EVRN 745 Assignment 3: gganimate guide

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1) Goals of the package

The main goal of gganimate is to extend to ggplot syntax and aesthetic scheme to the generation of animated graphs. It does this by adding a few new types of functions dealing with implementing different types of animations and rendering the resultant gganim objects as GIF files. These functions are appended to the ggplot call using the expected + operator. Here are some examples of these functions and their uses:

transition_*() defines how the data should be spread out and how it relates to itself across time. view_*() defineshow the positional scales should change along the animation. shadow_*() defines how data from other points in time should be presented in the given point in time. enter_*()/exit_*() defines how new data should appear and how old data should disappear during the course of the animation. ease_aes() defines how different aesthetics should be eased during transitions.

2) Examples demonstrating the functionality of the package

For this first example, we need to load the **gganimte** package, as well as an ancillary package called **gifski**(this package allows gganimate to render gif files. I believe there are other packages you can use that more or less do the same thing). The first example and figure below make use of the **mtcars** data set:

```
head(mtcars)
```

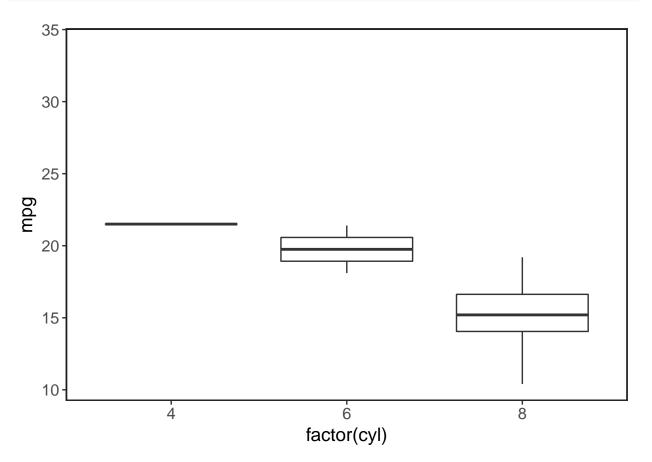
```
##
                      mpg cyl disp hp drat
                                                   qsec vs am gear carb
                                                wt
## Mazda RX4
                                160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46
## Mazda RX4 Wag
                     21.0
                               160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02
                                                                        4
## Datsun 710
                     22.8
                                     93 3.85 2.320 18.61
                                                                        1
## Hornet 4 Drive
                               258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44
                                                                   3
                                                                        1
                     21.4
                                360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02
                                                                        2
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7
                            8
## Valiant
                                225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22
                     18.1
```

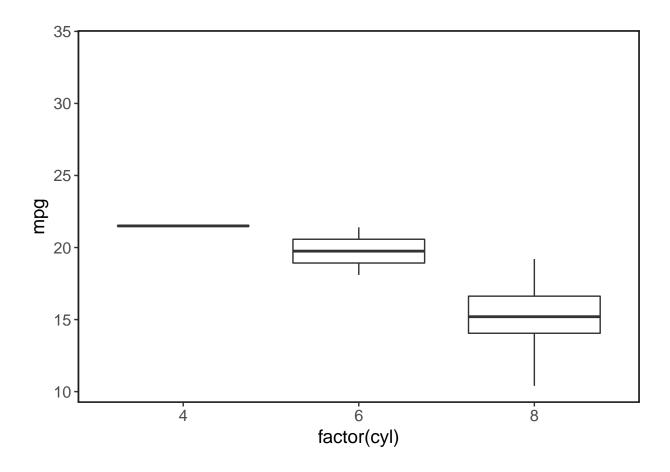
As you can see above, this data set list attributes of a number of car models. In this graph below, we are taking a base static boxplot showing the mpg distributions for groups of cars with different numbers of cylinders, but then using the number of forward gears (as a factor) to animate.

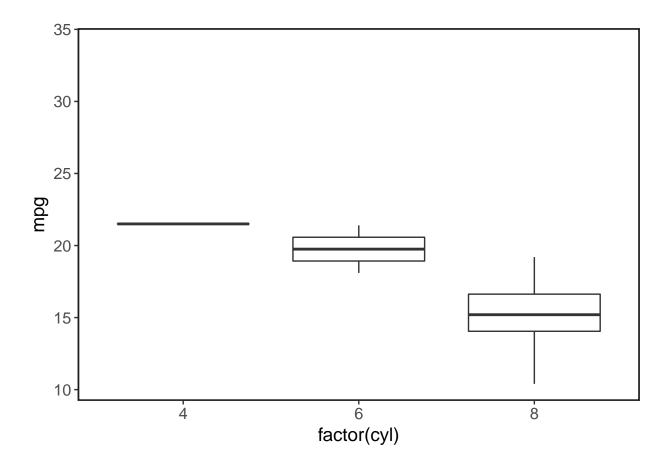
```
library(tidyverse)
library(gganimate)
library(gifski)

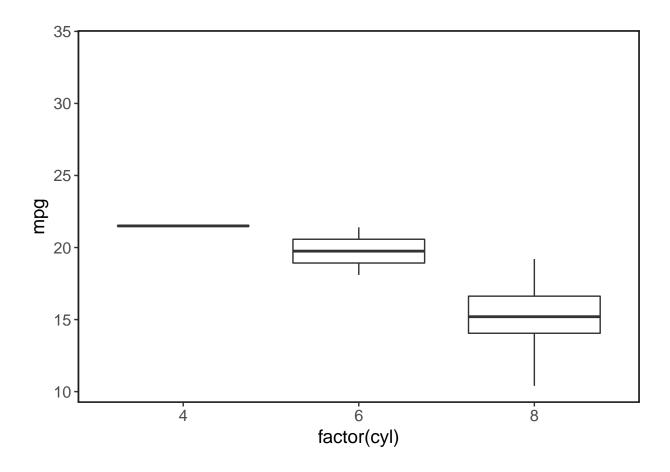
# Here is regular ggplot syntax
ggplot(mtcars, aes(factor(cyl), mpg)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
```

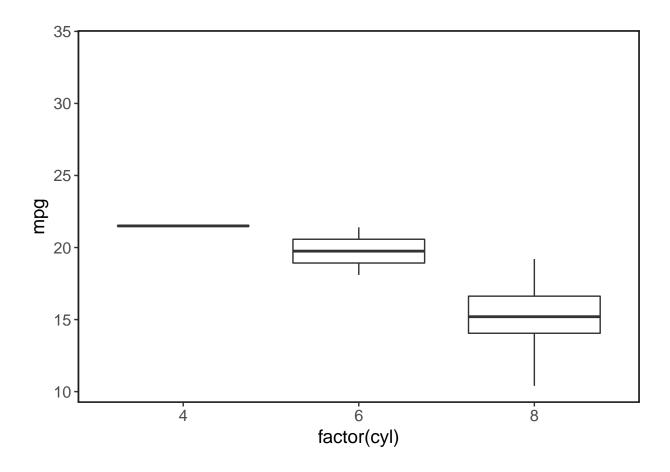
```
# Here is where we start adding gganimate code
# The transition_states function allows you to choose the variable (states = x) you want to animate w
transition states(
# The states input is an unquoted column name
  states = gear,
# The transition_length input is the relative length of time the image transitions
  transition_length = 2,
# The state_length input is the relative length of time the image stays in each discrete state
  state_length = 1) +
# the enter and exit functions define how new data should appear and how old data should disappear
enter_fade() +
exit_shrink() +
\# ease_aes() defines the rate of change during transitions between states
ease_aes('sine-in-out') +
# this is all theme stuff
theme_bw() +
theme(panel.grid.major = element_blank(),
      panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),
      panel.background = element_rect(colour = "black", size = 1)) +
theme(axis.text = element_text(size = 12),
      axis.title = element_text(size = 14))
```

