

Data Visualization in R

customizing ggplot2

2020-08-22

Scales

position scales

`scale_x_continuous()`

`scale_y_date()`

`scale_x_log10()`

Scales

aesthetic scales

`scale_color_hue()`

`scale_fill_brewer()`

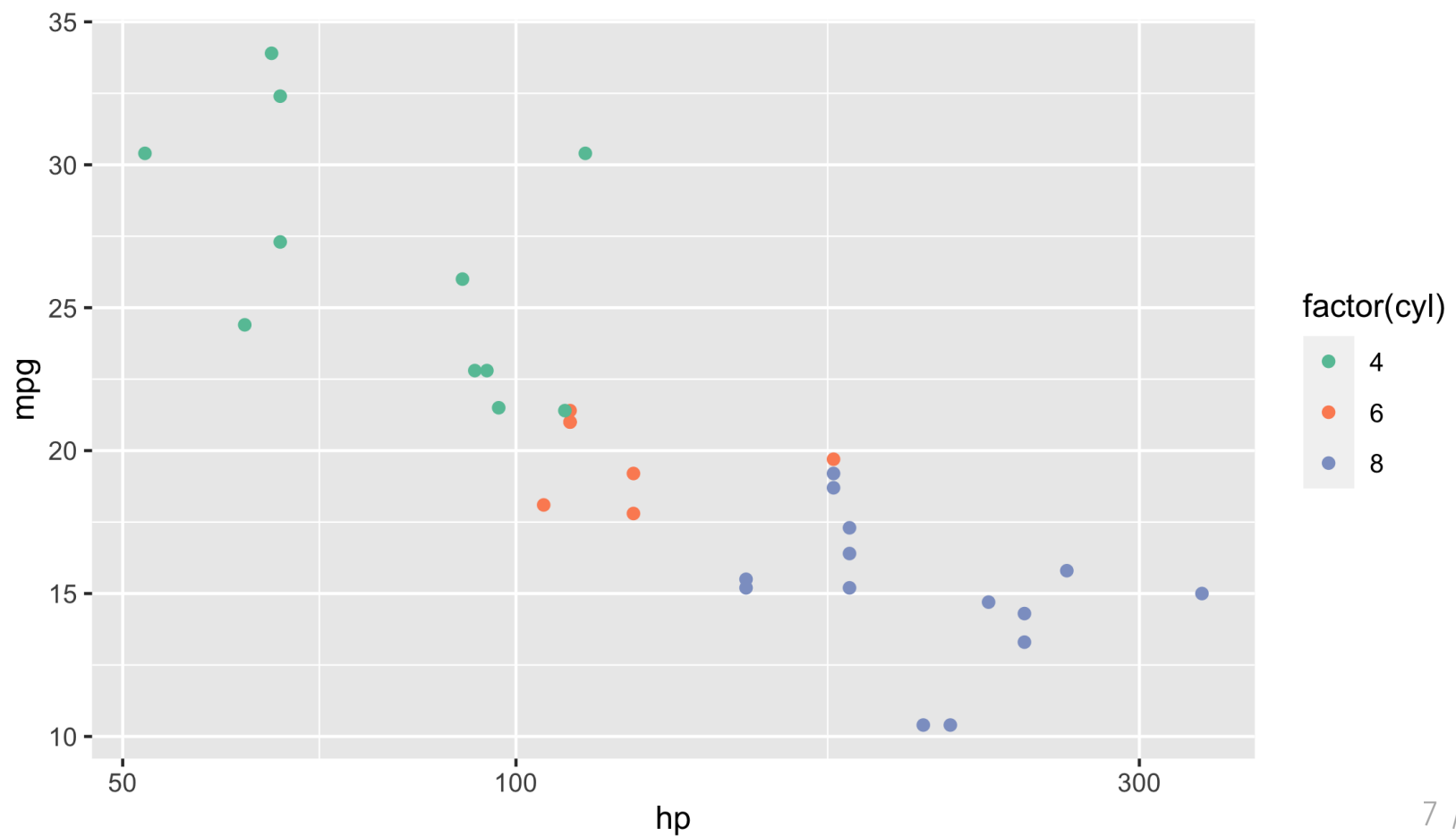
`scale_shape_manual()`

```
mtcars %>%  
ggplot(aes(hp, mpg, col = factor(cyl))) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_x_log10() +  
  scale_color_brewer(palette = "Set2")
```

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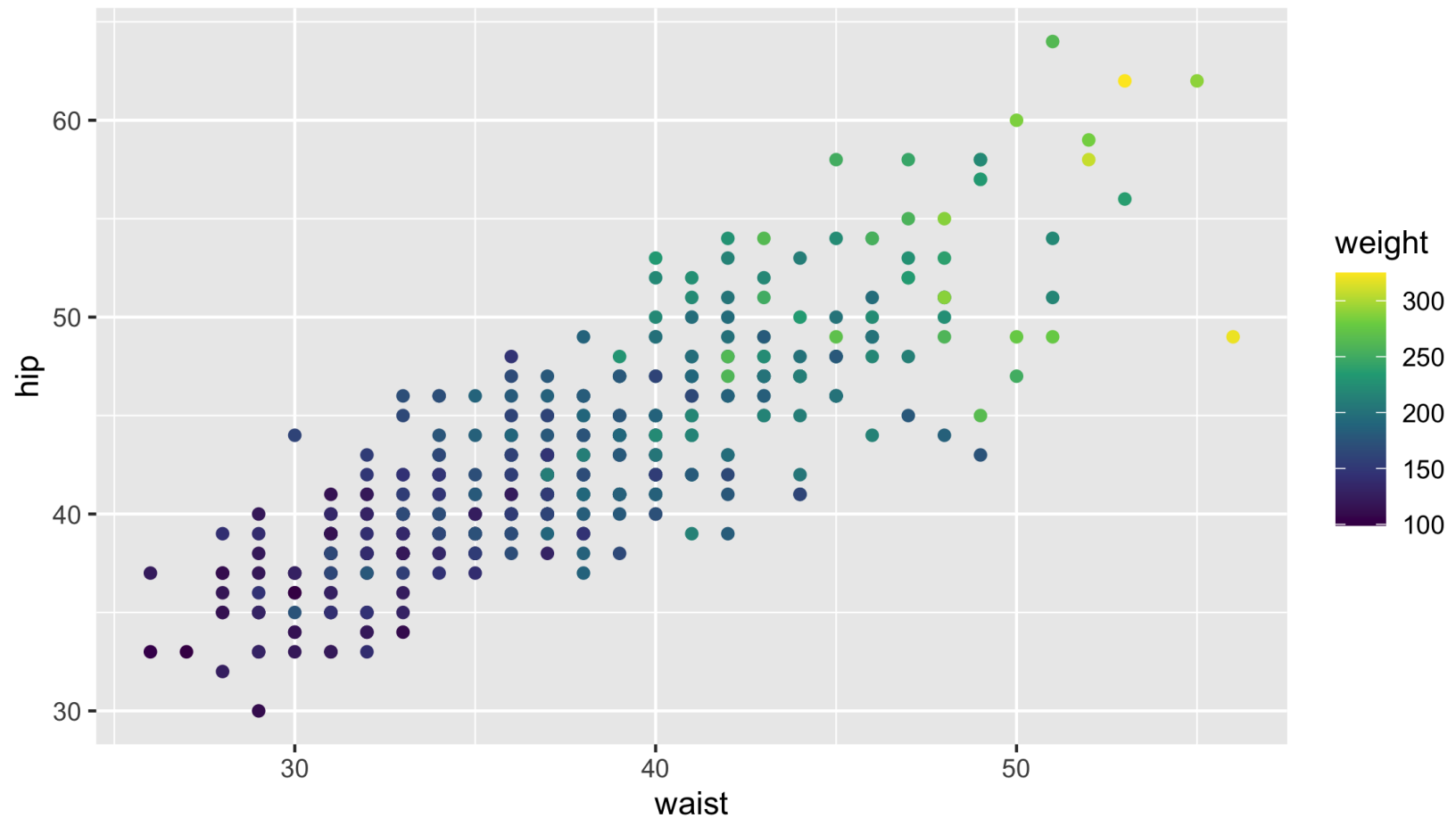
Your Turn 10

