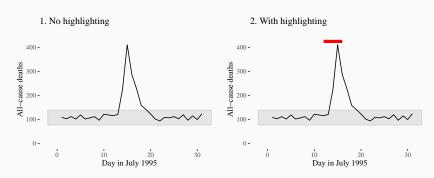
Reporting data results #1

Highlighting interesting aspects

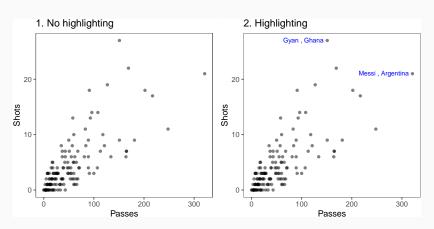
Guideline 4: **Highlight interesting aspects.**

Consider adding elements to highlight noteworthy elements of the data. For example, in the graph on the right, the days of a major heat wave have been highlighted with a red line.



Guideline 4: **Highlight interesting aspects.**

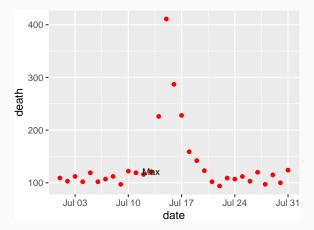
In the below graphs, the names of the players with the most shots and passes have been added to highlight these unusual points.



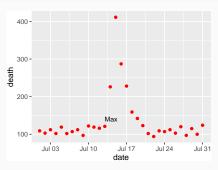
One helpful way to annotate is with text, using geom_text(). For this, you'll first need to create a dataframe with the hottest day in the data:

```
hottest_day <- chic_july %>%
filter(temp == max(temp))
hottest_day %>% select(date:dow)
```

```
## date time year month doy dow
## 1 1995-07-13 3116 1995 7 194 Thursday
```



With geom_text, you'll often want to use position adjustment (the position parameter) to move the text so it won't be right on top of the data points:



You can also use lines to highlight. For this, it is often useful to create a new dataframe with data for the reference. To add a line for the Chicago heat wave, I've added a dataframe called hw with the relevant date range. I'm setting the y-value to be high enough (425) to ensure the line will be placed above the mortality data.

```
library(lubridate)
hw <- data.frame(date = c(ymd("1995-07-12")),
                          ymd("1995-07-16")),
                 death = c(425, 425))
b <- ggplot(data = chic_july, aes(x = date, y = death)) +
        geom point(color = "red") +
        geom_line(data = hw,
                  aes(x = date, y = death),
                  size = 2)
```

b