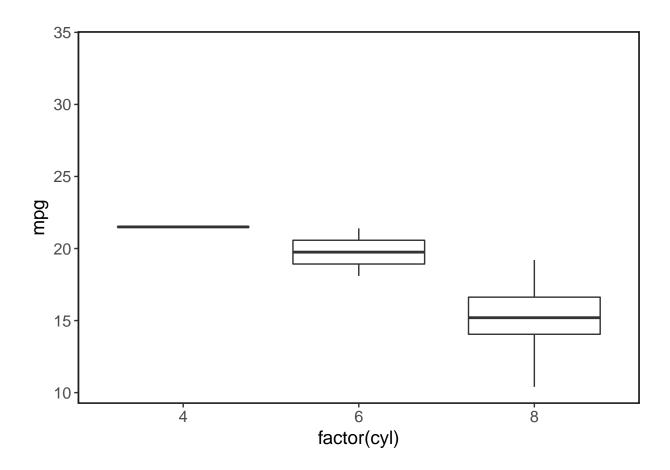


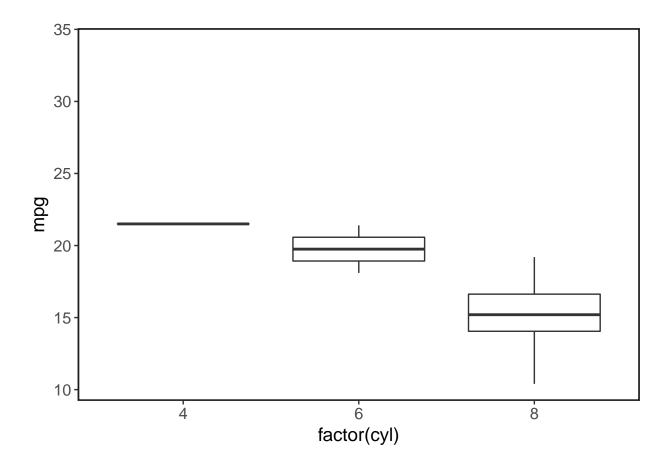


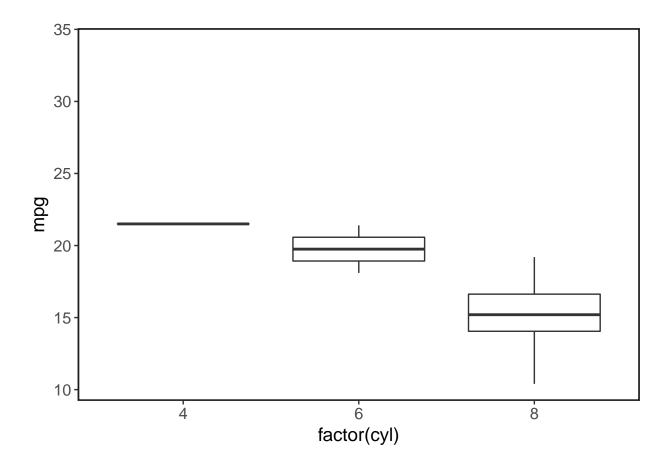


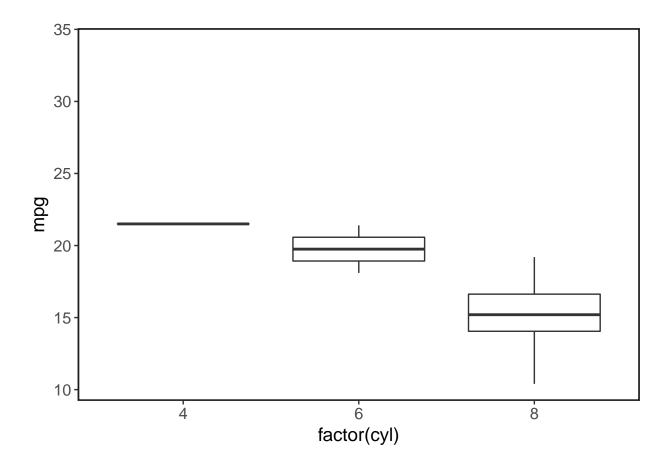


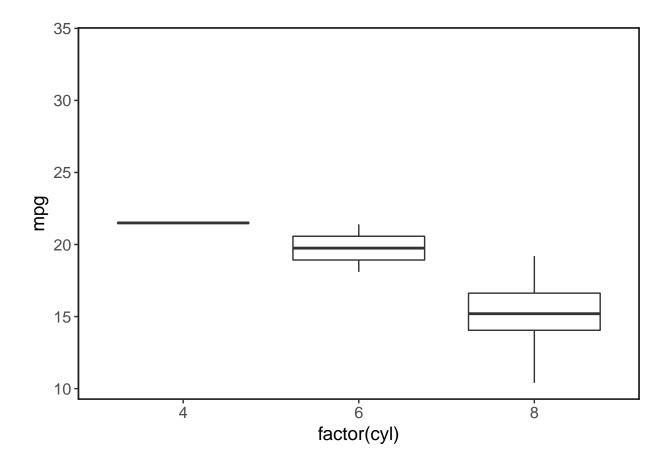


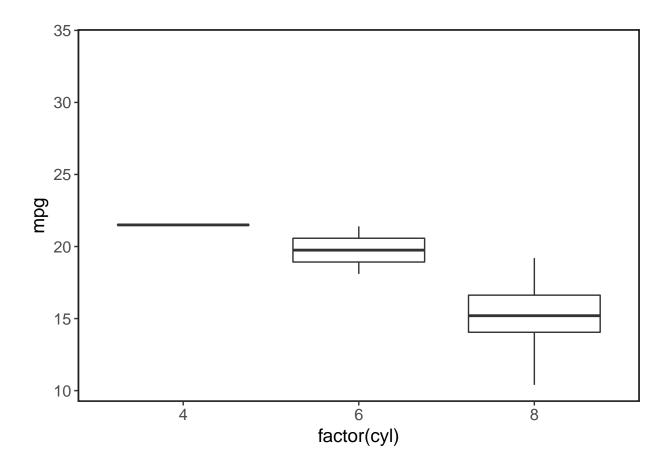


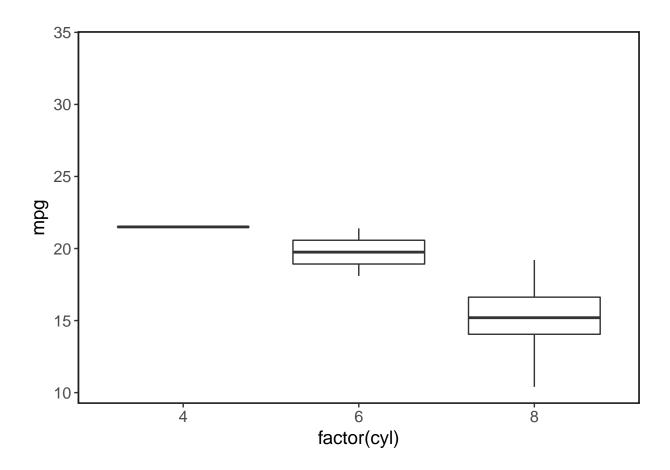


