notes_27feb2019

Martin Schobben

February 27, 2019

https://www.datacamp.com/courses/data-visualization-with-ggplot2-1?tap_a=5644-dce66f&tap_s=93618-a68c98

https://www.datacamp.com/courses/dplyr-data-manipulation-r-tutorial

http://mazamascience.com/WorkingWithData/?p=1277

package swirl

```
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
df <- data.frame(x=c(1:10),y=c(1:10), label=c(rep("A",3),rep("B",7)))

df <- df %>% mutate(label=factor(label, levels = c("A","B"), c(bquote(delta^13*C[carb]~"(\u2030 VPDB)")

p <-

  ggplot(df, aes(x,y, col = label, alpha = label))+
      geom_point()+
      facet_grid(cols= vars(label), scales = "free", space = "free")
```

Using base plot and saving device

First step open a device, creating the canvas to draw the plot, as 'png' 'pdf' or 'svg' device.

using ggplot and saving with ggsave

The benefits of ggplot are that dimensions and positions are fixed.

Ggplots are build layer by layer, and so give a good overview of the