# Annotating a plot

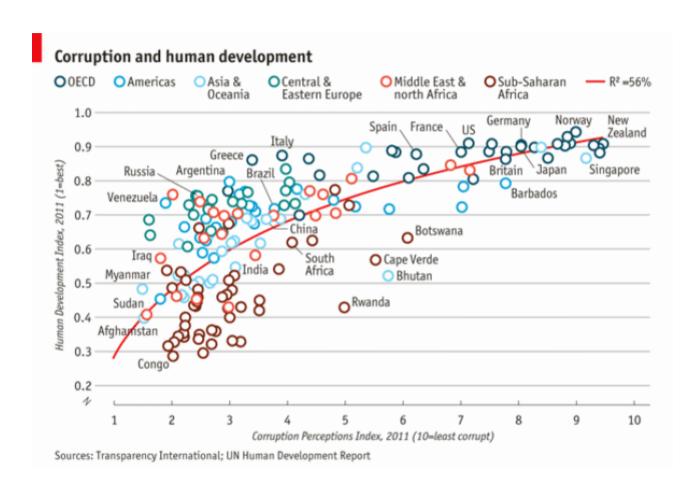
Abhijit Dasgupta, PhD

## **Annotations**

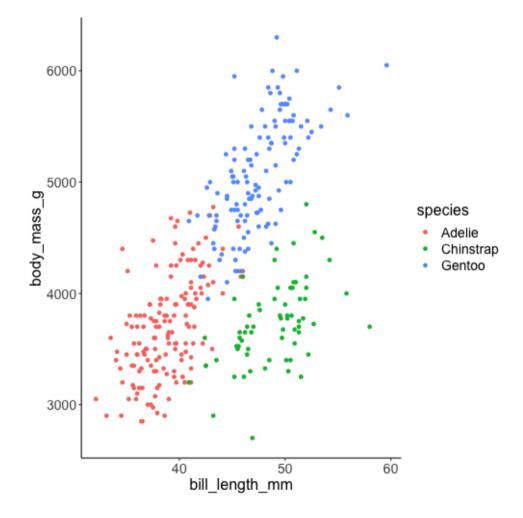
#### **Stand-alone stories**

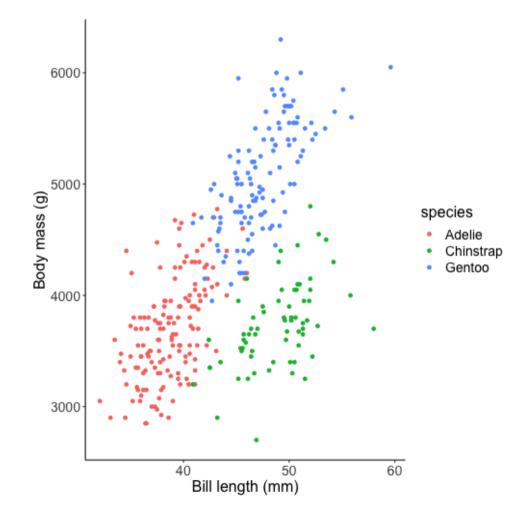
- You would like a data visualization to stand on its own
- Relevant information should be placed on the graph
- However, you need to balance the information content with real estate
  - Don't clutter the graph and make it not readable