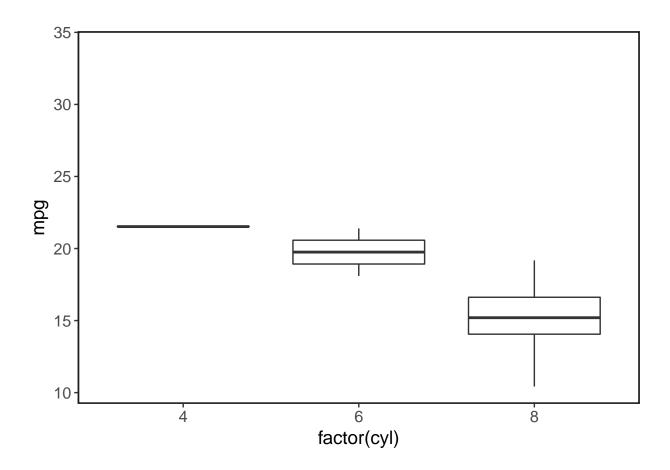


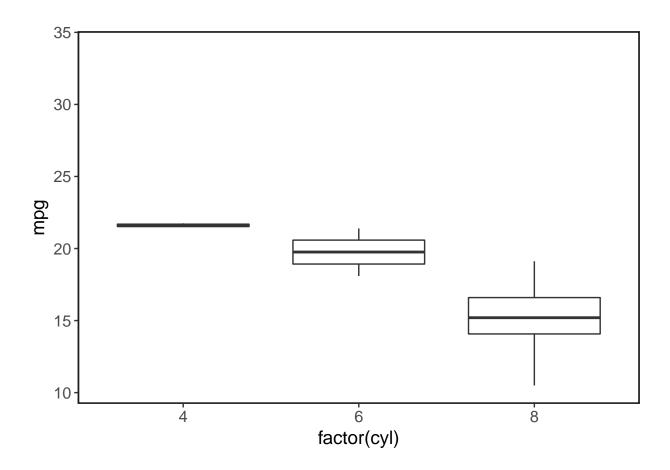


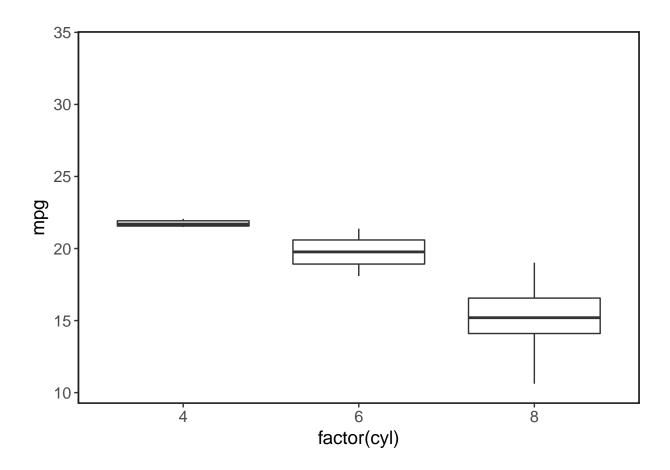


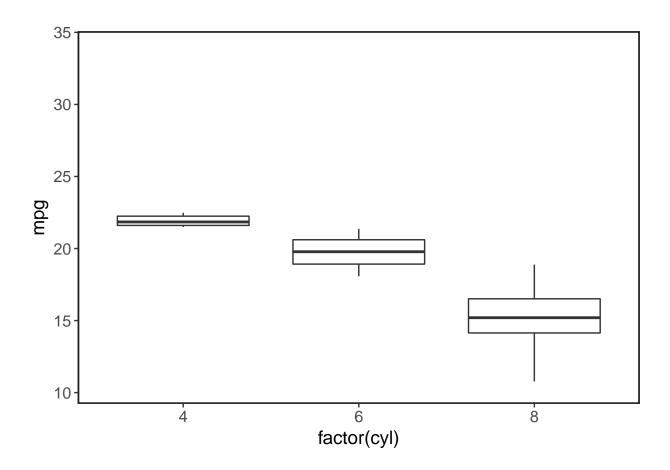


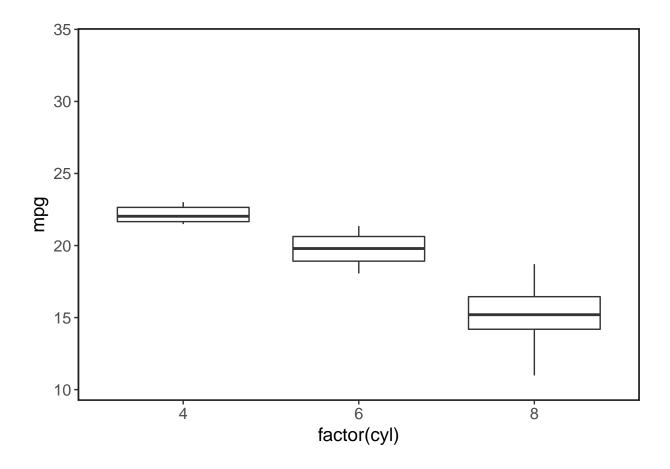


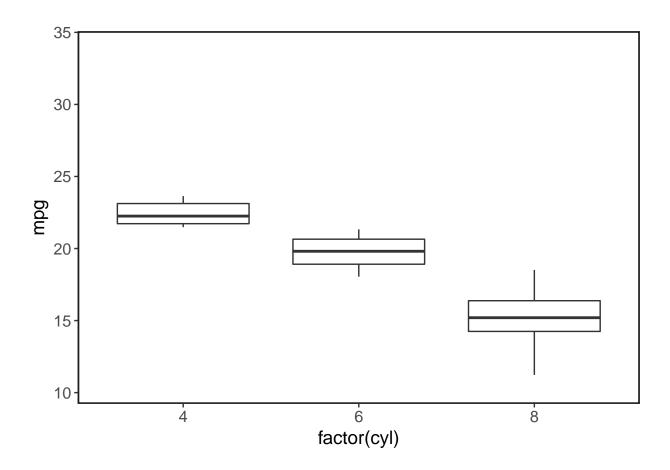


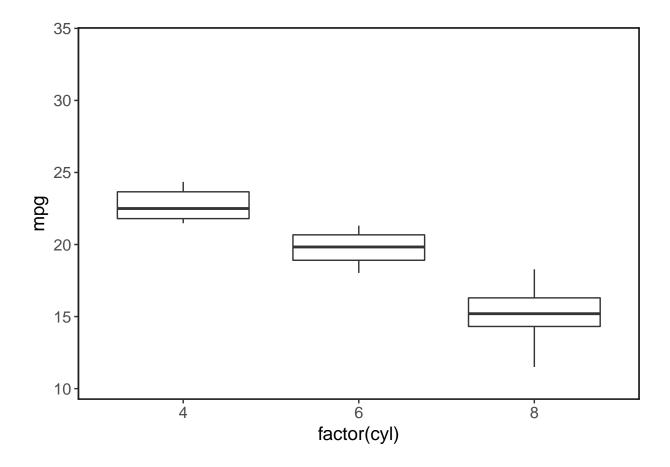


