```
library(ggimage)

# Add .png images to animation
data_recoded <- mutate(data, image = recode(Product,
                                            "coffee" = "coffee.png",
                                            "tea" = "tea.png"))

data_recoded %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = n_sold, y = Time, group = image)) +
  coord_flip() +
  geom_line(size = 2, aes(colour = image)) +
  geom_image(aes(image = image), size = .15) +
  transition_reveal(Time) +
  guides(colour = FALSE) +
  labs(title = "Coffee and tea purchases in a fictitious cafe",
       x = "Minutes since opening",
       y = "Number sold") +
  theme(text = element_text(size = 15))
```

Animating aspects of the NHANES dataset:

This is survey data collected by the US National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) which has conducted a series of health and nutrition surveys since the early 1960's. Since 1999 approximately 5,000 individuals of all ages are interviewed in their homes every year and complete the health examination component of the survey. The health examination is conducted in a mobile examination centre (MEC).

```
library(NHANES)

# Boxplot of BMI by Race and AgeDecade
NHANES %>%
  distinct(ID, .keep_all = TRUE) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = Race1, y = BMI, colour = Race1)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  guides(colour = FALSE) +
  labs(x = "Race", title = "Age = {closest_state}") +
  transition_states(AgeDecade)
```

- Think of `transition_states()` like `facet_wrap()` with the transition between each panel animated. The variable `{closest_state}` is available from the `transition_states()` function and can be used outside the function (like I am in the title here).