

Drawing graphs

Our data

- ▶ To illustrate making graphs, we need some data.
- ▶ Data on 202 male and female athletes at the Australian Institute of Sport.
- ▶ Variables:
 - ▶ categorical: Sex of athlete, sport they play
 - ▶ quantitative: height (cm), weight (kg), lean body mass, red and white blood cell counts, haematocrit and haemoglobin (blood), ferritin concentration, body mass index, percent body fat.
- ▶ Values separated by tabs (which impacts reading in).

Packages for this section

```
library(tidyverse)
```

Reading data into R

- ▶ Use `read_tsv` (“tab-separated values”), like `read_csv`.
- ▶ Data in `ais.txt`:

```
my_url <- "http://ritsokiguess.site/datafiles/ais.txt"  
athletes <- read_tsv(my_url)
```

The data (some)

```
athletes
```

```
# A tibble: 202 x 13
```

| | Sex | Sport | RCC | WCC | Hc | Hg | Ferr | BMI | SSF |
|----|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | <chr> | <chr> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> |
| 1 | female | Netba~ | 4.56 | 13.3 | 42.2 | 13.6 | 20 | 19.2 | 49 |
| 2 | female | Netba~ | 4.15 | 6 | 38 | 12.7 | 59 | 21.2 | 110. |
| 3 | female | Netba~ | 4.16 | 7.6 | 37.5 | 12.3 | 22 | 21.4 | 89 |
| 4 | female | Netba~ | 4.32 | 6.4 | 37.7 | 12.3 | 30 | 21.0 | 98.3 |
| 5 | female | Netba~ | 4.06 | 5.8 | 38.7 | 12.8 | 78 | 21.8 | 122. |
| 6 | female | Netba~ | 4.12 | 6.1 | 36.6 | 11.8 | 21 | 21.4 | 90.4 |
| 7 | female | Netba~ | 4.17 | 5 | 37.4 | 12.7 | 109 | 21.5 | 107. |
| 8 | female | Netba~ | 3.8 | 6.6 | 36.5 | 12.4 | 102 | 24.4 | 157. |
| 9 | female | Netba~ | 3.96 | 5.5 | 36.3 | 12.4 | 71 | 22.6 | 101. |
| 10 | female | Netba~ | 4.44 | 9.7 | 41.4 | 14.1 | 64 | 22.8 | 126. |

```
# ... with 192 more rows, and 2 more variables: Ht <dbl>, W
```

Types of graph

Depends on number and type of variables:

Categorical Quantitative Graph

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | 0 | bar chart |
| 0 | 1 | histogram |
| 2 | 0 | grouped bar charts |
| 1 | 1 | side-by-side boxplots |
| 0 | 2 | scatterplot |
| 2 | 1 | grouped boxplots |
| 1 | 2 | scatterplot with points identified by group (eg. by colour) |

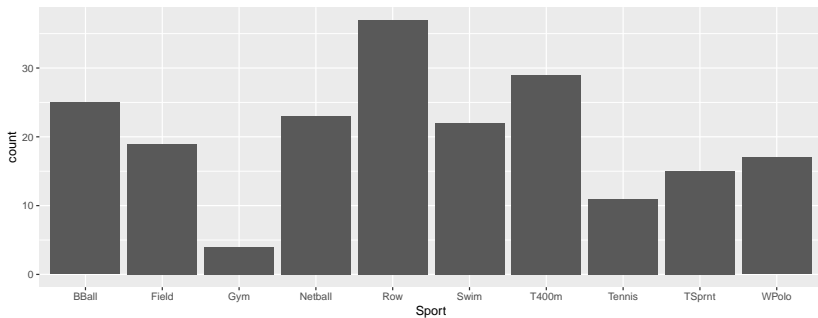
With more (categorical) variables, might want *separate plots by groups*. This is called *facetting* in R.

ggplot

- ▶ R has a standard graphing procedure ggplot, that we use for all our graphs.
- ▶ Use in different ways to get precise graph we want.
- ▶ Let's start with bar chart of the sports played by the athletes.