1. **Change the color scale by adding a scale layer. Experiment with** `scale_color_distiller()` **and** `scale_color_viridis_c()`. **Check the help pages for different palette options.**
2. **Set the color aesthetic to** `gender`. **Try** `scale_color_brewer()`.
3. **Set the colors manually with** `scale_color_manual()`. **Use** `values = c("#E69F00", "#56B4E9")` **in the function call.**
4. **Change the legend title for the color legend. Use the** `name` **argument in whatever scale function you're using.**

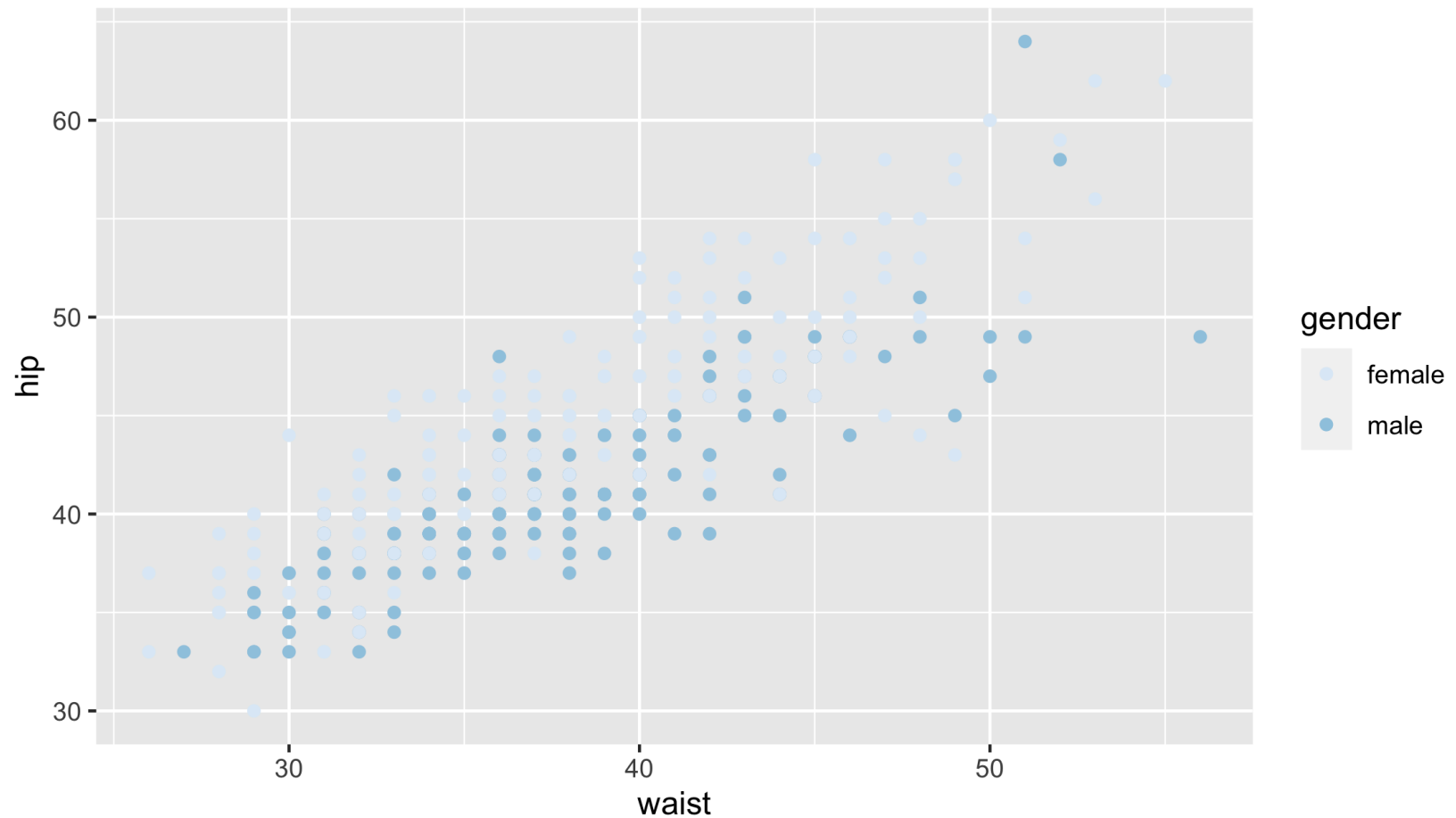
```
diabetes %>%  
  ggplot(aes(waist, hip, col = weight)) +  
  geom_point()
```



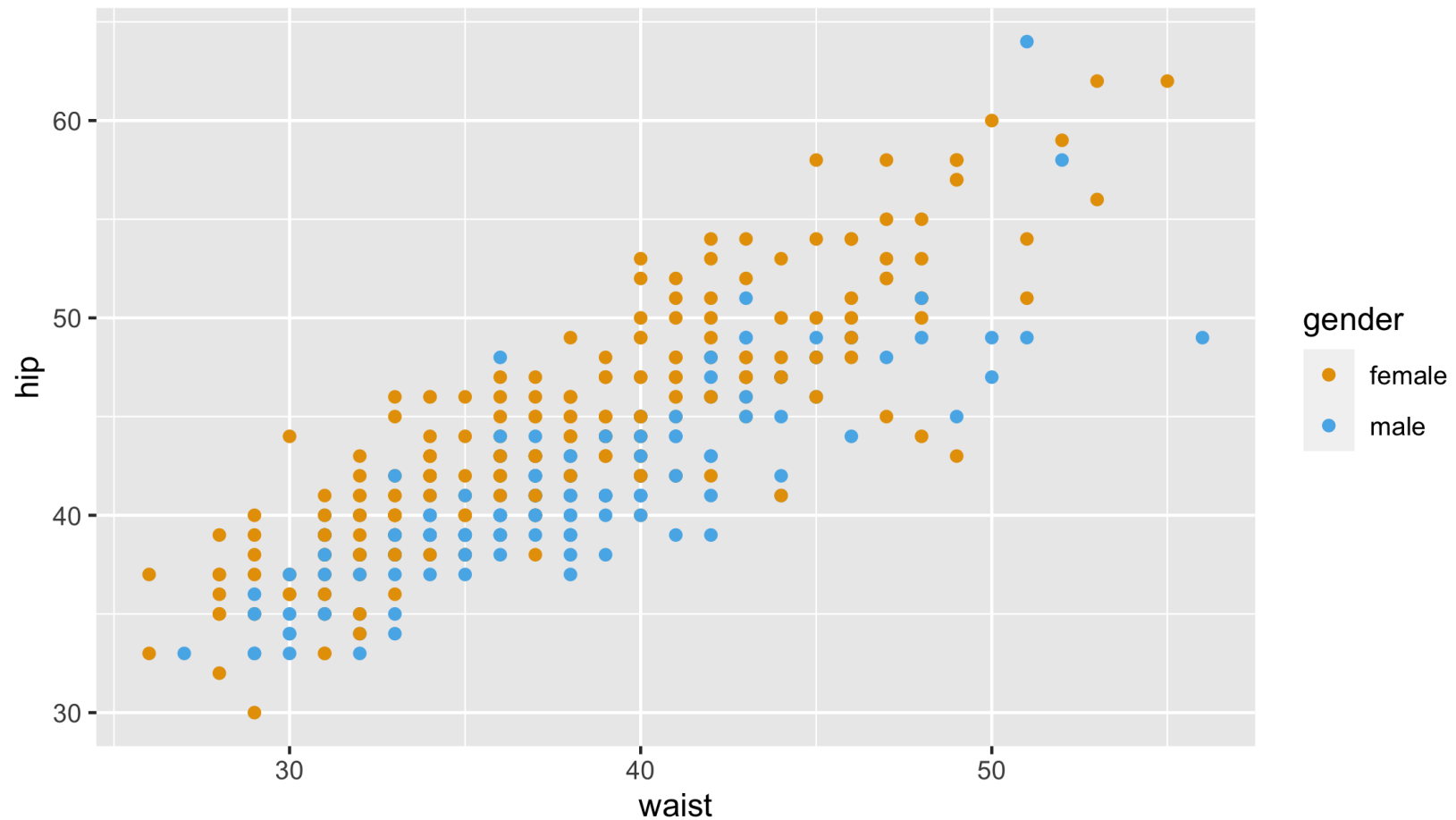
```
diabetes %>%  
  ggplot(aes(waist, hip, col = weight)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_color_viridis_c()
```