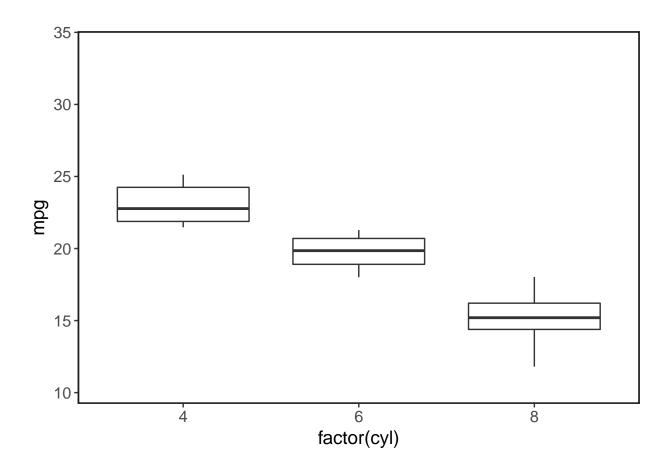


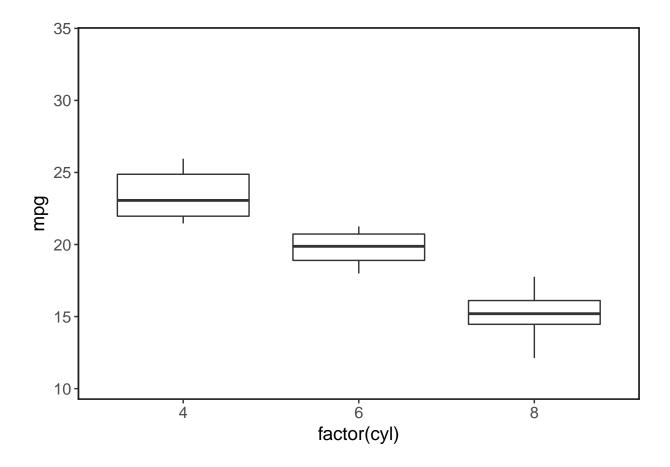


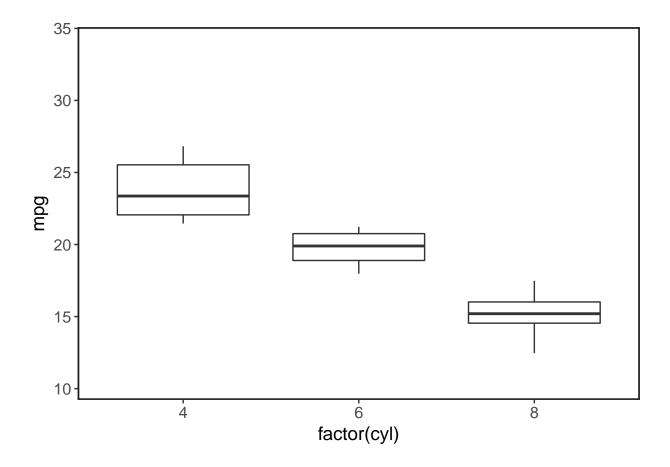


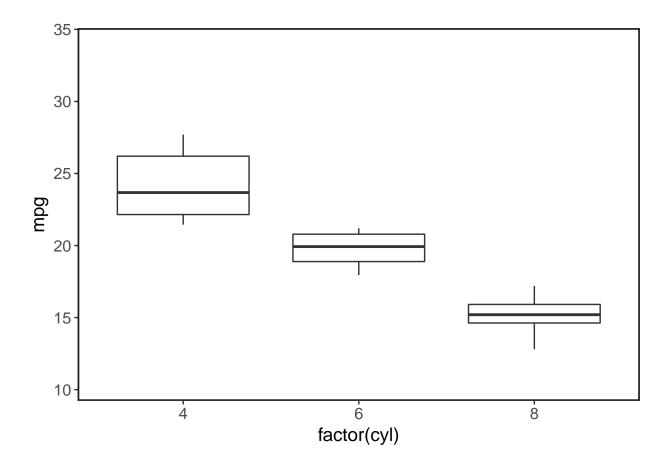


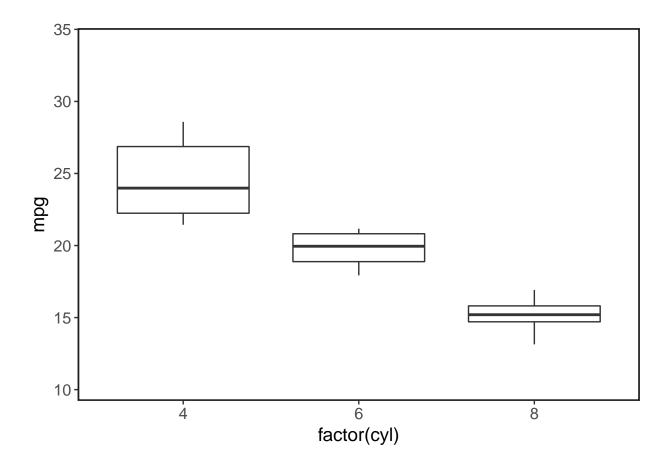


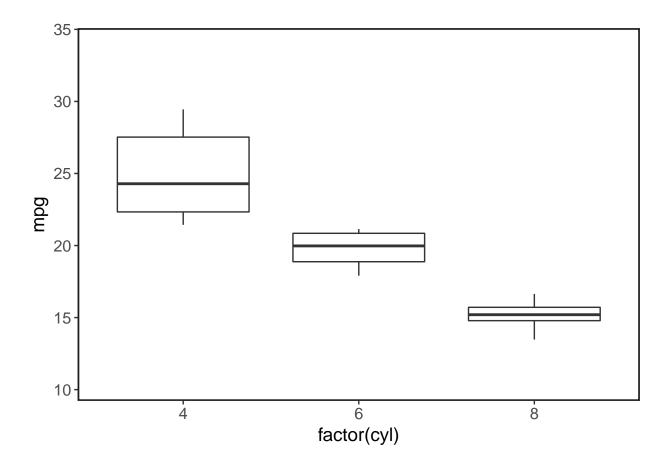


