

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:

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## Categorical Quantitative Graph

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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)

---

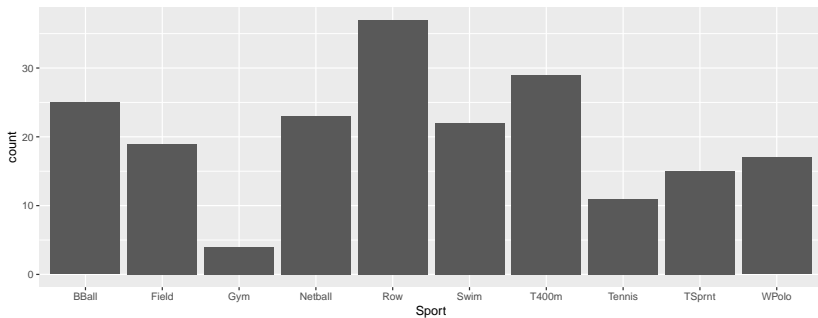
With more (categorical) variables, might want *separate plots by groups*. This is called *facetting* in R.

# 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

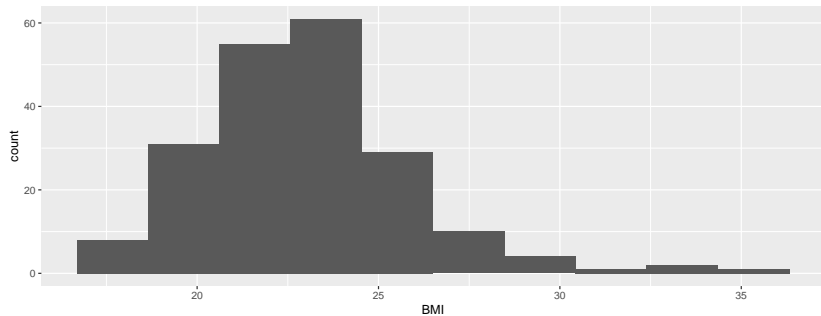
```
ggplot(athletes, aes(x = Sport)) + geom_bar()
```





# Histogram of body mass index

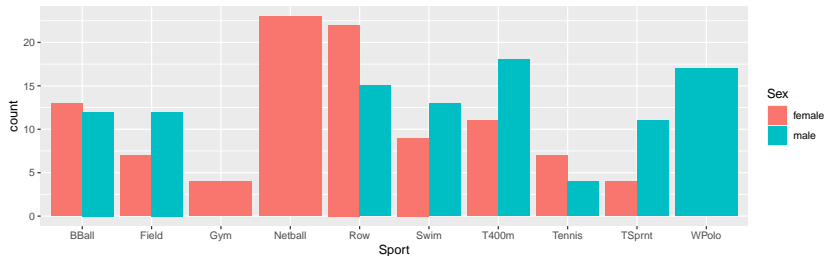
```
ggplot(athletes, aes(x = BMI)) + geom_histogram(bins = 10)
```



# Which sports are played by males and females?

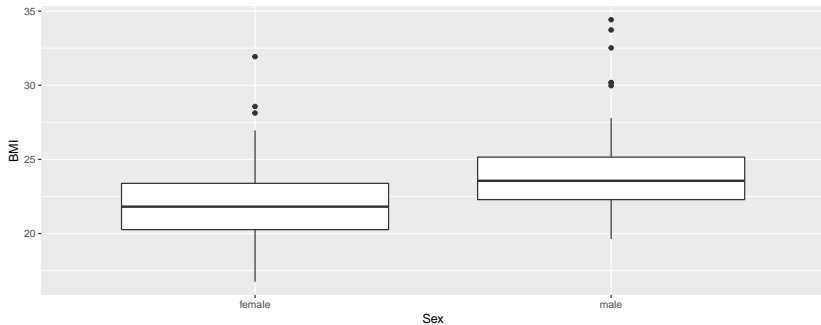
Grouped bar chart:

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



## BMI by gender

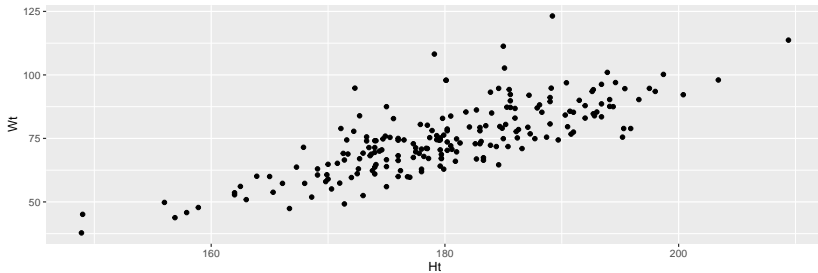
```
ggplot(athletes, aes(x = Sex, y = BMI)) + geom_boxplot()
```



