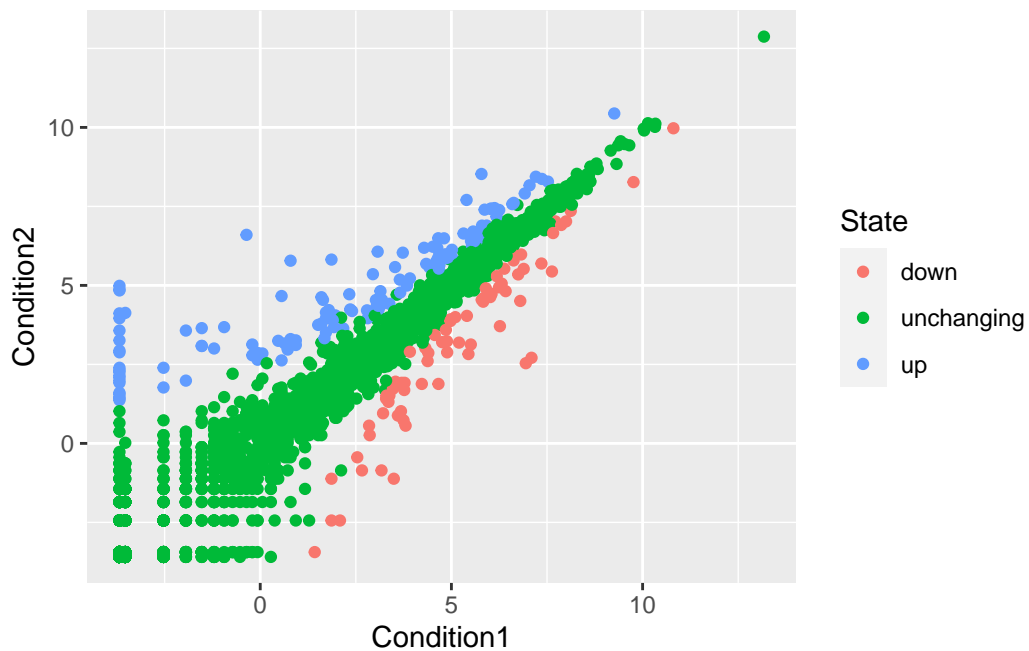
down	unchanging	up
1.39	96.17	2.44

There are 127 upregulated genes

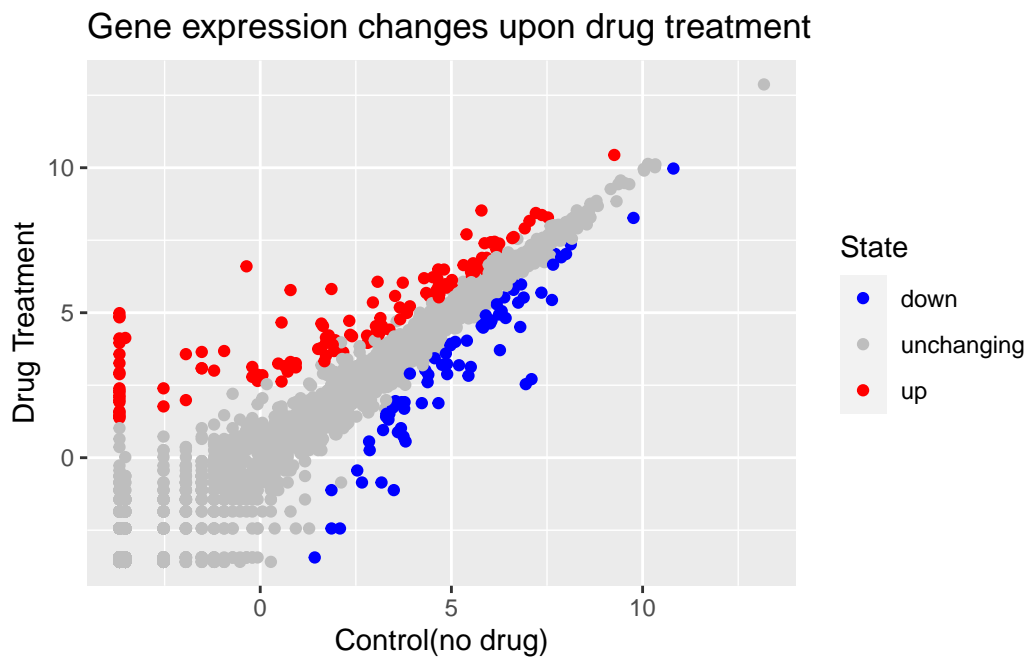
here i am plotting genes with ggplot

```
ggplot(genes)+  
  aes(x=Condition1, y=Condition2)+  
  geom_point()
```

```
p <-ggplot(genes)+  
  aes(x=Condition1, y=Condition2, col=State)+  
  geom_point()  
p
```



```
p +scale_colour_manual( values=c("blue","gray","red") ) +
  labs(title = "Gene expression changes upon drug treatment", x ='Control(no drug)', y='Drug Treatment')
```