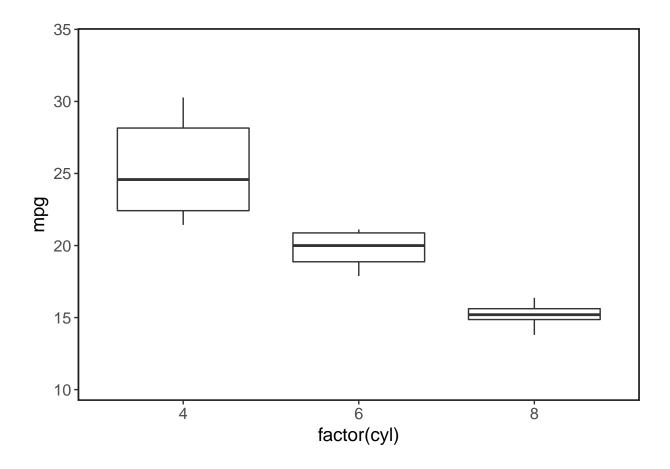


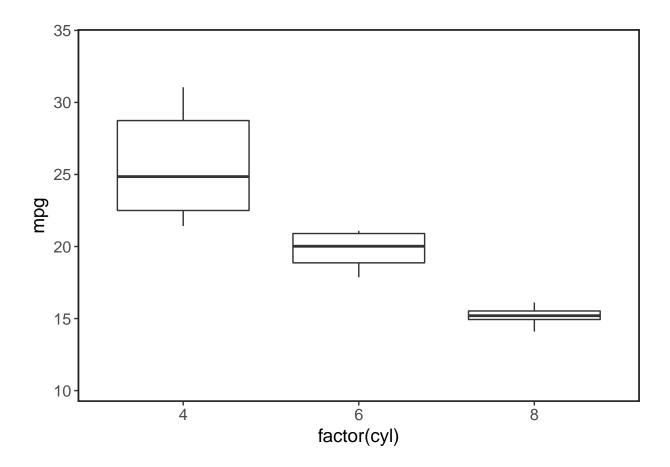


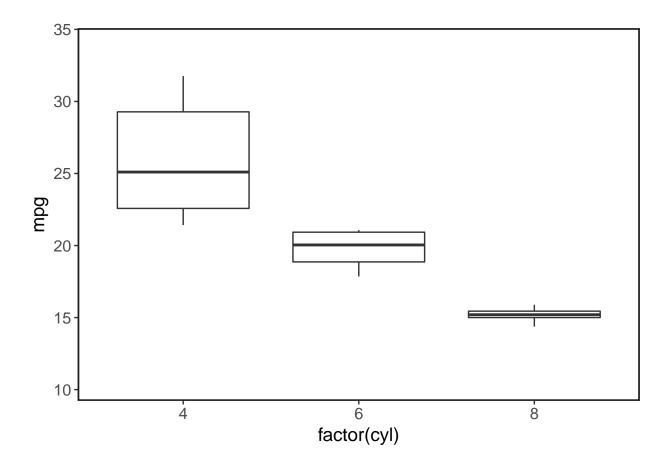


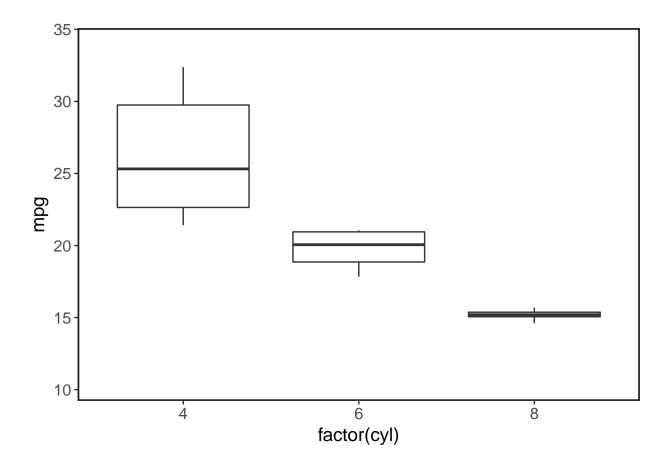


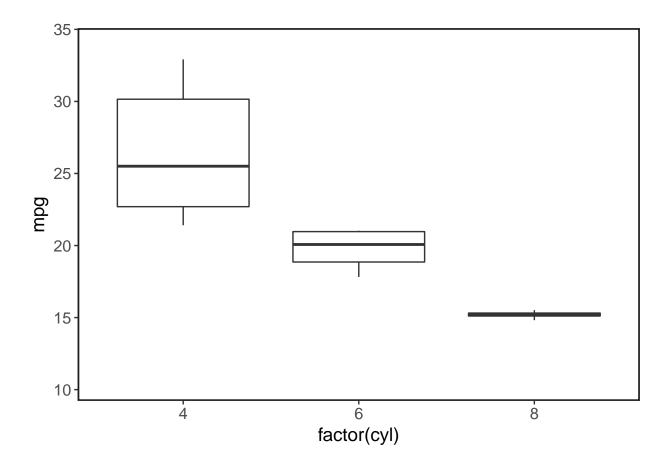


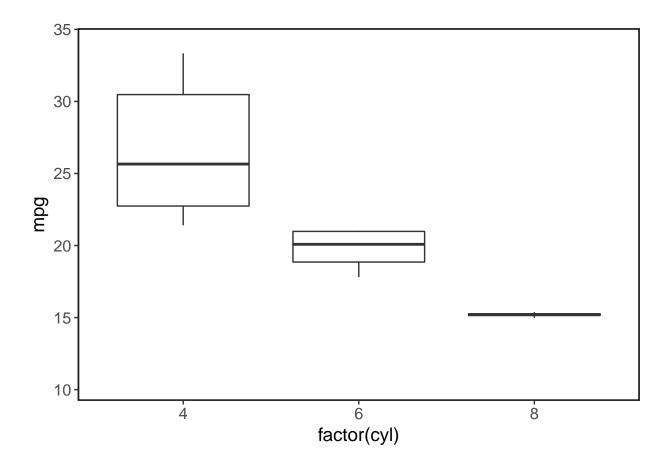


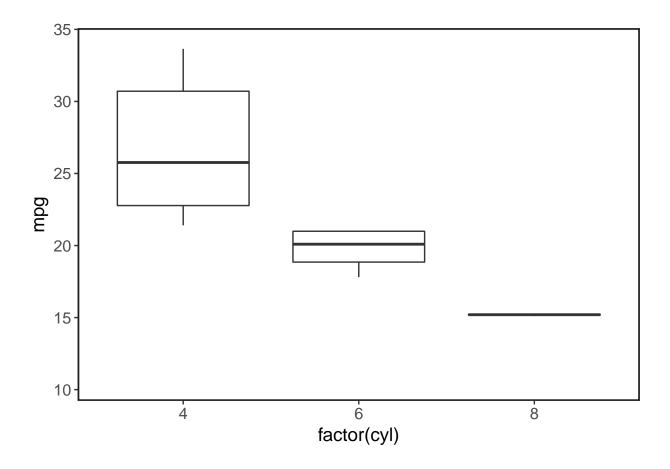


