Practice - R for Data Science

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```
library(ggplot2)
library(knitr)
opts_chunk$set(tidy.opts=list(width.cutoff=60),tidy=TRUE)
```

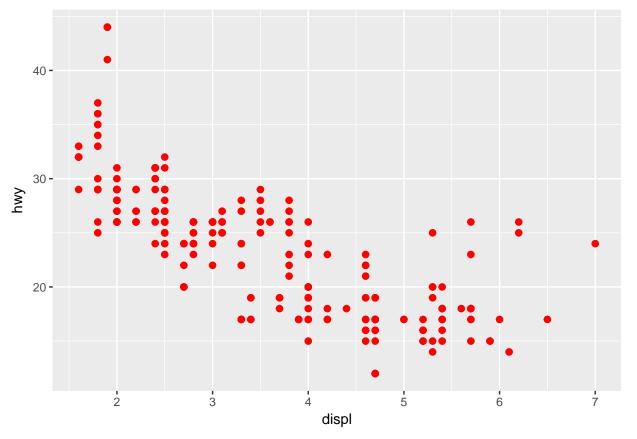
Ch 3 - Data Visualization

R for Data Science - Ch 3

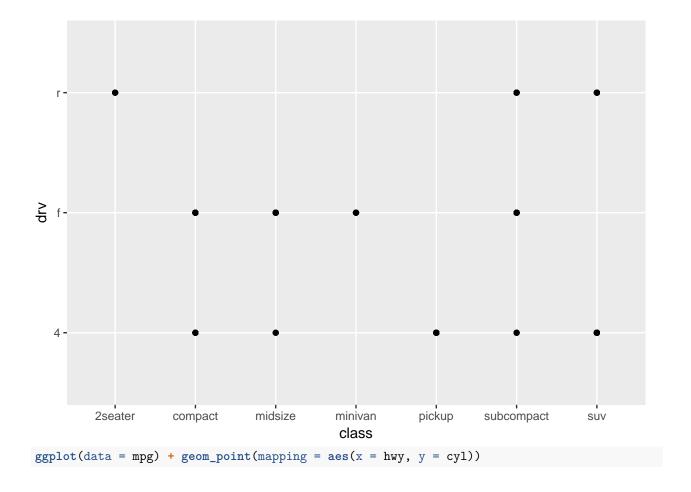
ggplot creates the coordinate system w/ the first arguemnt, which tells ggplot what data you are using

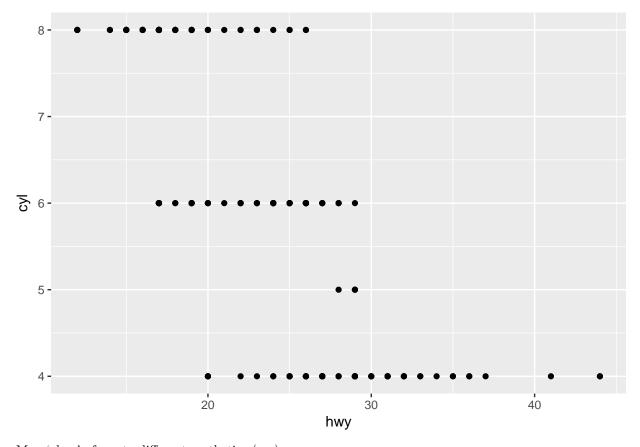
• add layers with subsequent arguemnts (i.e. geom_point)

```
ggplot(data = mpg) + geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy),
    color = "red", size = 2)
```



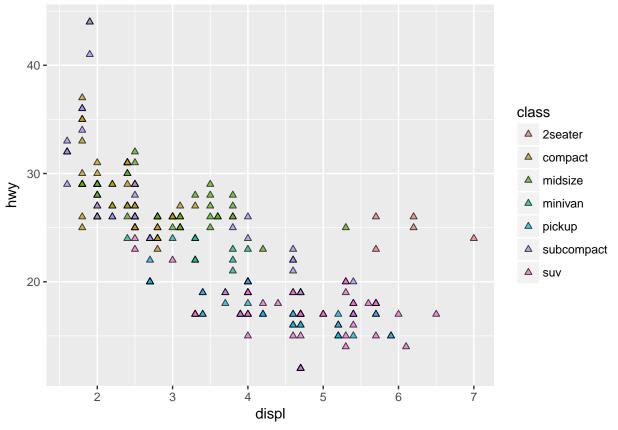
This is the ggplot skeleton: ggplot(data =) + (mapping = aes())
ggplot(data = mpg) + geom_point(mapping = aes(x = class, y = drv))

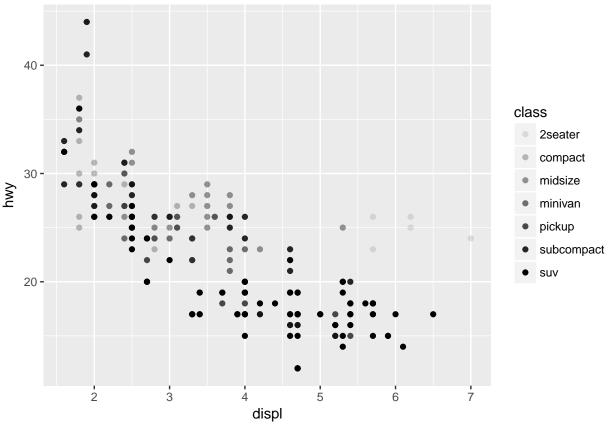




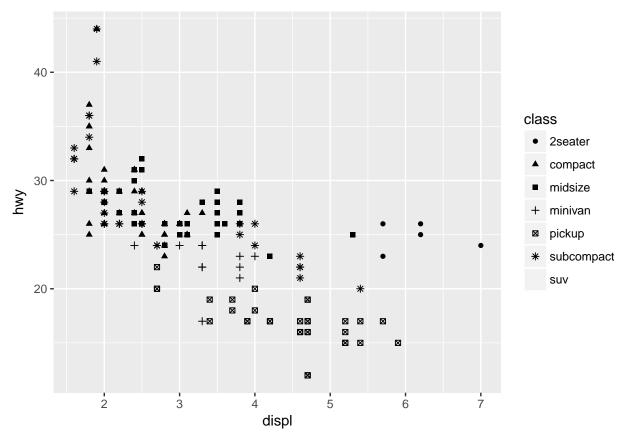
Map 'class' of car to different aesthetics (aes)

```
# Left
ggplot(data = mpg) + geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy,
    fill = class), shape = 24, color = "black", alpha = 0.75)
```





- ## Warning: The shape palette can deal with a maximum of 6 discrete values
- ## because more than 6 becomes difficult to discriminate; you have 7.
- ## Consider specifying shapes manually if you must have them.
- ## Warning: Removed 62 rows containing missing values (geom_point).



3. Map a continuous variable to color, size, and shape. How do these aesthetics behave differently for categorical vs. continuous variables?