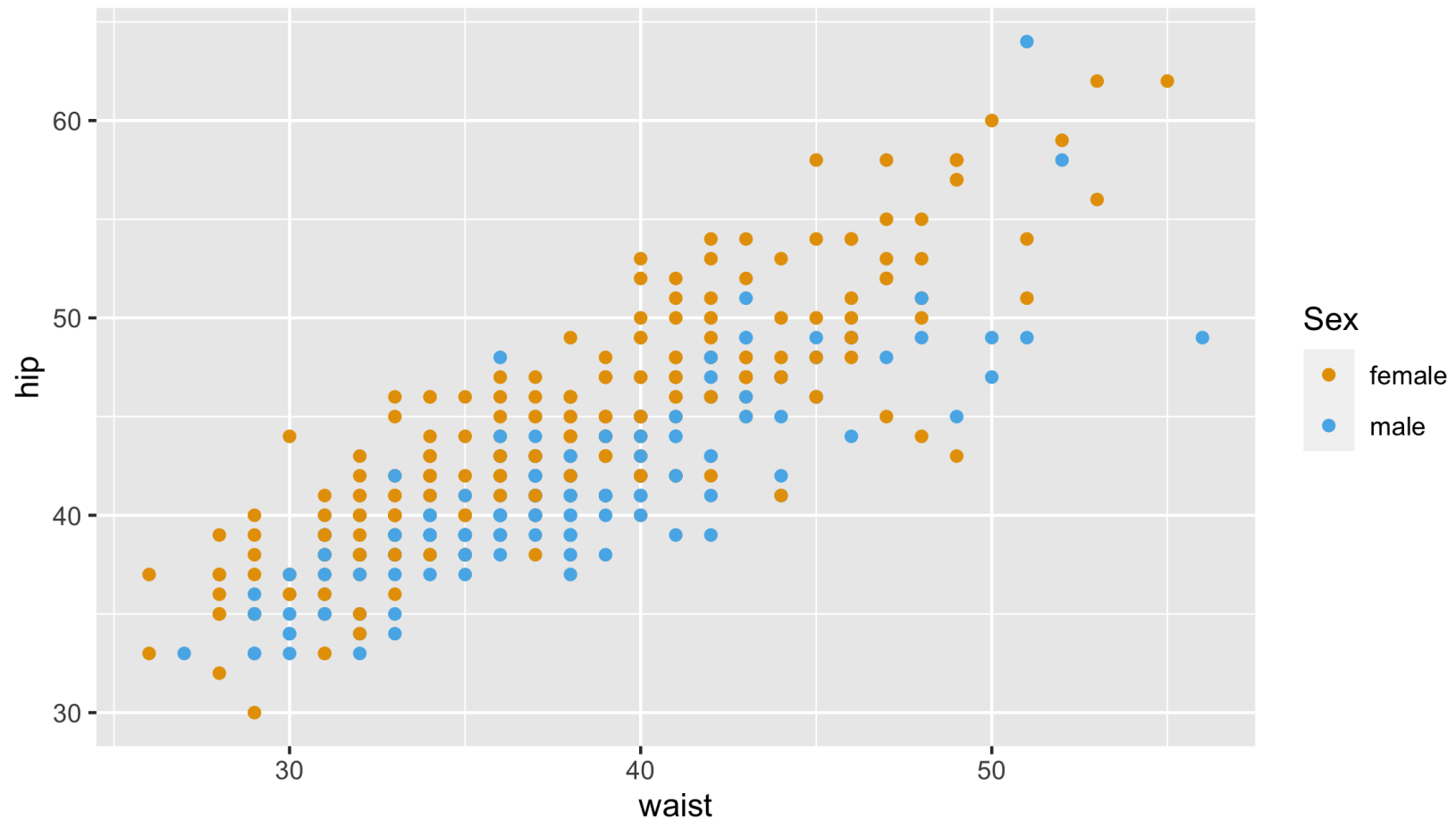
```
diabetes %>%  
  ggplot(aes(waist, hip, col = gender)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_color_brewer()
```



```
diabetes %>%  
  ggplot(aes(waist, hip, col = gender)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_color_manual(values = c("#E69F00", "#56B4E9"))
```



```
diabetes %>%  
  ggplot(aes(waist, hip, col = gender)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_color_manual(name = "Sex", values = c("#E69F00", "#56B4E9"))
```



Color Palettes

<https://github.com/EmilHvitfeldt/r-color-palettes>

Themes

Non-data ink (text, background, etc)

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Pre-specified themes: `theme_gray()`
(default), `theme_minimal()`,
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Pre-specified themes: `theme_gray()`
(**default**), `theme_minimal()`,
`theme_light()`, **etc.**

theme()


```
mtcars %>%  
ggplot(aes(hp, mpg, col = factor(cyl))) +  
  geom_point(size = 3) +  
  scale_x_log10() +  
  scale_colour_brewer(name = "Cylinders", palette = "Set2") +  
  theme_minimal() +  
  theme(  
    axis.text = element_text(size = 16),  
    legend.text = element_text(size = 8, face = "bold"),  
    legend.direction = "horizontal"  
  )
```

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  theme_minimal() +  
  theme(  
    axis.text = element_text(size = 16),  
    legend.text = element_text(size = 8, face = "bold"),  
    legend.direction = "horizontal"  
  )
```


theme elements

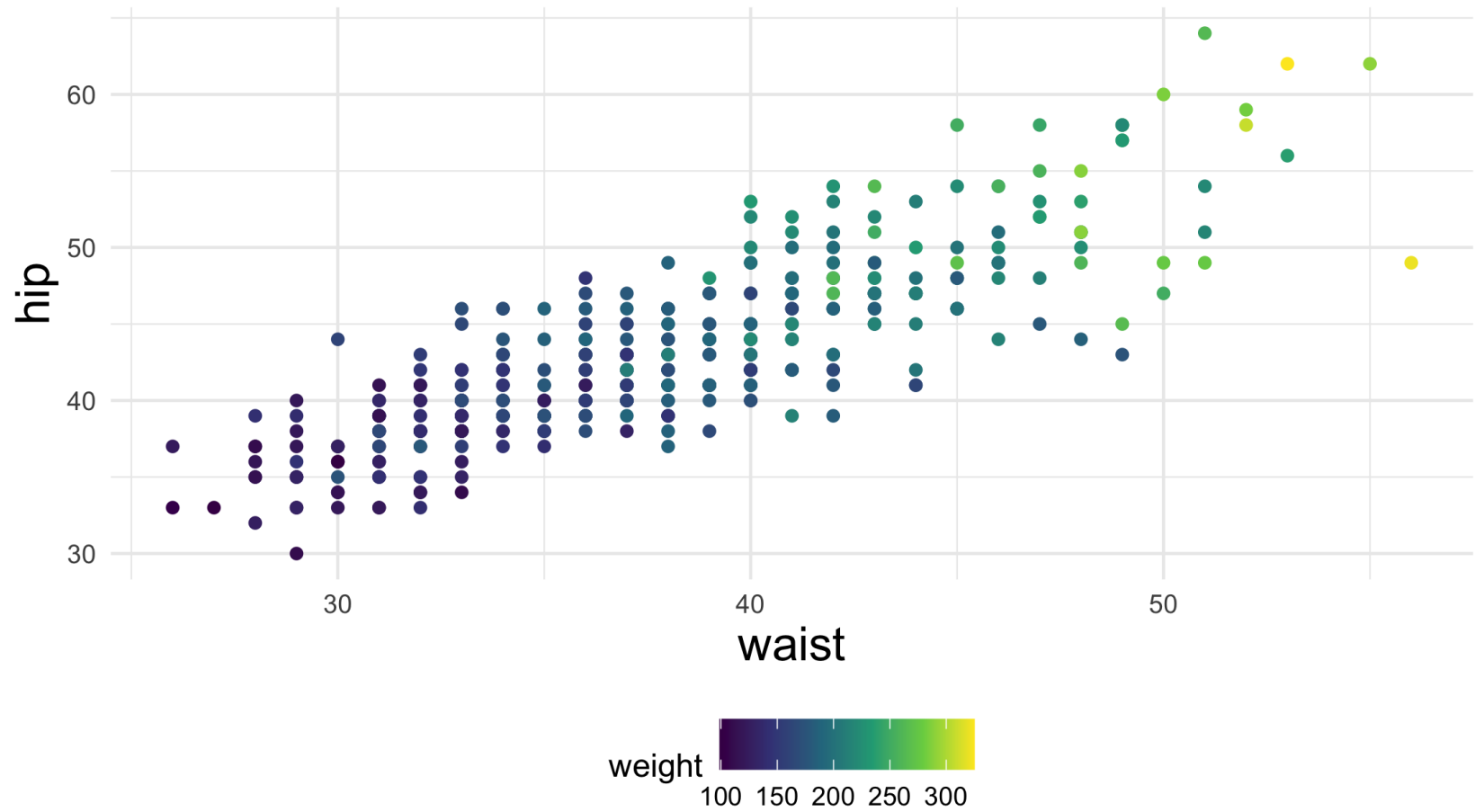
element	draws
element_blank()	nothing (remove element)
element_line()	lines
element_rect()	borders and backgrounds
element_text()	text

Your Turn 11

1. **Change the theme using one of the built-in theme functions.**
2. **Use `theme()` to change the legend to the bottom with `legend.position = "bottom"`.**
3. **Remove the axis ticks by setting the `axis.ticks` argument to `element_blank()`**
4. **Change the font size for the axis titles. Use `element_text()`. Check the help page if you don't know what option to change.**