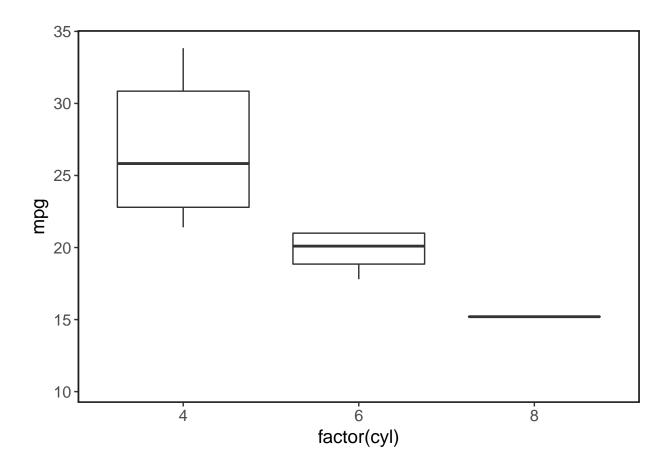


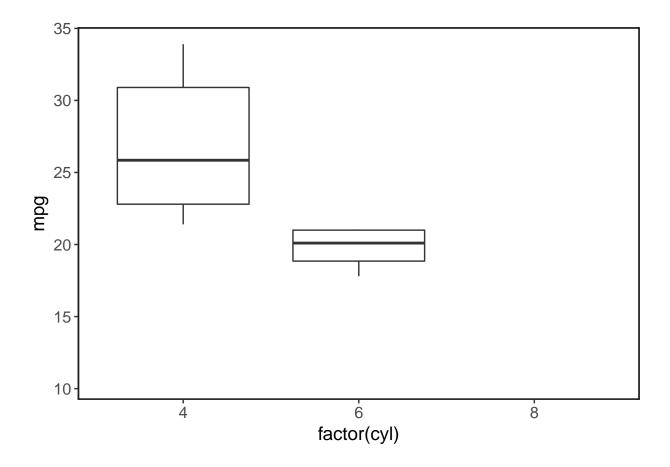


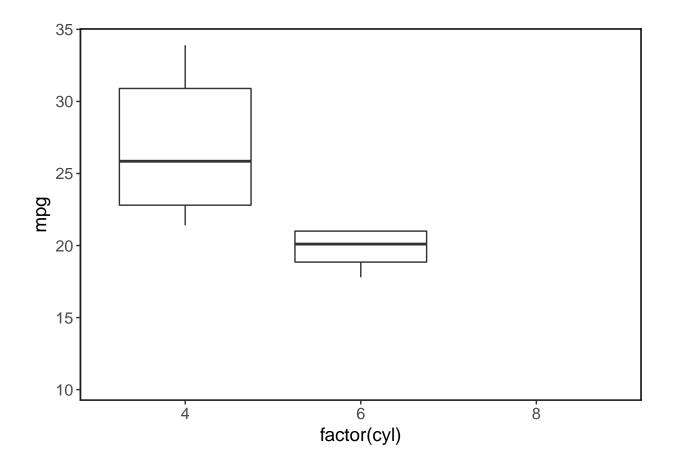










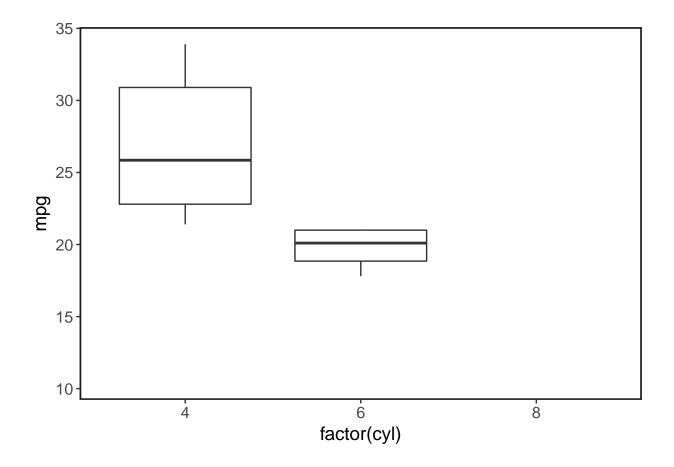


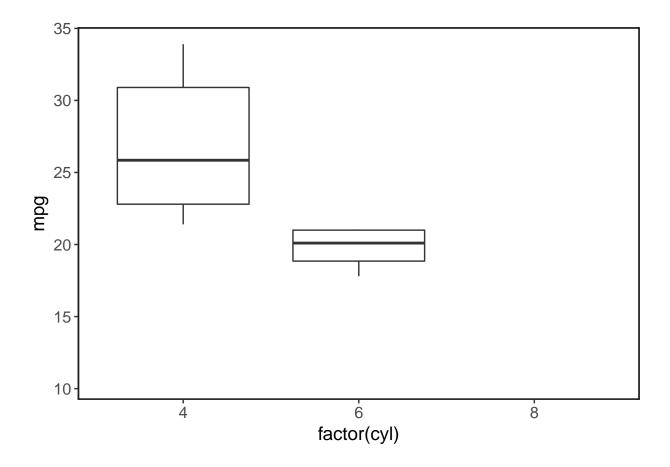






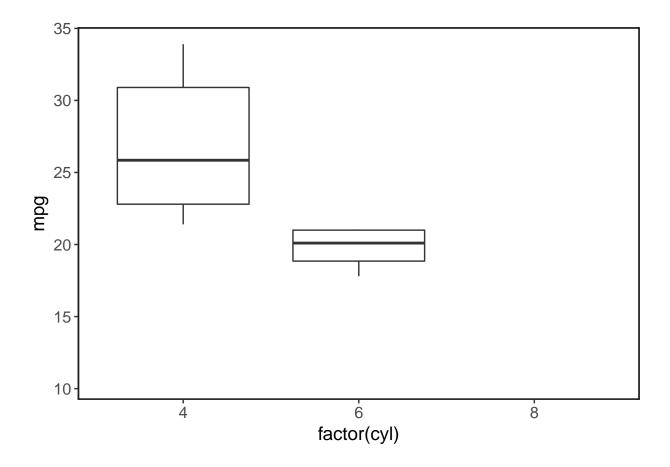