##Going Further

This portion of code reads data from the url and saves it into gapminder, which it then filters it to keep only the data from 2007

```
url <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jennybc/gapminder/master/inst/extdata/gapminder.  
gapminder <- read.delim(url)  
library(dplyr)
```

Attaching package: 'dplyr'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

filter, lag

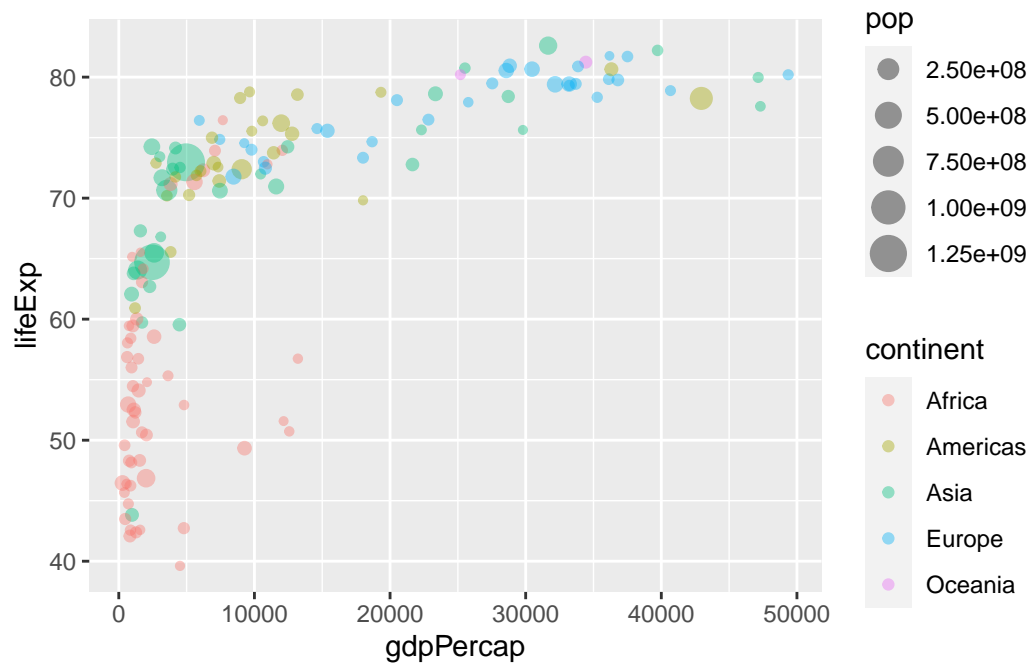
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

```
gapminder_2007 <- gapminder %>% filter(year==2007)
```

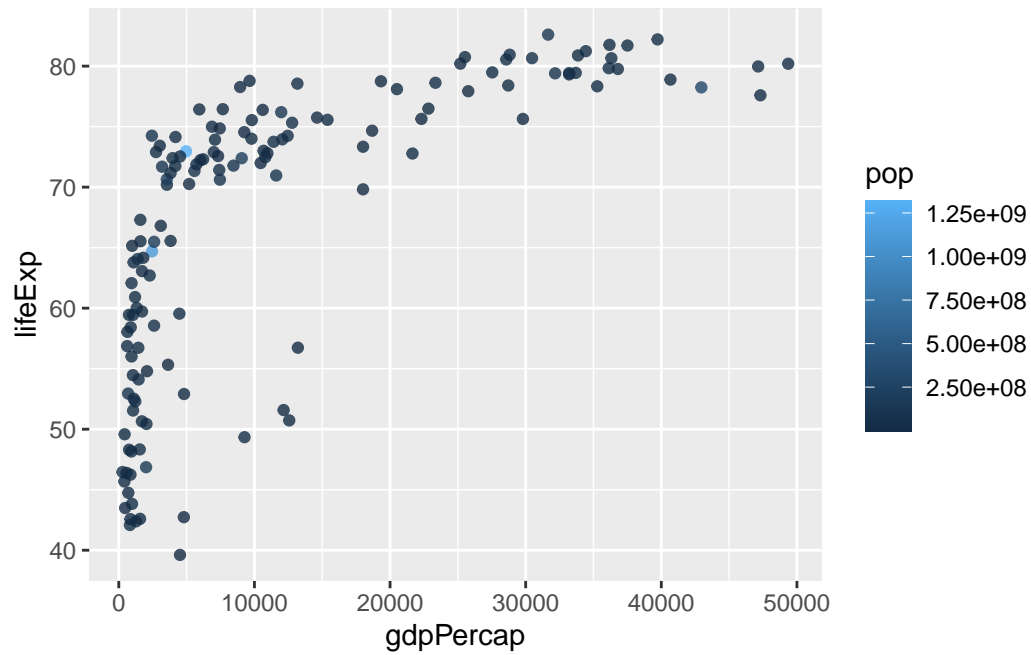
Plotting gapminder 2007:

```
ggplot(gapminder_2007) +  
  aes(x=gdpPercap, y=lifeExp, color=continent, size=pop)+  
  geom_point(alpha=0.4)
```