```
diabetes %>%  
  ggplot(aes(waist, hip, col = weight)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_color_viridis_c()
```

```
diabetes %>%  
  ggplot(aes(waist, hip, col = weight)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_color_viridis_c() +  
  theme_minimal() +  
  theme(  
    legend.position = "bottom",  
    axis.ticks = element_blank(),  
    axis.title = element_text(size = 16)  
  )
```



High-density plots

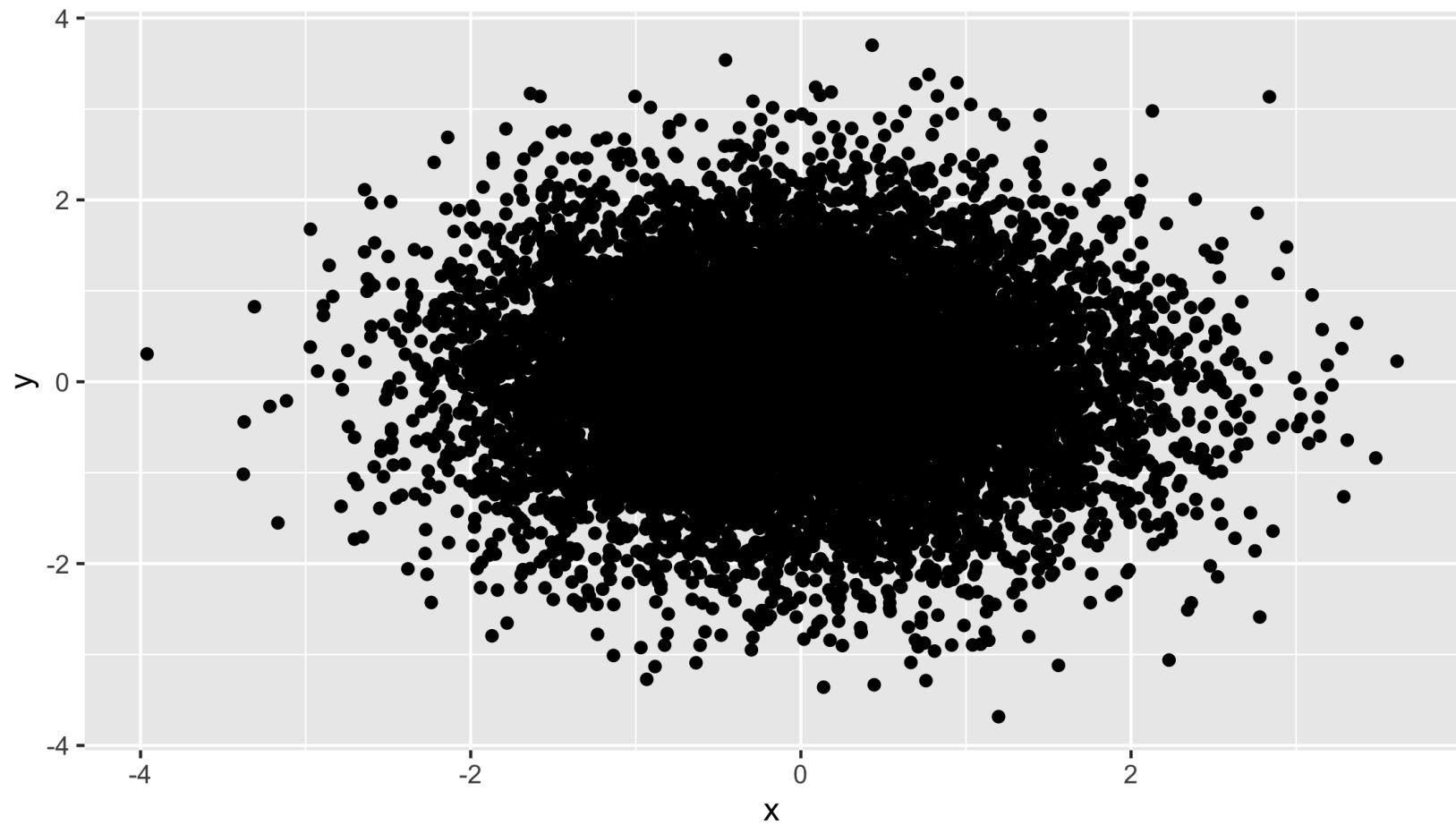
?rnorm, ?Distributions

```
big_data <- tibble(x = rnorm(10000), y = rnorm(10000))
```

High-density plots