# Height vs. weight

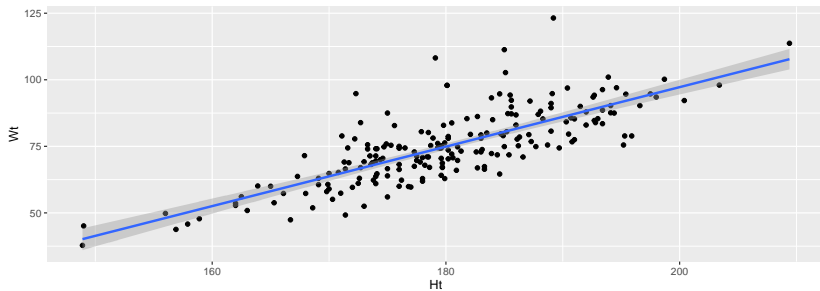
Scatterplot:

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



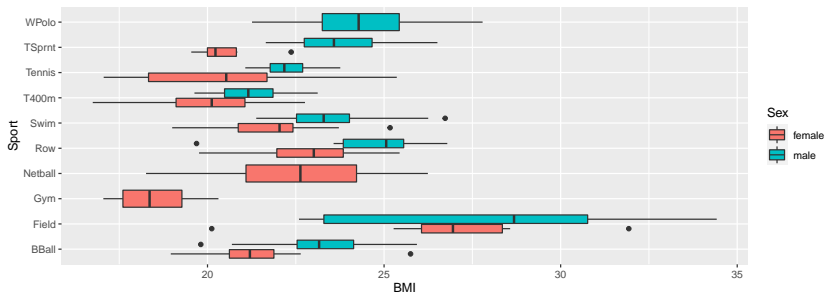
## With regression line

```
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()
```

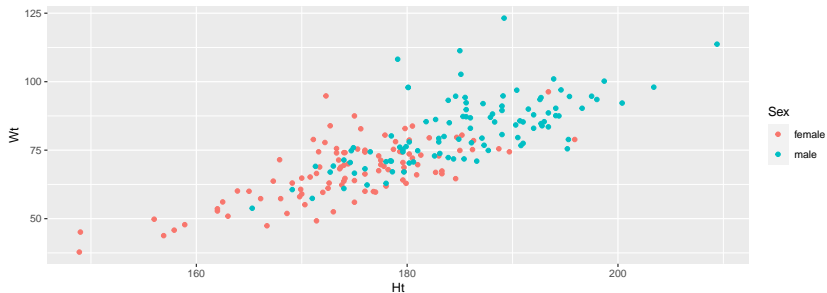


A variation that is colour-blind-friendly:

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

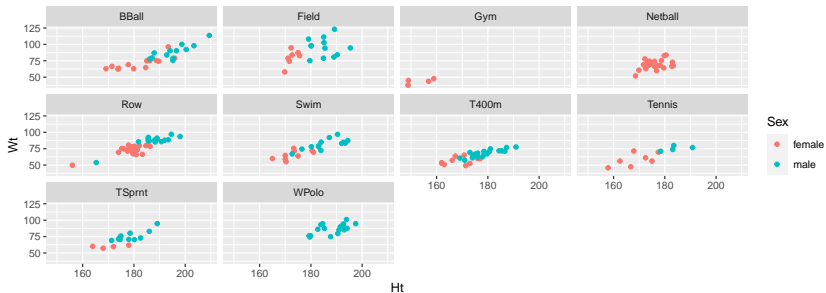
# Height and weight by gender

```
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)
```

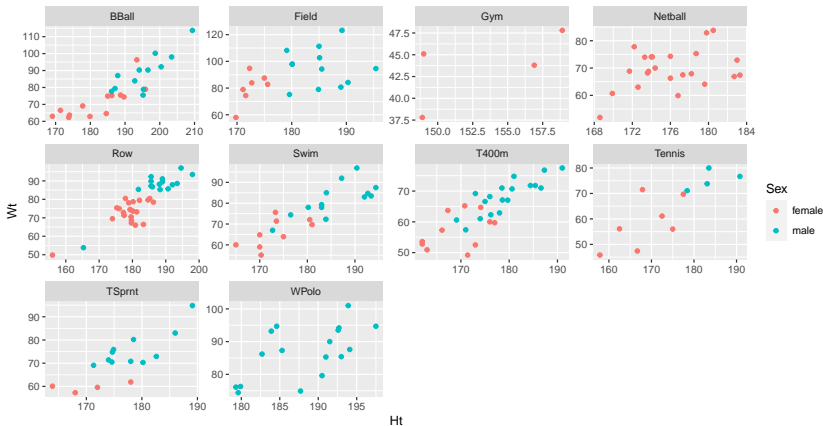




# Filling each facet

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)
```