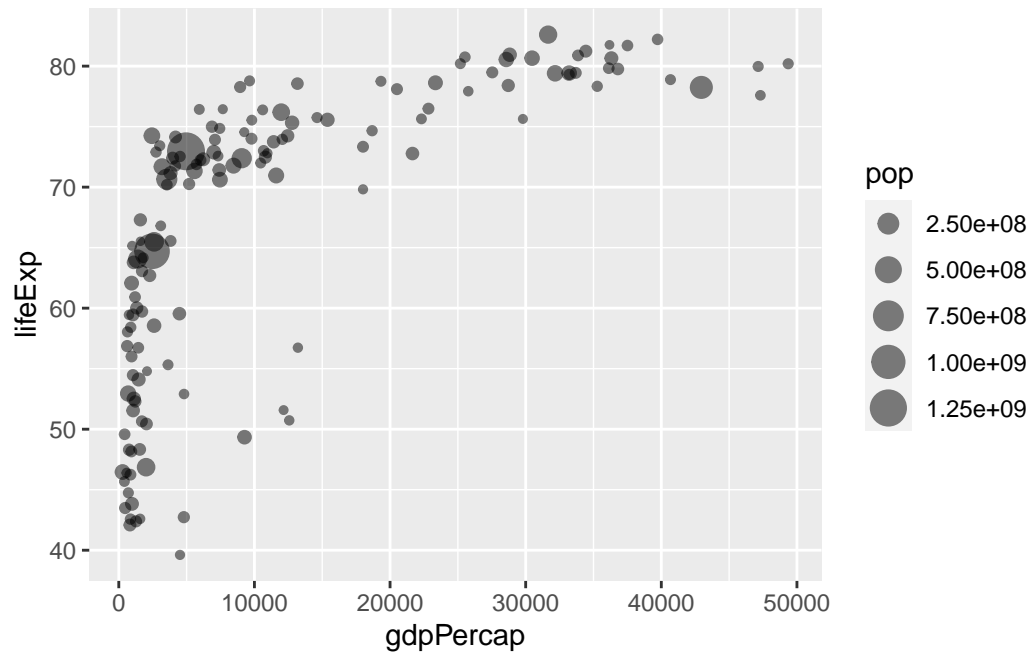
If we change the color from categorical data to continuous it changes the label from the distinct continents to a color scheme according to size

```
ggplot(gapminder_2007) +
  aes(x = gdpPercap, y = lifeExp, color = pop) +
  geom_point(alpha=0.8)
```



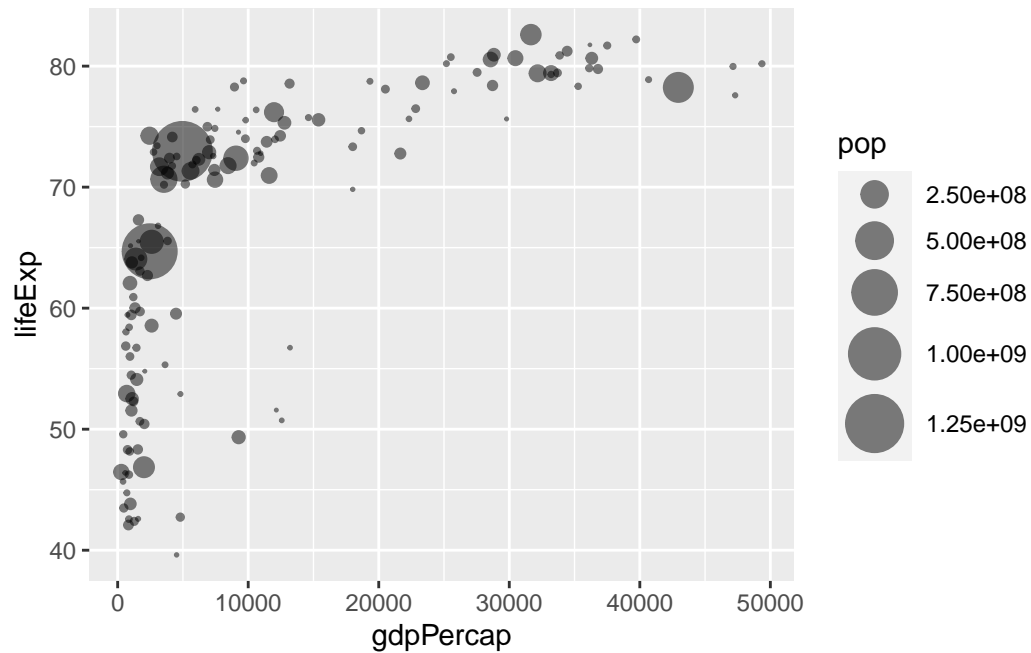
The plot below shows that the size R makes are binned as opposed to scaling to each other

```
ggplot(gapminder_2007) +  
  aes(x = gdpPercap, y = lifeExp, size = pop) +  
  geom_point(alpha=0.5)
```

