

Class05: Data Vis with ggplot

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Graphics systems in R

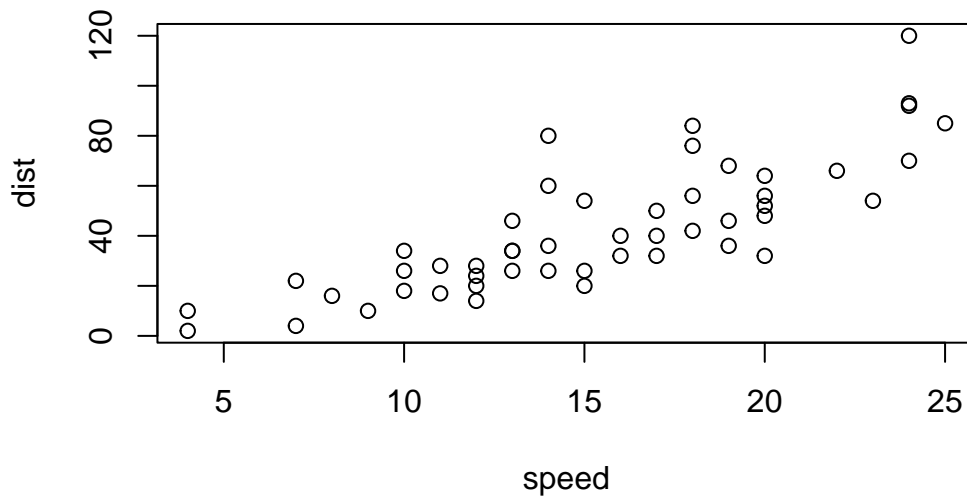
There are many graphics systems in R for making plots and figures.

We have already played a little with “**base R**” graphics and the `plot()` function.

Today we will start learning about a popular graphics package called `ggplot2()`.

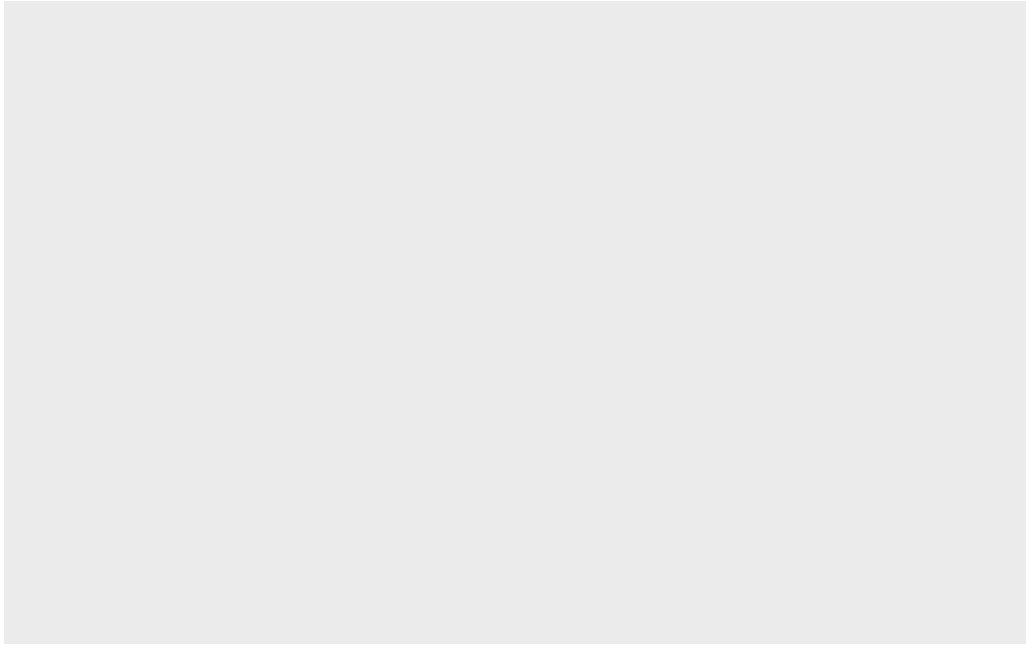
This is an add on package - i.e. we need to install it. I install it (like I install any package) with the `install.packages()` function.

```
plot(cars)
```



Before I can use the functions from a package I have to load up the package from my “library”. We use the `library(ggplot2)` command to load it up.

