For a simple Gantt chart [on the Molecular Ecologist blog](https://www.molecularecologist.com/2019/01/simple-gantt-charts-in-r-with-ggplot2-and-the-tidyverse/) uses *geom\_line* and *gather* to prepare the data structure. I like using *geom\_linerange* and a *coord\_flip*, which lets you use start and end columns directly without pivoting.

Here is a very serious data frame of activities:

# A tibble: 6 x 4

activity category start end

1 Clean house preparations 2020-07-01 00:00:00 2020-07-03 00:00:00

2 Pack bags preparations 2020-07-05 10:00:00 2020-07-05 17:00:00

3 Run to train travel 2020-07-05 17:00:00 2020-07-05 17:15:00

4 Sleep on train travel 2020-07-05 17:15:00 2020-07-06 08:00:00

5 Procrastinate procrastination 2020-07-01 00:00:00 2020-07-05 00:00:00

6 Sleep vacation 2020-07-06 08:00:00 2020-07-09 00:00:00

And here is the code:

library(ggplot2)

library(readr)

activities <- read\_csv("activities.csv")

## Set factor level to order the activities on the plot

activities$activity <- factor(activities$activity,

levels = activities$activity[nrow(activities):1])

plot\_gantt <- qplot(ymin = start,

ymax = end,

x = activity,

colour = category,

geom = "linerange",

data = activities,

size = I(5)) +

scale\_colour\_manual(values = c("black", "grey", "purple", "yellow")) +

coord\_flip() +

theme\_bw() +

theme(panel.grid = element\_blank()) +

xlab("") +

ylab("") +

ggtitle("Vacation planning")