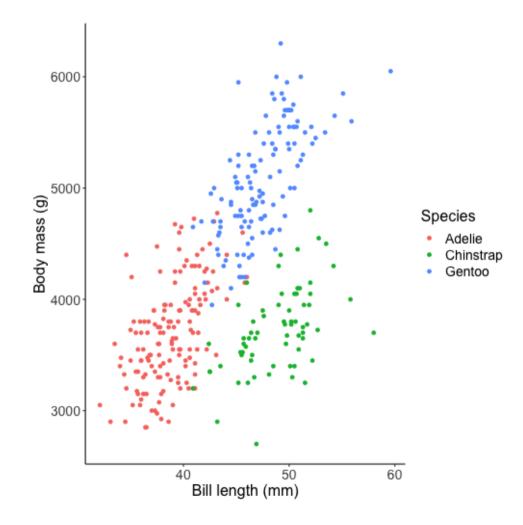
#### An example

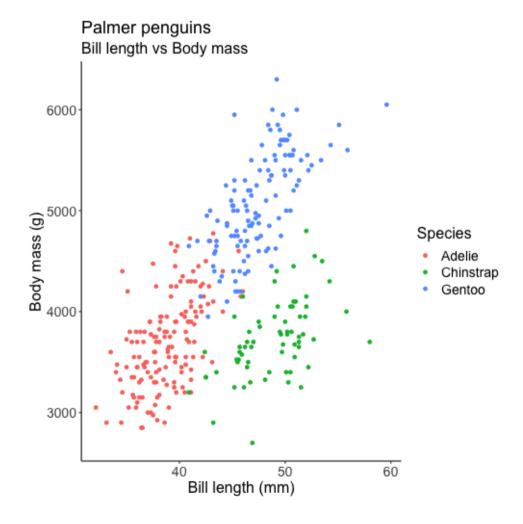


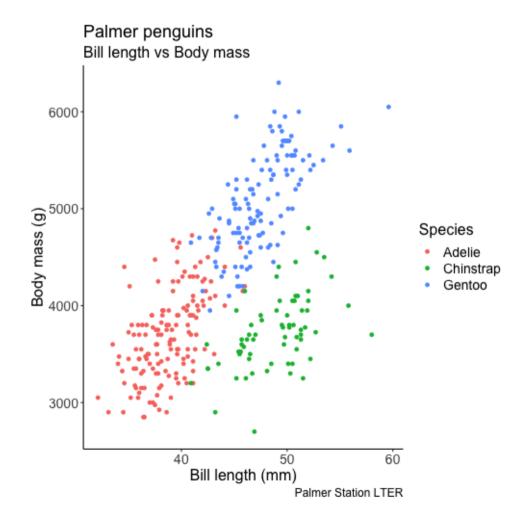
We will recreate this plot in a tutorial