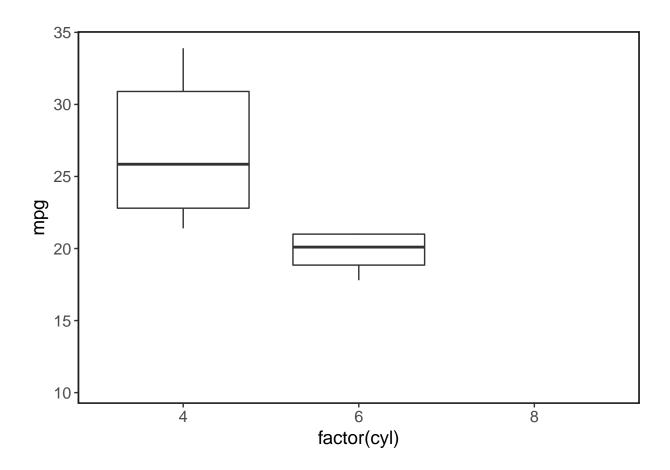


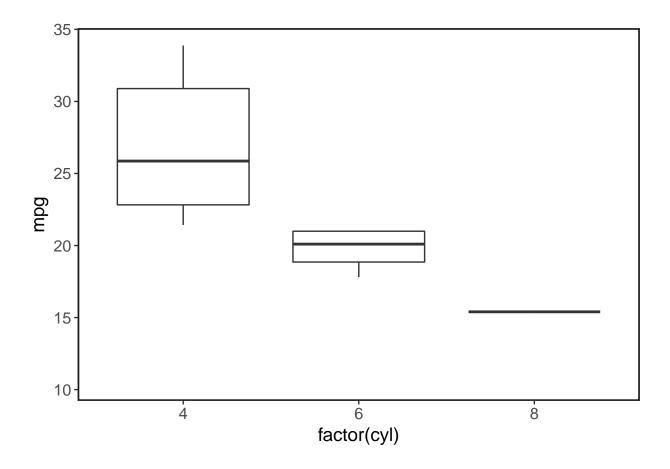


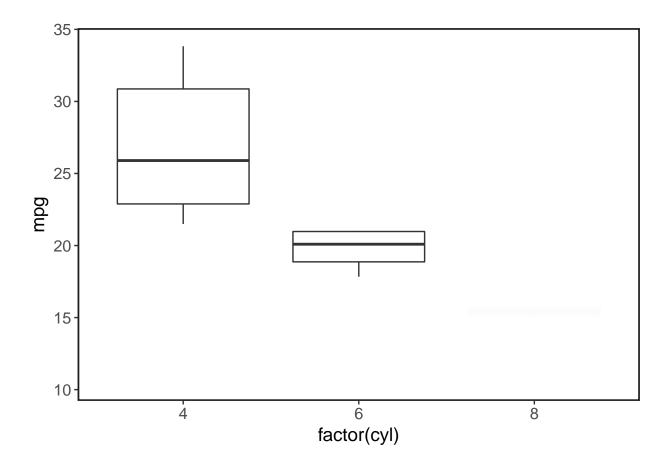


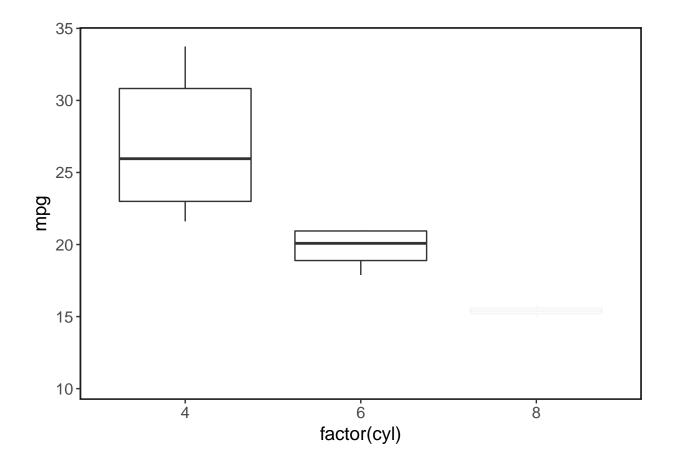


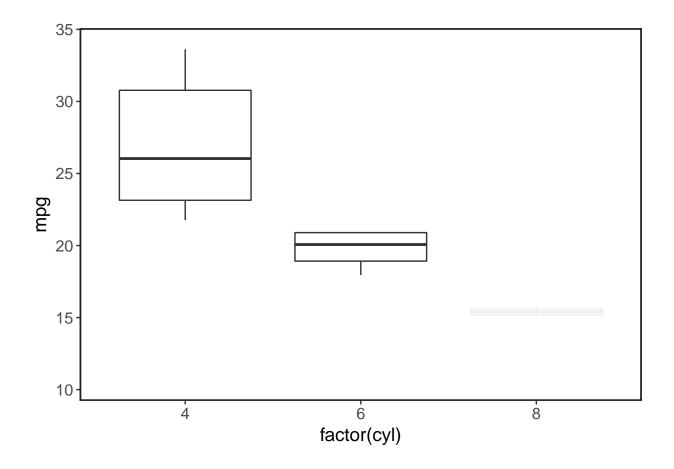


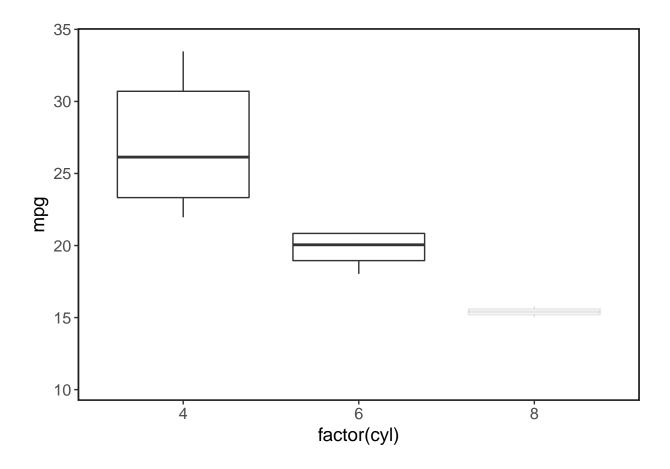


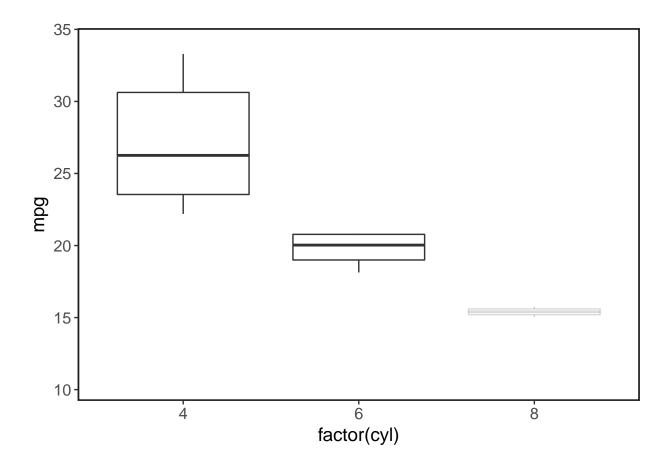