We can change it to scale by using `scale_size_area()`:

```
ggplot(gapminder_2007) +  
  geom_point(aes(x = gdpPercap, y = lifeExp,  
                 size = pop), alpha=0.5) +  
  scale_size_area(max_size = 10)
```

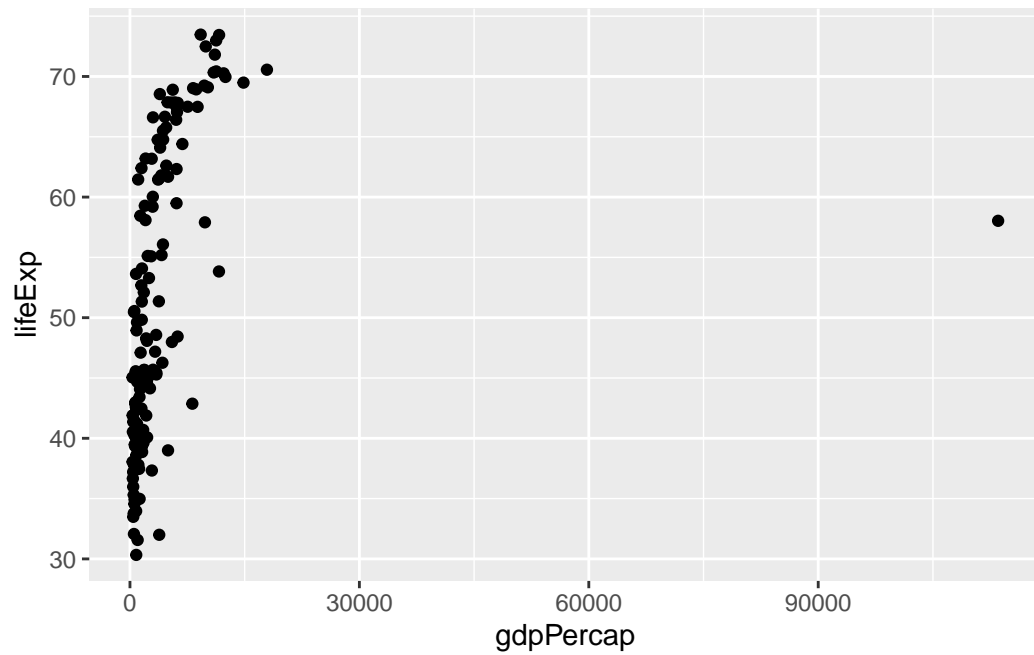


#Plotting for year 1957 First i'll make a new gapminder_1957:

```
gapminder_1957 <- gapminder %>% filter(year==1957)
```

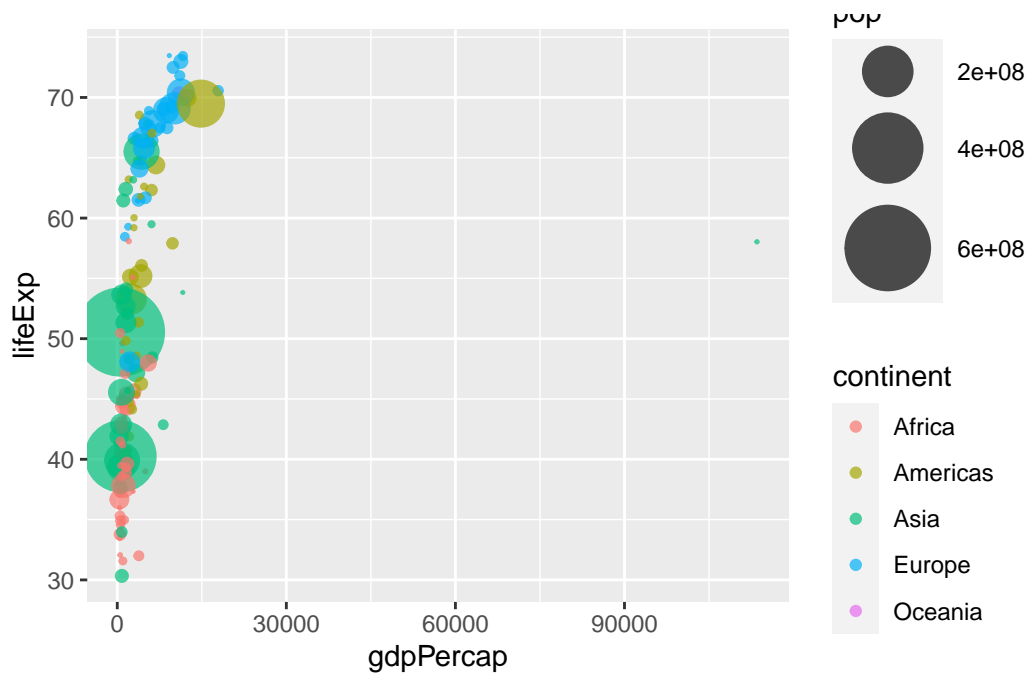
Now to plot:

```
ggplot(gapminder_1957)+  
  aes(x=gdpPercap, y=lifeExp)+  
  geom_point()
```