```
big_data %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x, y)) +  
  geom_point()
```

High-density plots

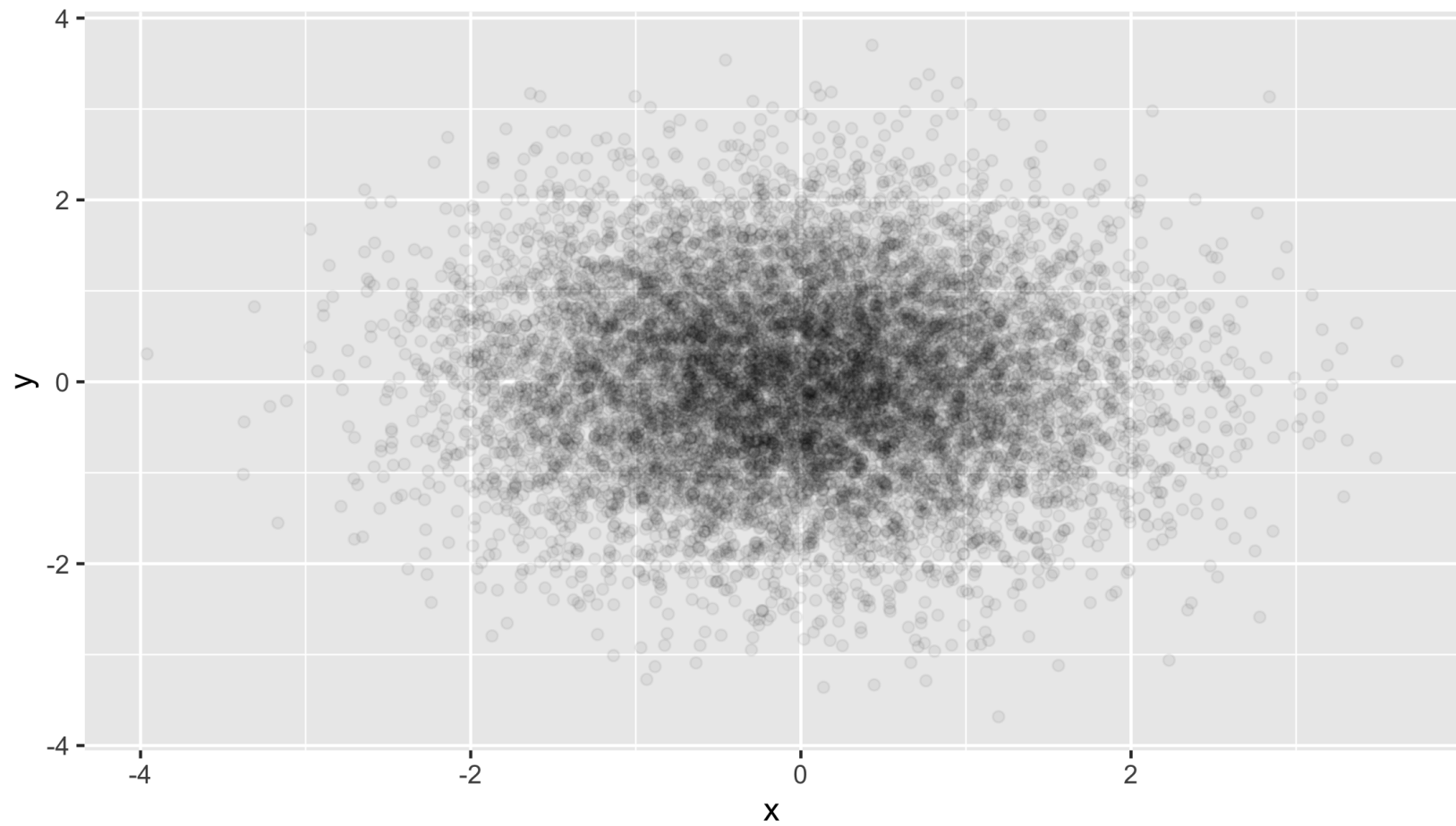


High-density plots

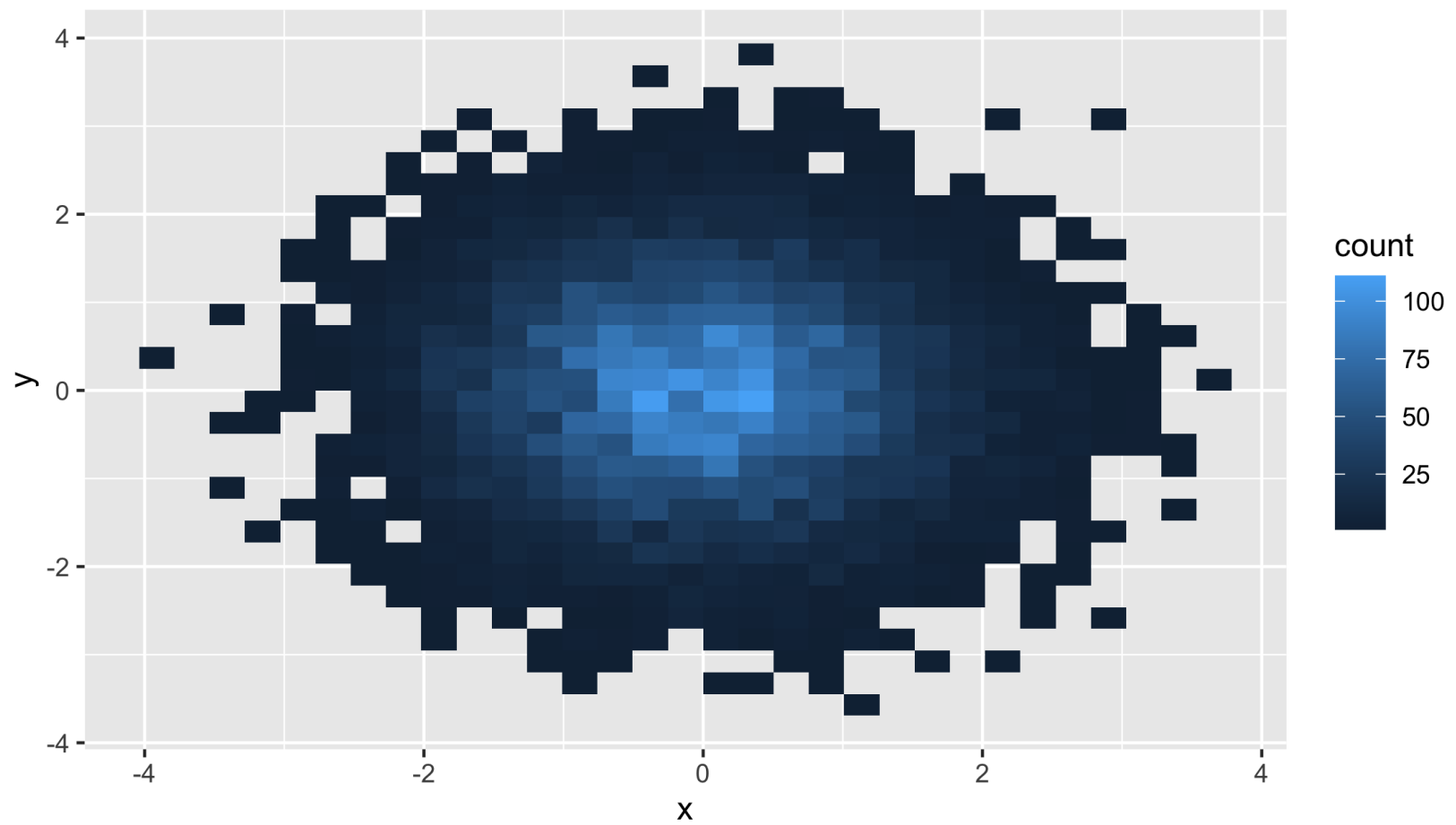
1 Transparency

2 Binning

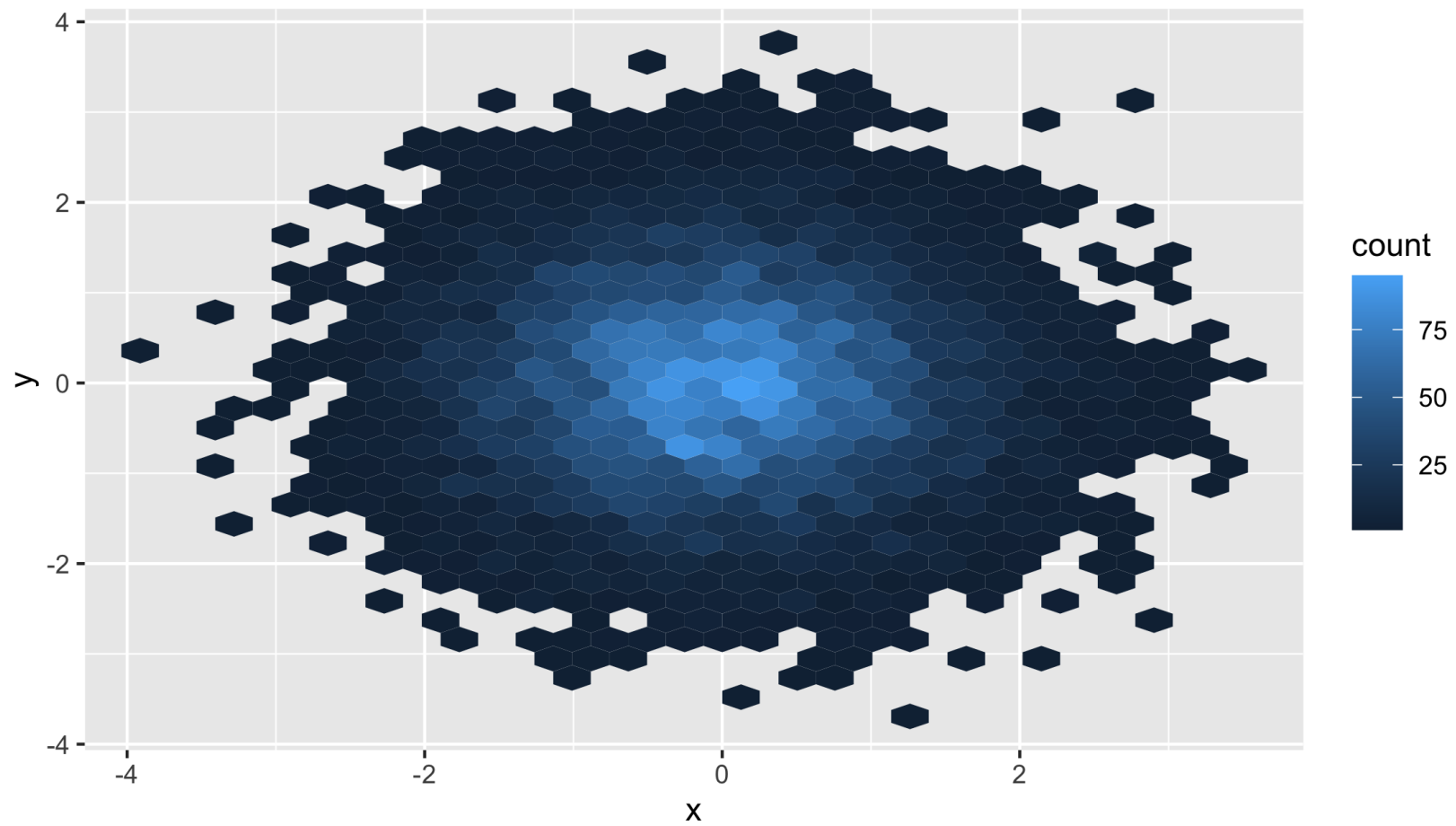
```
big_data %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x, y)) +  
  geom_point(alpha = .05)
```