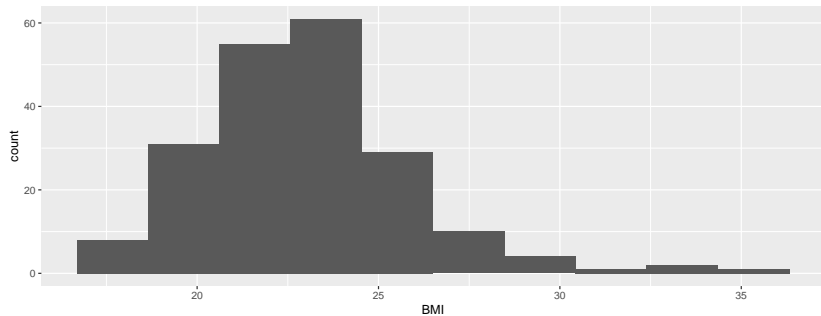
Bar chart

```
ggplot(athletes, aes(x = Sport)) + geom_bar()
```



Histogram of body mass index

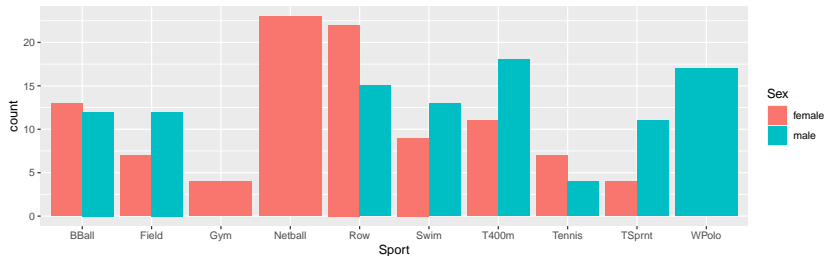
```
ggplot(athletes, aes(x = BMI)) + geom_histogram(bins = 10)
```



Which sports are played by males and females?

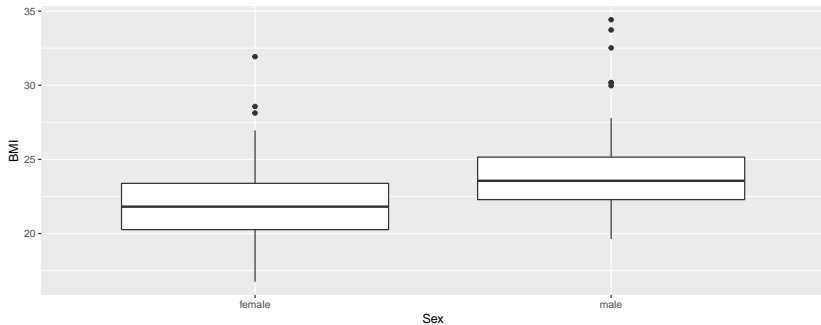
Grouped bar chart:

```
ggplot(athletes, aes(x = Sport, fill = Sex)) +  
  geom_bar(position = "dodge")
```



BMI by gender

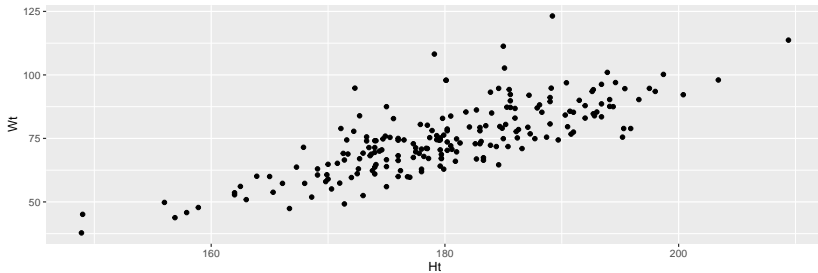
```
ggplot(athletes, aes(x = Sex, y = BMI)) + geom_boxplot()
```



Height vs. weight

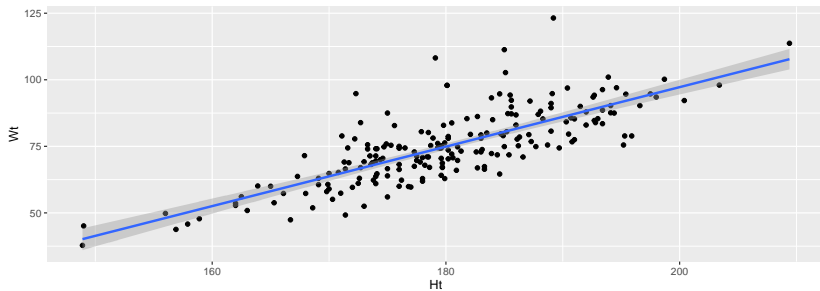
Scatterplot:

```
ggplot(athletes, aes(x = Ht, y = Wt)) + geom_point()
```