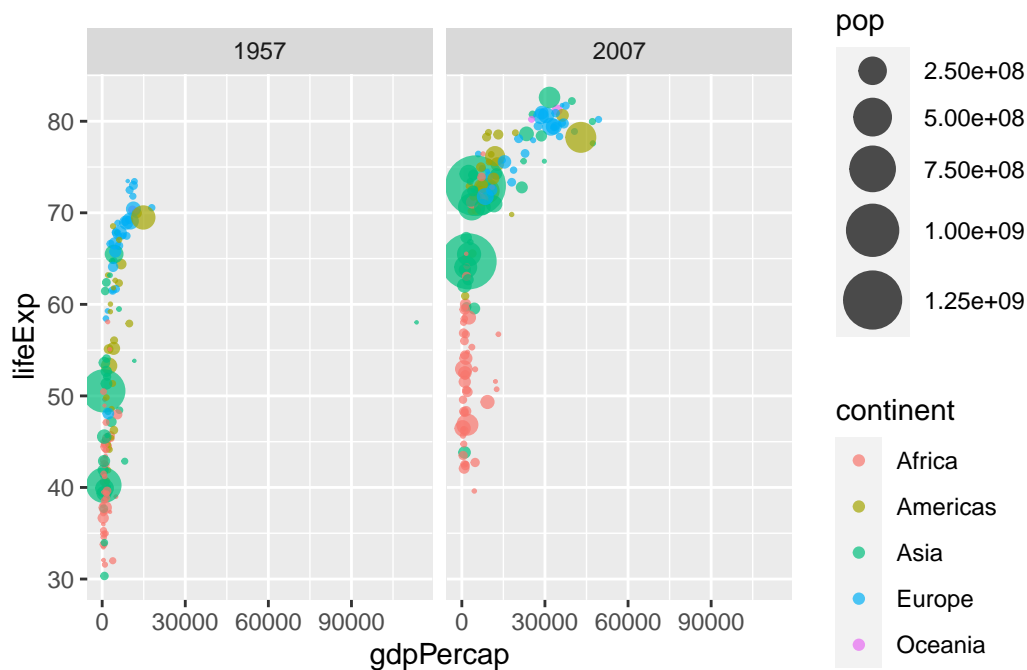
Now to add the continent (by color) and size by population size:

```
ggplot(gapminder_1957)+  
  aes(x=gdpPerCap, y=lifeExp, color=continent, size=pop)+  
  geom_point(alpha=0.7)+  
  scale_size_area(max_size = 15)
```



To plot both years side-by-side i have to get both their data into the same gapminder and then can just add them both to ggplot

```
gapminder_both <- gapminder %>% filter(year==1957 | year==2007)
ggplot(gapminder_both)+
  aes(x=gdpPercap, y=lifeExp, color=continent, size=pop)+
  geom_point(alpha=0.7)+
  scale_size_area(max_size = 10)+
  facet_wrap(~year)
```