```
big_data %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x, y)) +  
  geom_bin2d()
```



```
big_data %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x, y)) +  
  geom_hex()
```



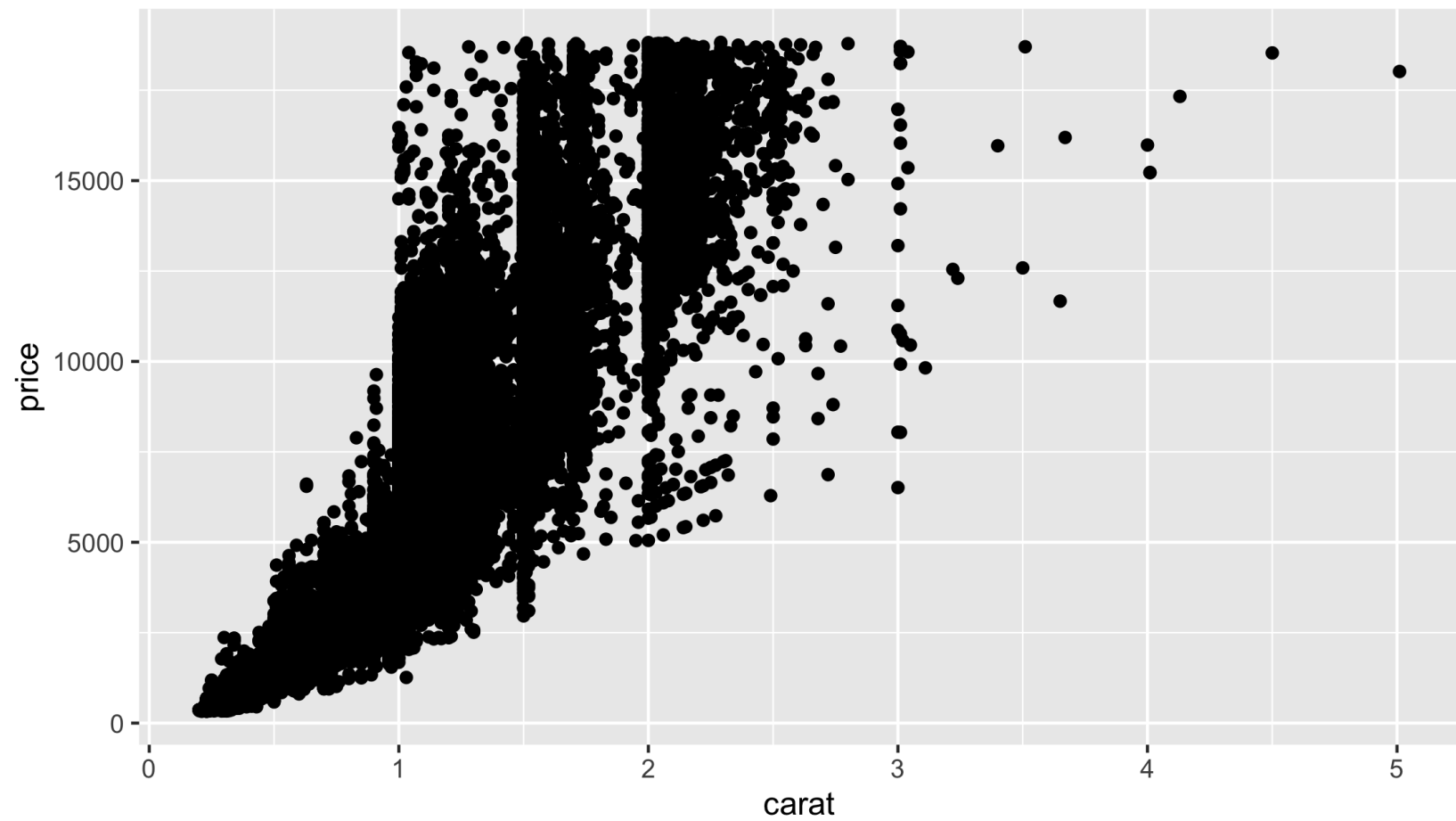
Your Turn 12

Take a look at the diamonds data set from ggplot2. How many rows does it have?

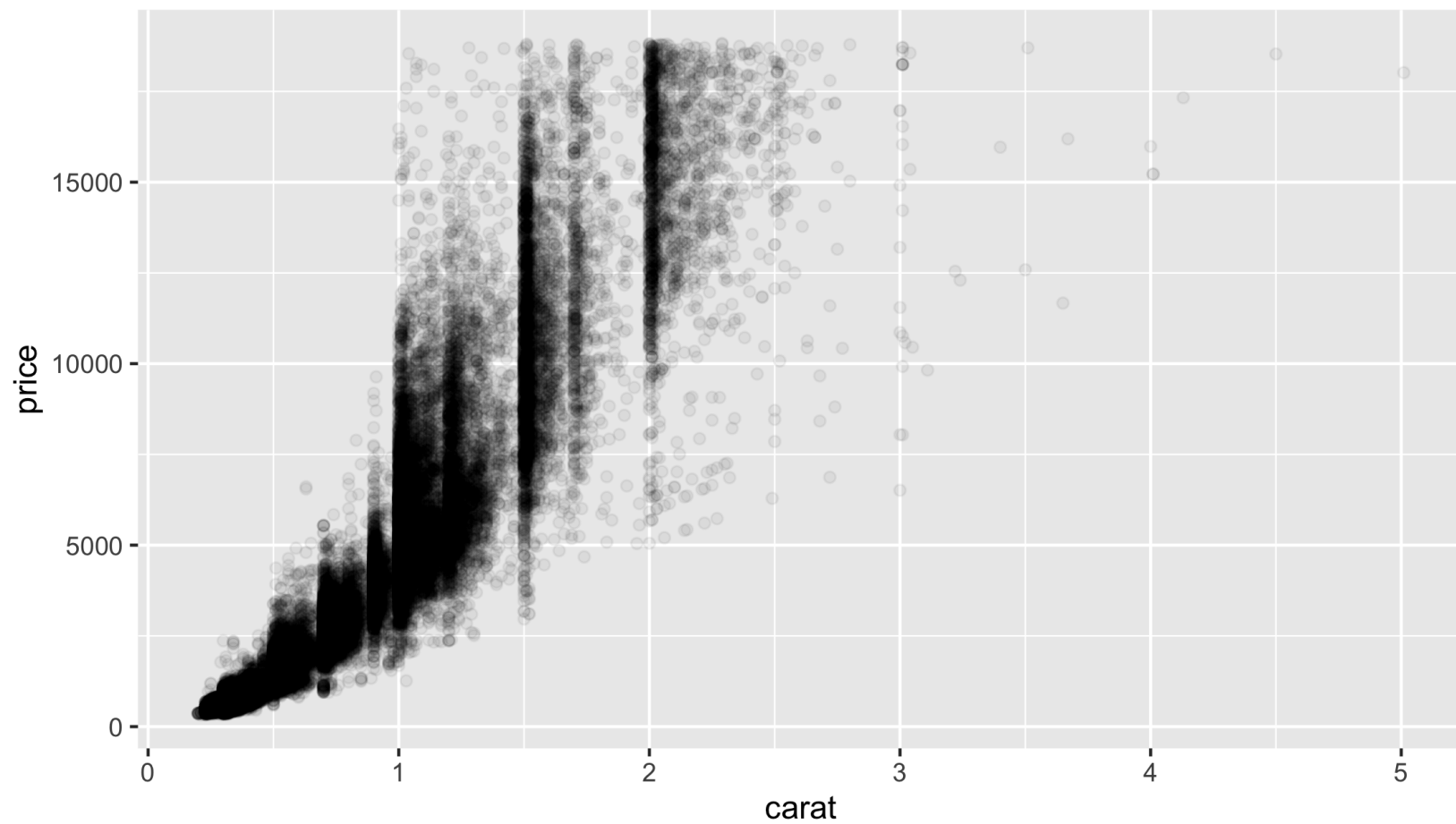
```
diamonds
```

- 1. Make a scatterplot of carat vs. price. How's it look?**