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(cars)
```



Every ggplot is made up of at least 3 things: - data (the numbers etc. that will go into your plot) - aes (how the columns of data map to the plot aesthetics) - geoms (how the plot actually looks, points, bars, lines etc.)

```
ggplot(cars) +
  aes(x=speed, y=dist) +
  geom_point()
```



For simple plots ggplot is more verbose - it takes more code - than base R plot.

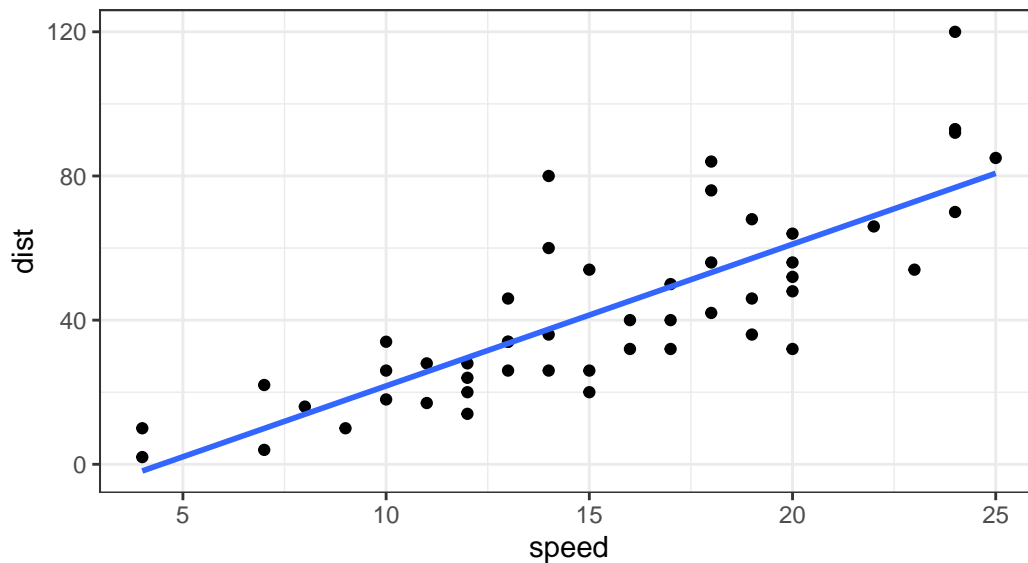
Add some more layers to our ggplot:

```
ggplot(cars) +  
  aes(x=speed, y=dist) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method="lm", se=FALSE) +  
  labs(title="Stopping distance of old cars",  
        subtitle = "A silly example plot") +  
  theme_bw()
```

`geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'

Stopping distance of old cars

A silly example plot



Section 6 of Lab Sheet

Ggplot makes it very easy to map additional variables to different plotting aesthetics like size, transparency alpha and color.

The code below reads the results of a differential expression analysis where a new anti-viral drug is being tested.

```
url <- "https://bioboot.github.io/bimm143_S20/class-material/up_down_expression.txt"
genes <- read.delim(url)
head(genes)
```

	Gene	Condition1	Condition2	State
1	A4GNT	-3.6808610	-3.4401355	unchanging
2	AAAS	4.5479580	4.3864126	unchanging
3	AASDH	3.7190695	3.4787276	unchanging
4	AATF	5.0784720	5.0151916	unchanging
5	AATK	0.4711421	0.5598642	unchanging
6	AB015752.4	-3.6808610	-3.5921390	unchanging

Q. Use the `nrow()` function to find out how many genes are in this dataset. What is your answer?

```
nrow(genes)
```

```
[1] 5196
```

Q. Use the `colnames()` function and the `ncol()` function on the `genes` data frame to find out what the column names are (we will need these later) and how many columns there are. How many columns did you find?