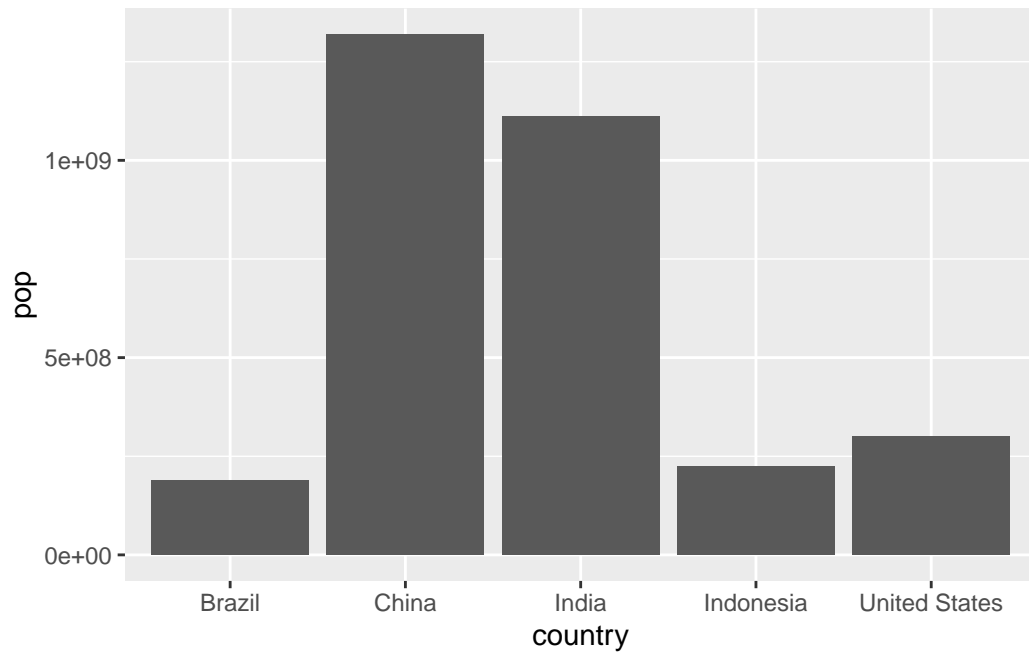
##Section 8: Bar charts First i will load the population size for the top 5:

```
gapminder_top5 <- gapminder %>%
  filter(year==2007) %>%
  arrange(desc(pop)) %>%
  top_n(5, pop)
```

```
gapminder_top5
```

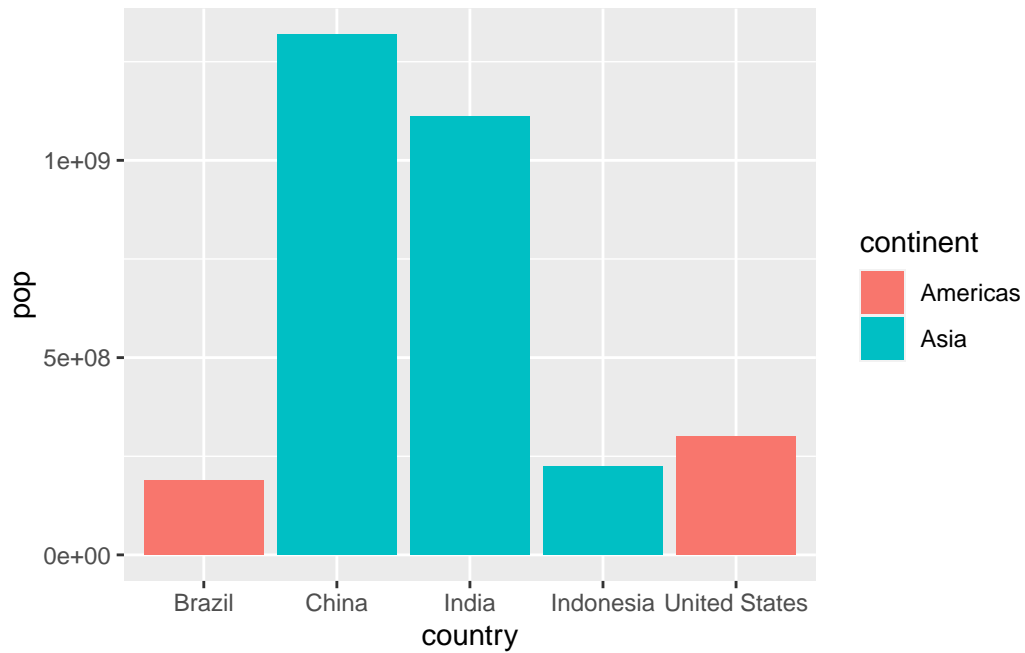
	country	continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
1	China	Asia	2007	72.961	1318683096	4959.115
2	India	Asia	2007	64.698	1110396331	2452.210
3	United States	Americas	2007	78.242	301139947	42951.653
4	Indonesia	Asia	2007	70.650	223547000	3540.652
5	Brazil	Americas	2007	72.390	190010647	9065.801

```
ggplot(gapminder_top5) +
  geom_col(aes(x = country, y = pop))
```