- 2. Try adjusting the transparency.**
- 3. Replace `geom_point()` with 2d bins.**
- 4. Try hex bins.**

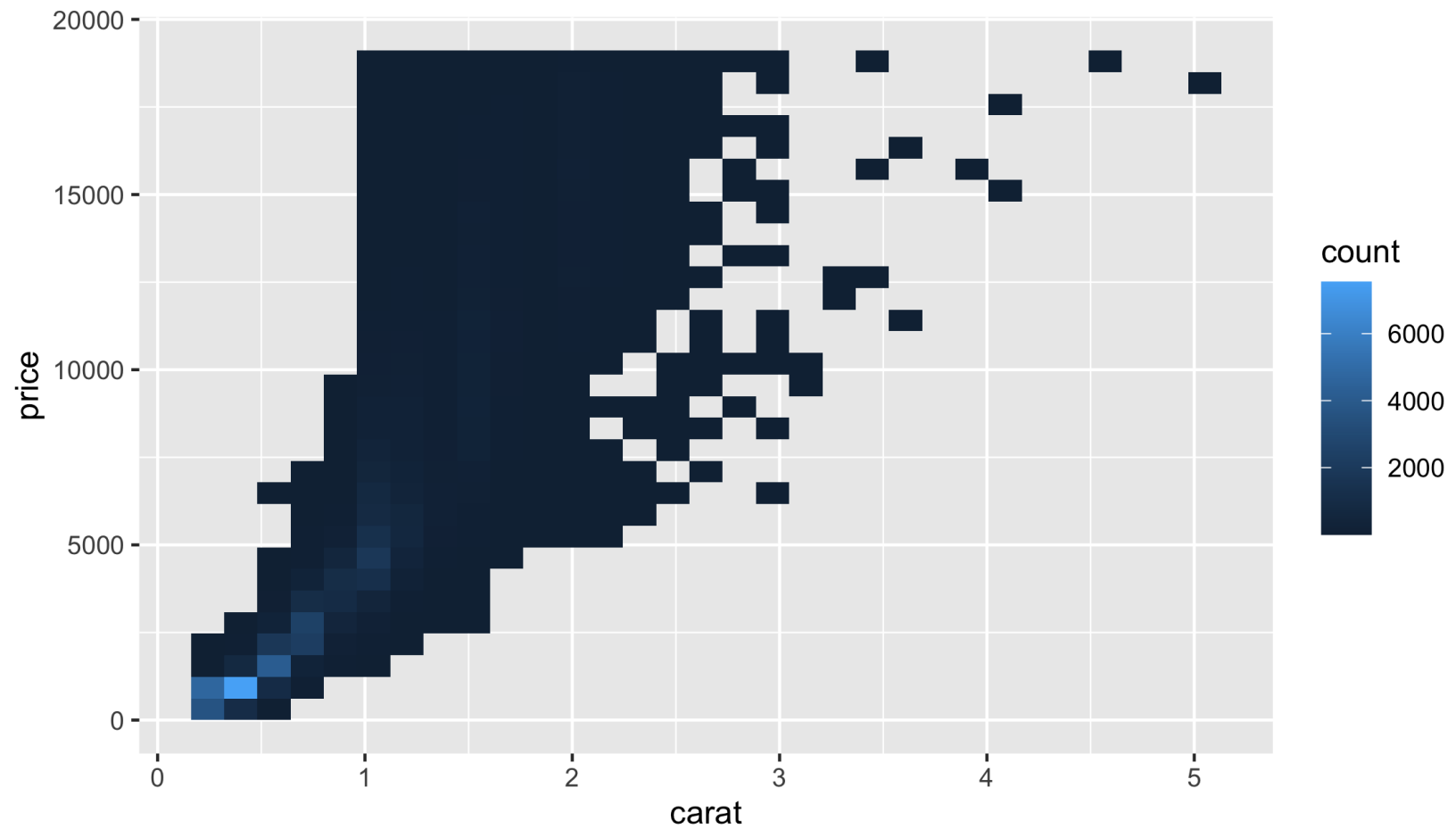
```
diamonds %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = carat, price)) +  
  geom_point()
```



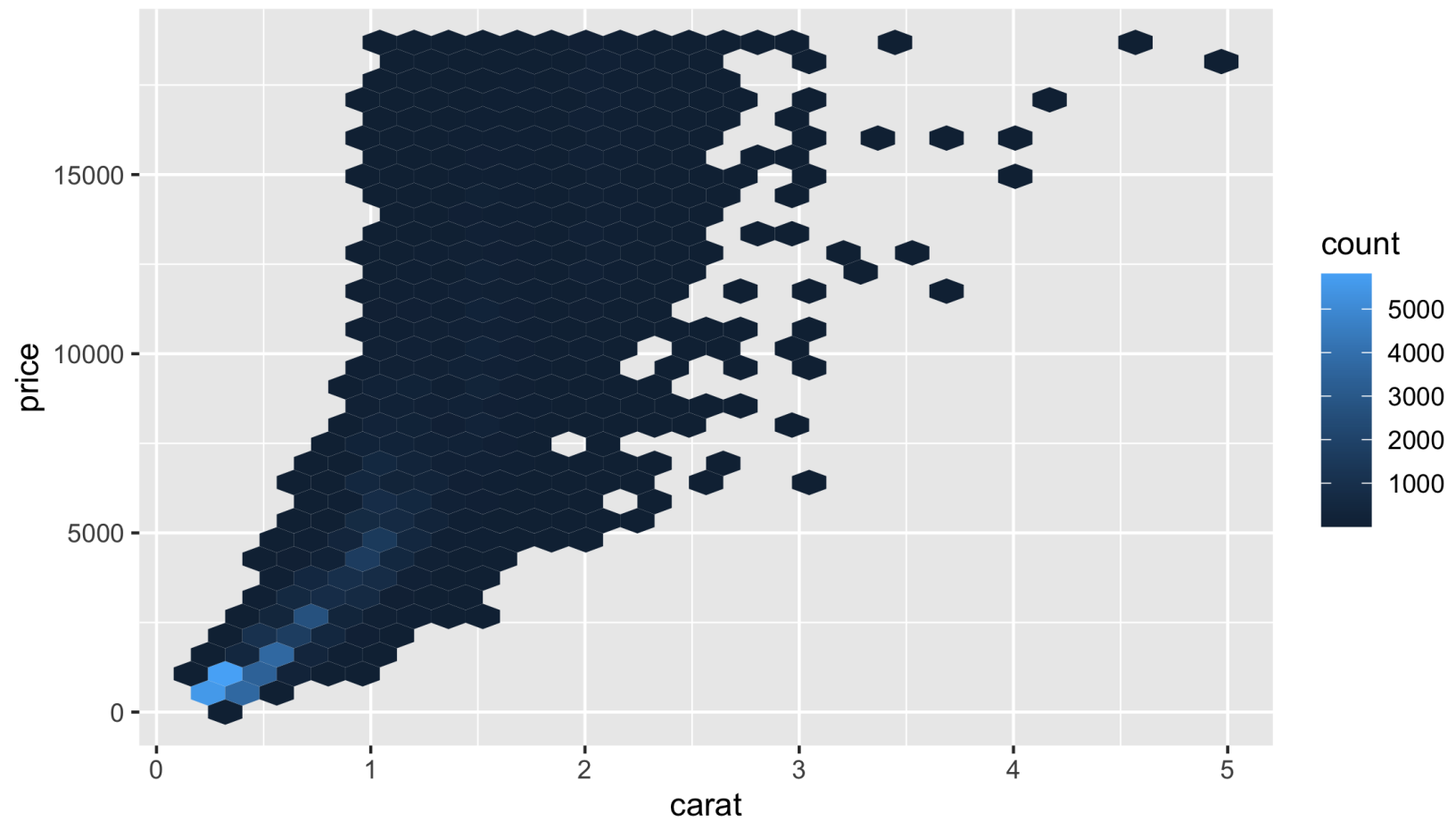
```
diamonds %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = carat, price)) +  
  geom_point(alpha = .05)
```