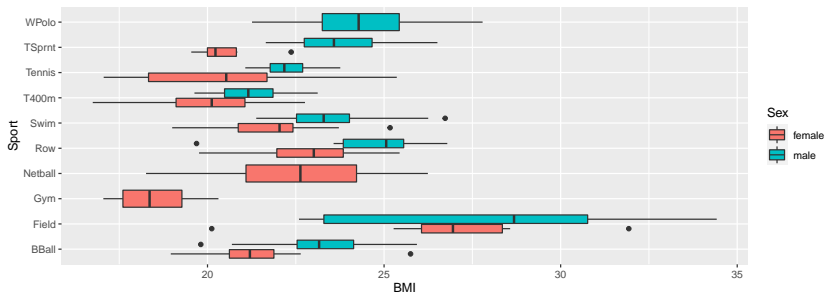
With regression line

```
ggplot(athletes, aes(x = Ht, y = Wt)) +  
  geom_point() + geom_smooth(method = "lm")
```



BMI by sport and gender

```
ggplot(athletes, aes(y = Sport, x = BMI, fill = Sex)) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```

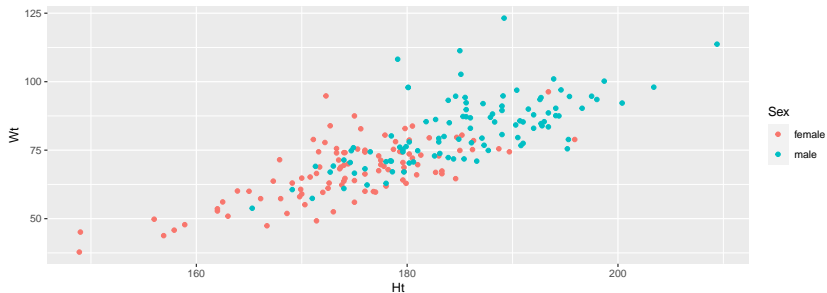


A variation that is colour-blind-friendly:

```
library(RColorBrewer)  
ggplot(athletes, aes(colour = Sport, y = BMI, x = Sex)) +  
  geom_boxplot() + scale_color_brewer(palette = "Set3")
```

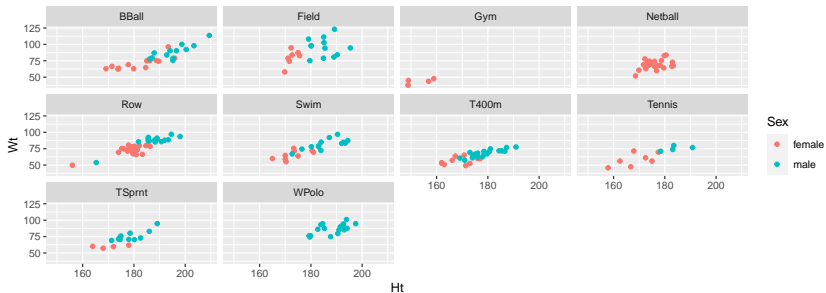
Height and weight by gender

```
ggplot(athletes, aes(x = Ht, y = Wt, colour = Sex)) +  
  geom_point()
```



Height by weight by gender for each sport, with facets

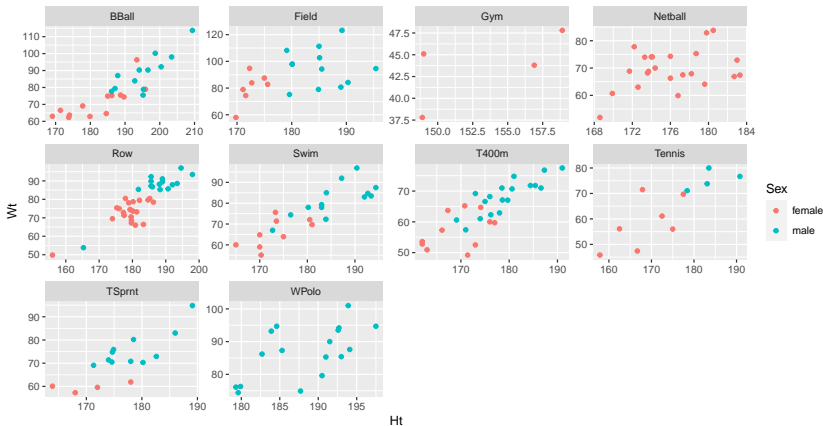
```
ggplot(athletes, aes(x = Ht, y = Wt, colour = Sex)) +  
  geom_point() + facet_wrap(~Sport)
```



Filling each facet

Default uses same scale for each facet. To use different scales for each facet, this:

```
ggplot(athletes, aes(x = Ht, y = Wt, colour = Sex)) +  
  geom_point() + facet_wrap(~Sport, scales = "free")
```



Another view of height vs weight

```
ggplot(athletes, aes(x = Ht, y = Wt)) +  
  geom_point() + facet_wrap(~ Sex)
```