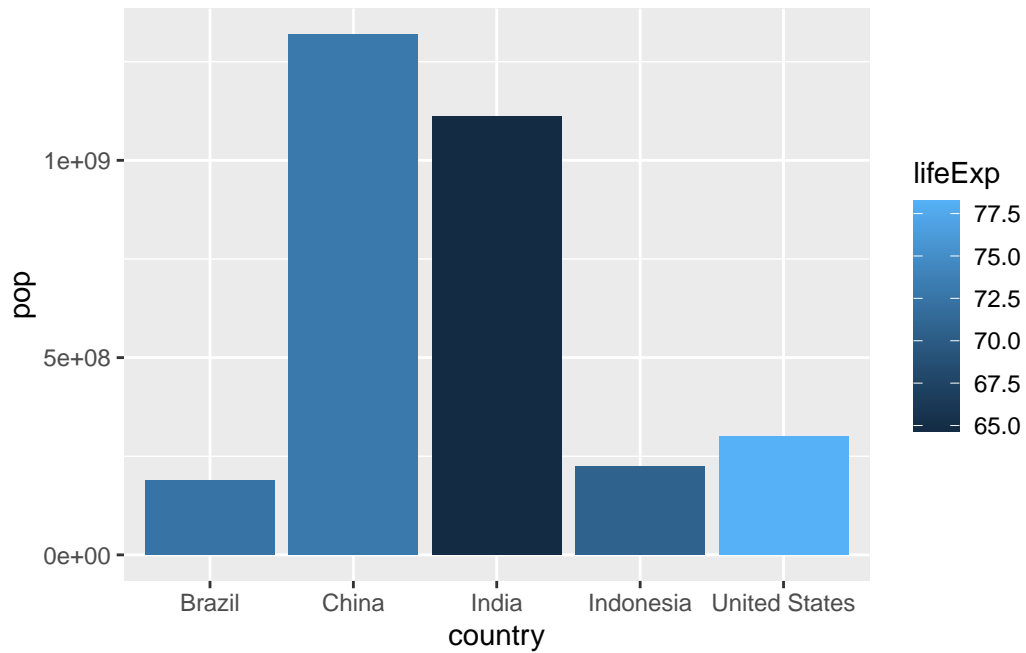
Now to plot their life expectancy:

```
ggplot(gapminder_top5) +  
  aes(x = country, y = pop, fill=continent)+  
  geom_col()
```



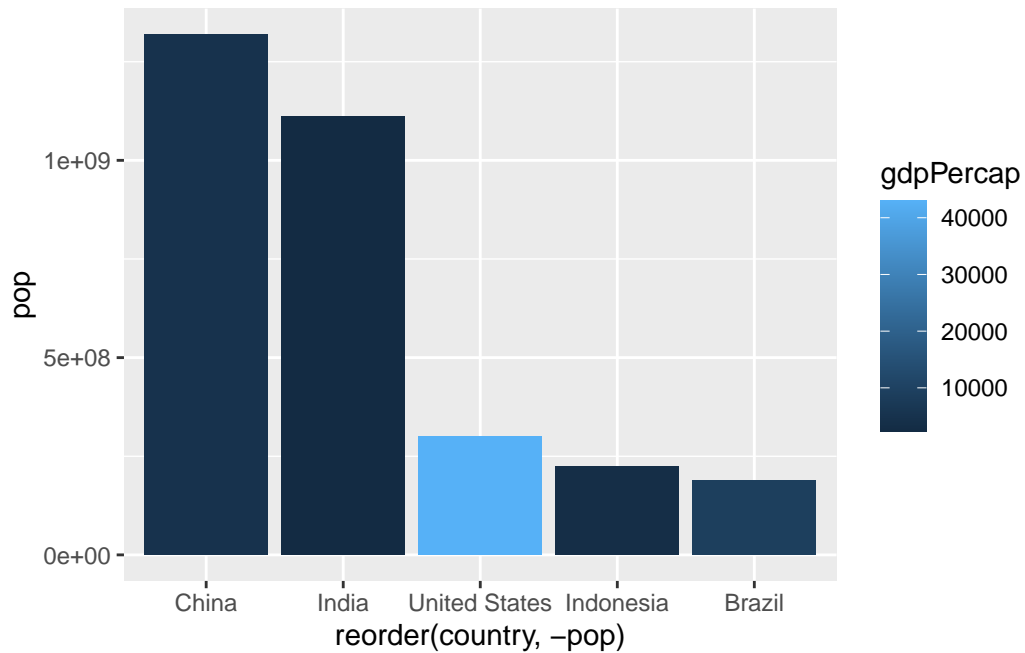
we can switch the coloring to be by life expectancy:

```
ggplot(gapminder_top5) +  
  aes(x = country, y = pop, fill=lifeExp)+  
  geom_col()
```



#Plotting by size and color by gdp:

```
ggplot(gapminder_top5) +  
  aes(x=reorder(country, -pop), y = pop, fill=gdpPercap)+  
  geom_col()
```