```
diamonds %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = carat, price)) +  
  geom_bin2d()
```



```
diamonds %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = carat, price)) +  
  geom_hex()
```



Labels, titles, and legends

Labels, titles, and legends

Add a title:

`ggtitle()`

`labs(title = "My Awesome Plot")`

Labels, titles, and legends

Change a label:

`xlab(), ylab()`

`labs(x = "X Label", y = "Y Label")`

Labels, titles, and legends

Change a legend:

`scale_*()` functions

```
labs(color = "Wow, labs does  
everything", fill = "Yup")
```

Labels, titles, and legends

Change a legend:

`scale_*()` functions

`labs(color = "Wow, labs does everything", fill = "Yup")`

Remove the legend:

`theme(legend.position = "none")`

Your Turn 13

1. Add a title.

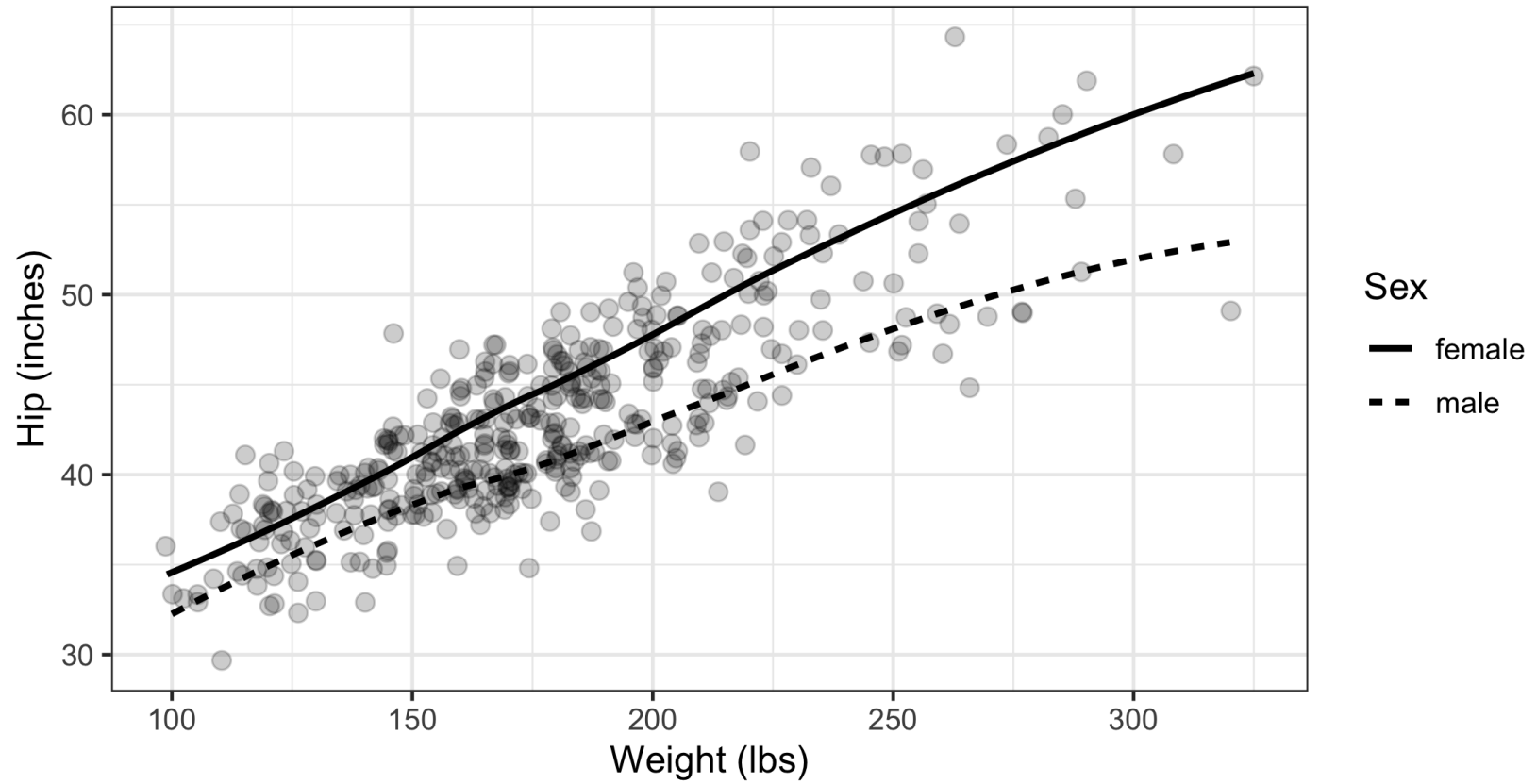
2. Change the x and y axis labels to include the units (inches for hip and pounds for weight). You can use either labs() or xlab() and ylab()

3. Add scale_linetype() and set the name argument to "Sex".

```
ggplot(diabetes, aes(weight, hip, linetype = gender)) +  
  geom_jitter(alpha = .2, size = 2.5) +  
  geom_smooth(color = "black", se = FALSE) +  
  theme_bw(base_size = 12)
```

```
ggplot(diabetes, aes(weight, hip, linetype = gender)) +  
  geom_jitter(alpha = .2, size = 2.5) +  
  geom_smooth(color = "black", se = FALSE) +  
  theme_bw(base_size = 12) +  
  labs(x = "Weight (lbs)", y = "Hip (inches)") +  
  ggtitle("Hip and Weight by Sex") +  
  scale_linetype(name = "Sex")
```

Hip and Weight by Sex



```
ggplot(diabetes, aes(weight, hip, linetype = gender)) +  
  geom_jitter(alpha = .2, size = 2.5) +  
  geom_smooth(color = "black", se = FALSE) +  
  theme_bw(base_size = 12) +  
  labs(  
    title = "Hip and Weight by Sex",  
    x = "Weight (lbs)",  
    y = "Hip (inches)",  
    linetype = "Sex"  
  )
```


Saving plots

```
ggsave(filename = "figure_name.png",  
plot = last_plot(), dpi = 320)
```

Your Turn 14

Save the last plot and then locate it in the files pane.

Your Turn 14

Save the last plot and then locate it in the files pane.

```
ggsave("diabetes_weight_hip.png", dpi = 320)
```

Take aways:

You can use this code template to make thousands of graphs with ggplot2.

```
ggplot(data = <DATA>, mapping = aes(<MAPPINGS>)) +  
  <GEOM_FUNCTION>() +  
  <SCALE_FUNCTION>() +  
  <THEME_FUNCTION>()
```



Resources

R for Data Science: A comprehensive but friendly introduction to the tidyverse.
Free online.

RStudio Primers: Free interactive courses in the Tidyverse

Data Visualization: A Practical Introduction: Mostly free online; great ggplot2 intro