```
ncol(genes)
```

```
[1] 4
```

Q. Use the `table()` function on the `State` column of this `data.frame` to find out how many 'up' regulated genes there are. What is your answer?

```
head(genes)
```

	Gene	Condition1	Condition2	State
1	A4GNT	-3.6808610	-3.4401355	unchanging
2	AAAS	4.5479580	4.3864126	unchanging
3	AASDH	3.7190695	3.4787276	unchanging
4	AATF	5.0784720	5.0151916	unchanging
5	AATK	0.4711421	0.5598642	unchanging
6	AB015752.4	-3.6808610	-3.5921390	unchanging

```
table(genes$State)
```

down	unchanging	up
72	4997	127

Q. Using your values above and 2 significant figures. What fraction of total genes is up-regulated in this dataset?

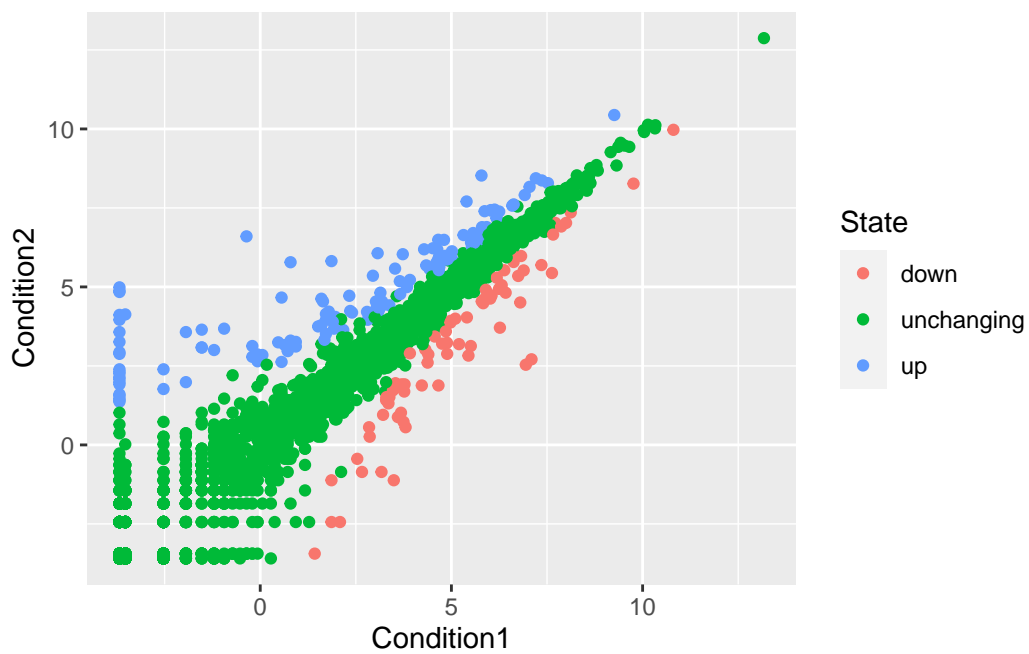
```
round( table(genes$State) / nrow(genes) * 100, 2 )
```

down	unchanging	up
1.39	96.17	2.44

Q. Complete the code below to produce the following plot

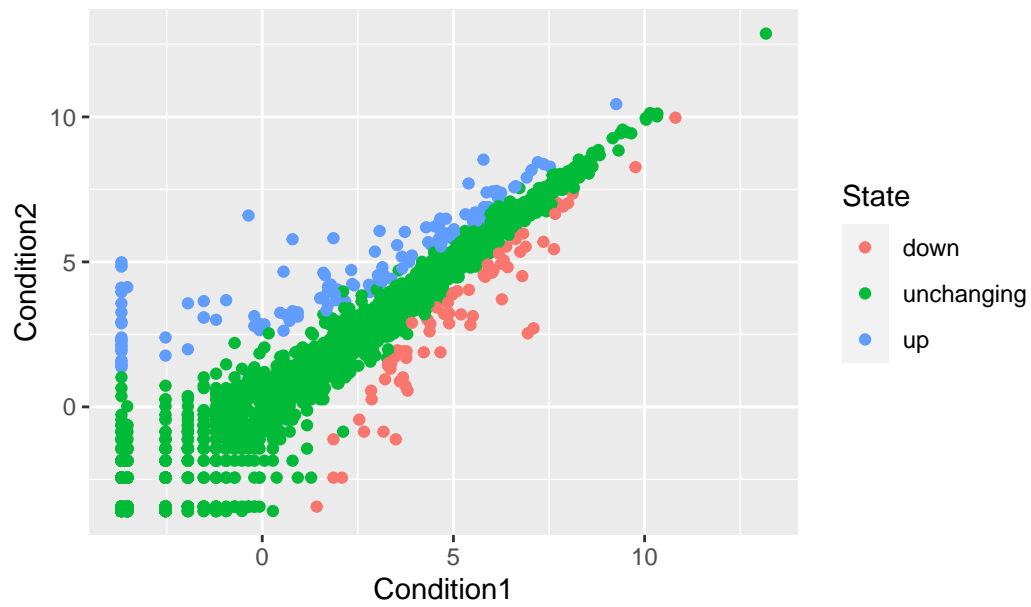
```
p <- ggplot(genes) +  
  aes(x=Condition1, y=Condition2, col=State) +  
  geom_point()
```

p

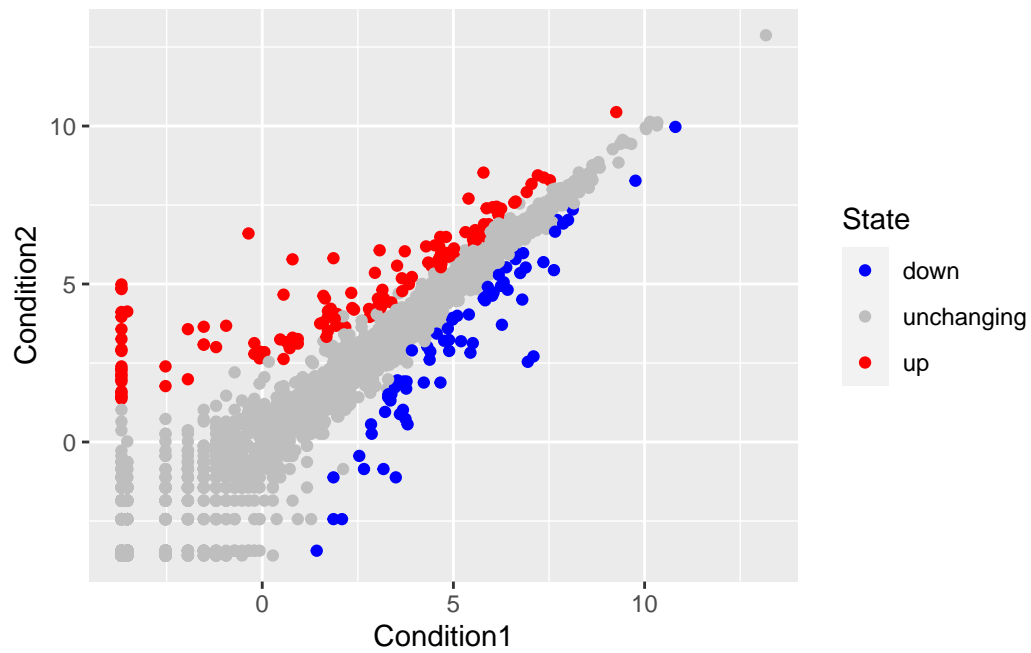


```
p + labs(title="Hello")
```

Hello



```
p2 <- p + scale_colour_manual( values=c("blue","gray","red") )
p2
```



Combining plots with patchwork package

```
library(patchwork)
```

```
# Use patchwork to combine them here:  
(p / p2)
```