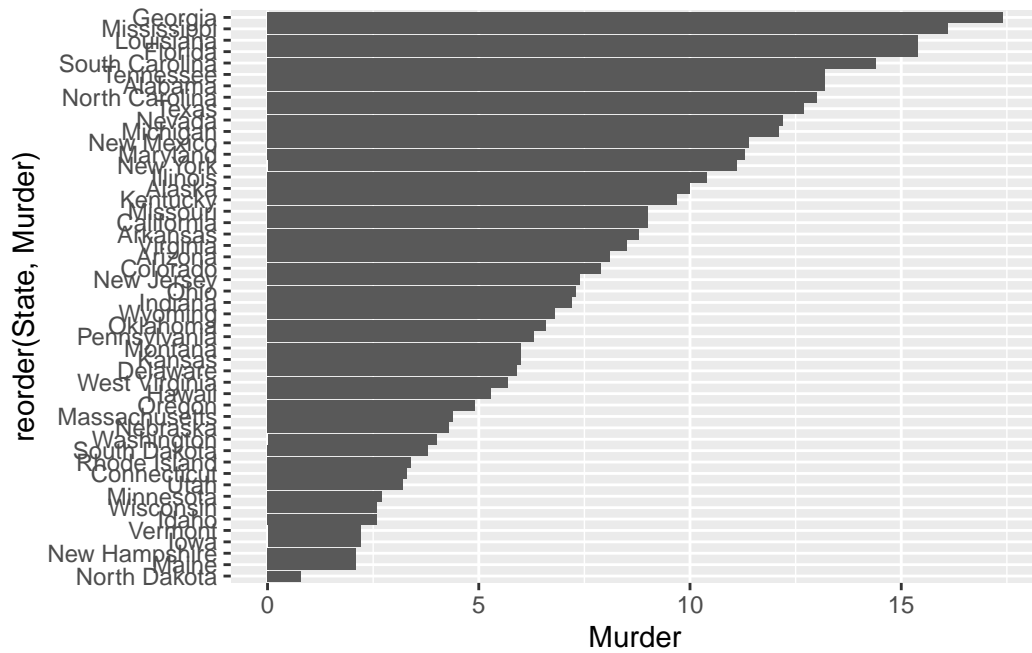



##Looking at US arrests

```
head(USArrests)
```

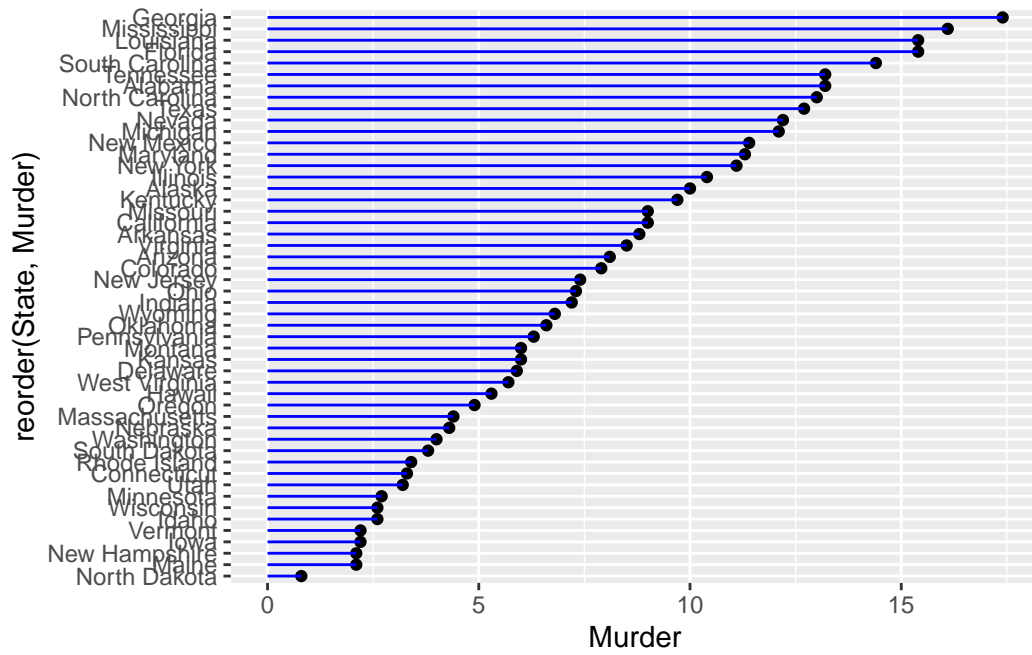
	Murder	Assault	UrbanPop	Rape
Alabama	13.2	236	58	21.2
Alaska	10.0	263	48	44.5
Arizona	8.1	294	80	31.0
Arkansas	8.8	190	50	19.5
California	9.0	276	91	40.6
Colorado	7.9	204	78	38.7

```
USArrests$State <- rownames(USArrests)
ggplot(USArrests) +
  aes(x=reorder(State,Murder), y=Murder) +
  geom_col() +
  coord_flip()
```



to make it look better:

```
ggplot(USArrests) +
  aes(x=reorder(State,Murder), y=Murder) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_segment(aes(x=State,
                  xend=State,
                  y=0,
                  yend=Murder), color="blue") +
  coord_flip()
```



##Cool animations