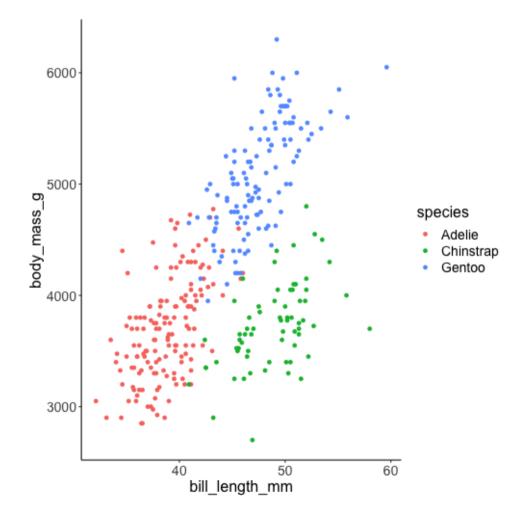






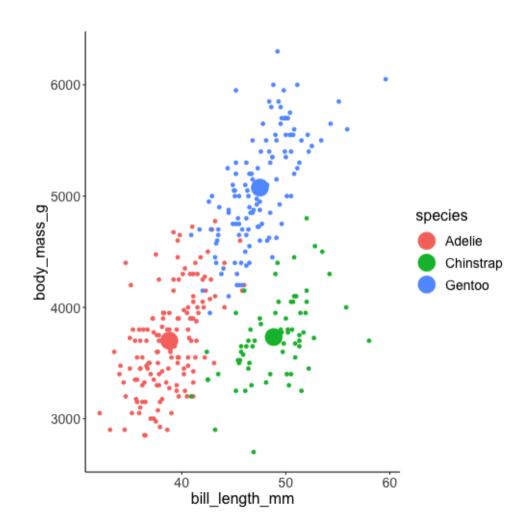
## Adding derived statistics to a plot

## **Adding group means**



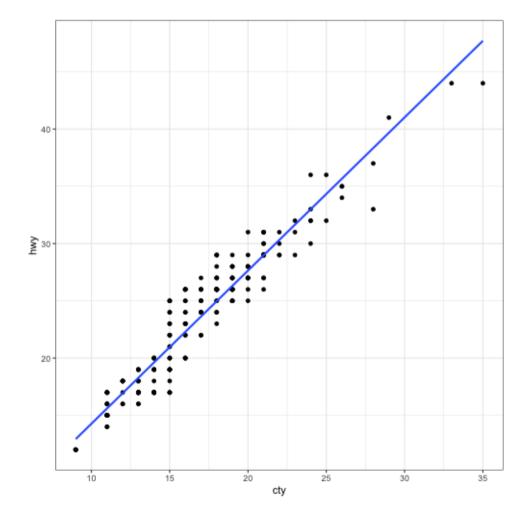
#### Adding group means

Adding data from a different dataset



### **Adding regression metrics**

Regress highway mileage on city mileage (data: mpg)

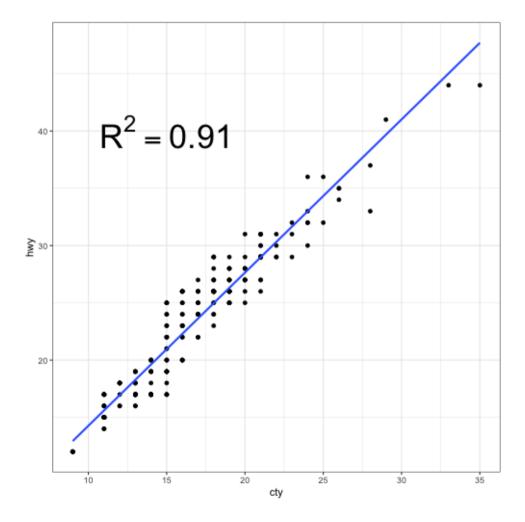


#### **Adding regression metrics**

Regress highway mileage on city mileage (data: mpg)

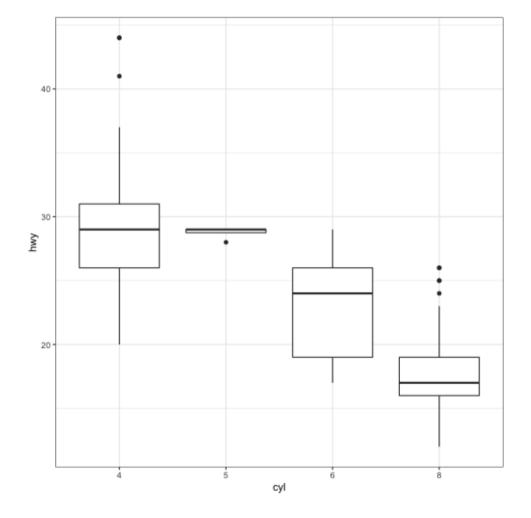
```
mod1 <- lm(hwy ~ cty, data = mpg)
r2 <- broom::glance(mod1) %>% pull(r.squared) %>%
  round(., 2)

ggplot(mpg,
    aes(x = cty, y = hwy))+
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = 'lm', se=F)+
  annotate(geom='text',
    x = 15, y = 40,
    label=glue::glue("R^2 == {r}",r=r2),
    size=12,
    parse=T) +
  theme_bw()
```



## **Highlighting regions**

```
mpg %>%
  mutate(cyl = as.factor(cyl)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = cyl, y = hwy)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  theme_bw()
```



### **Highlighting regions**

Note: If you have a factor on the x-axis, they are plotted at 1, 2, 3, ...