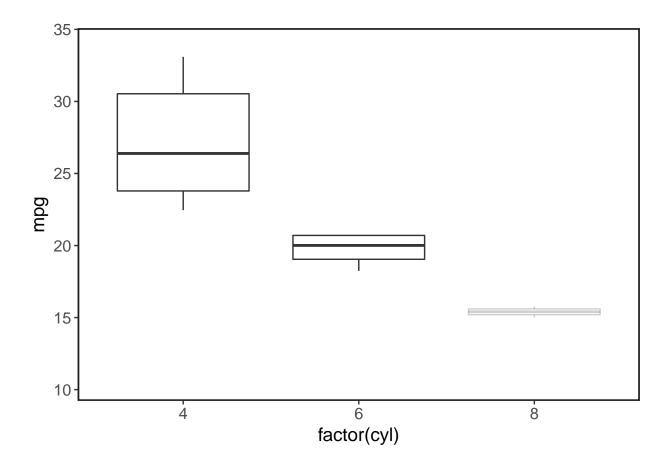


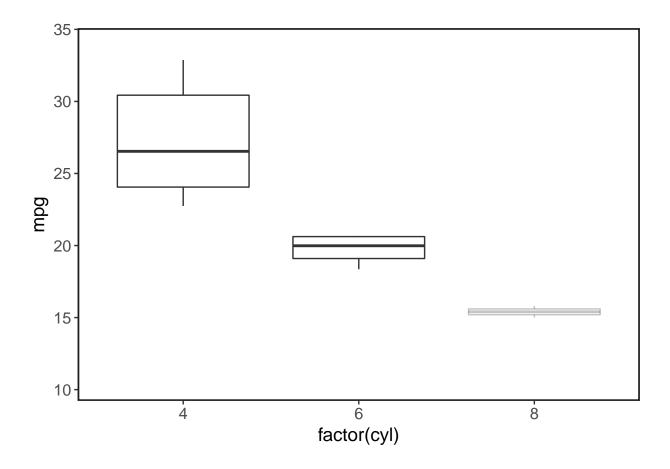


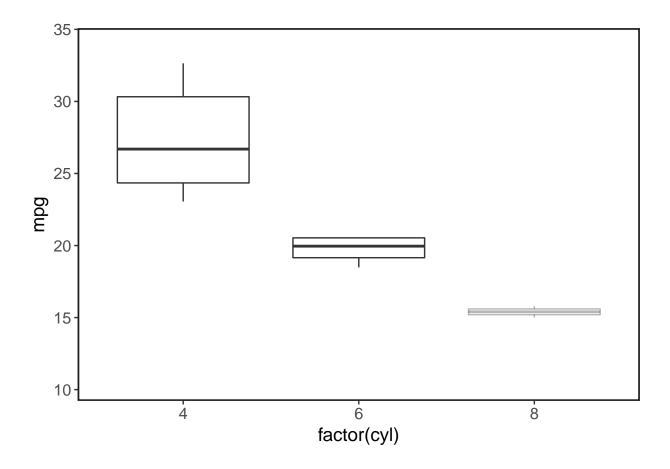


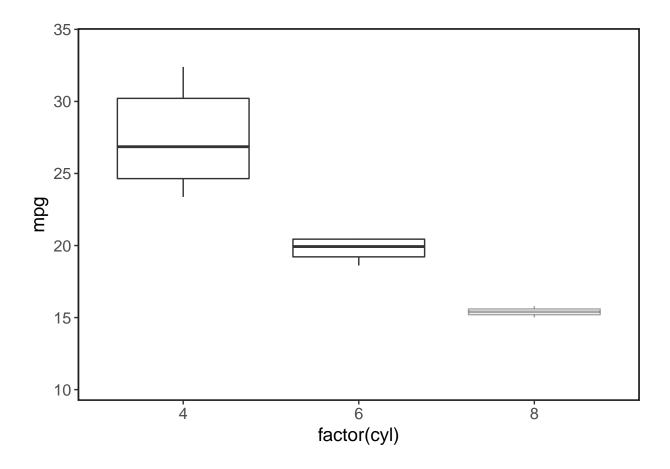


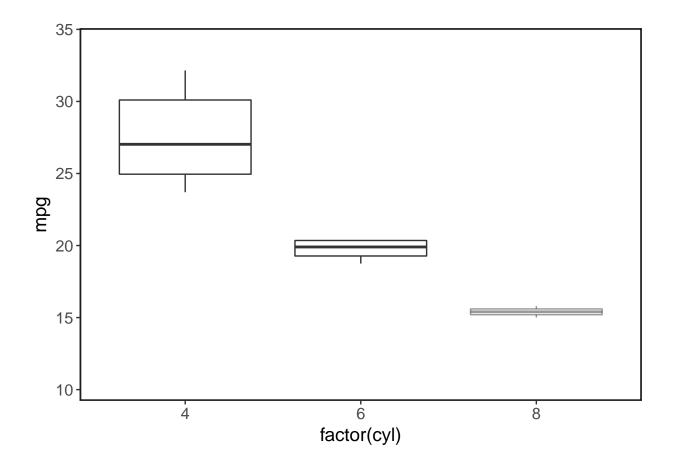


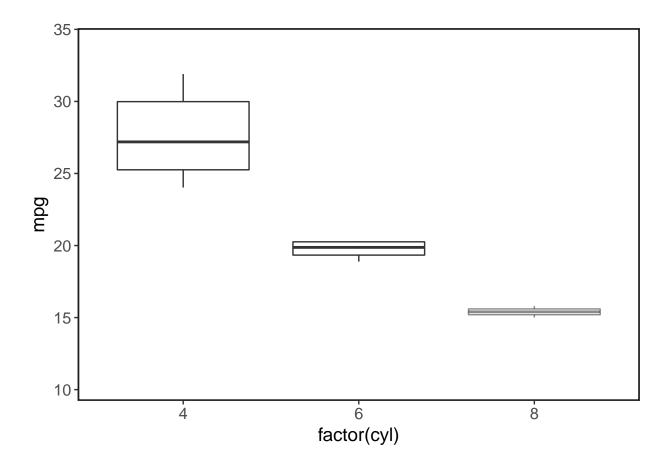


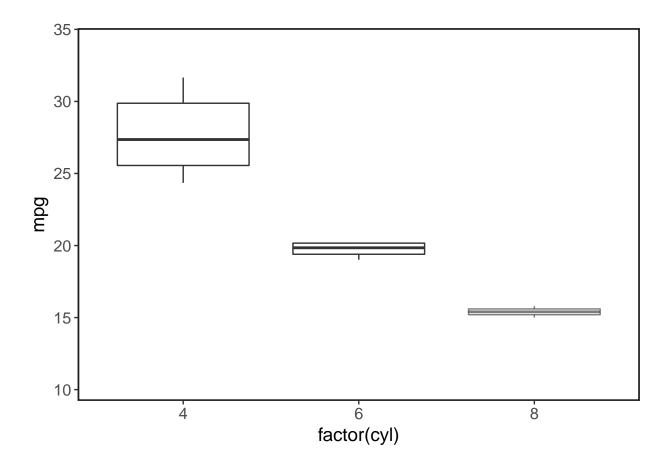


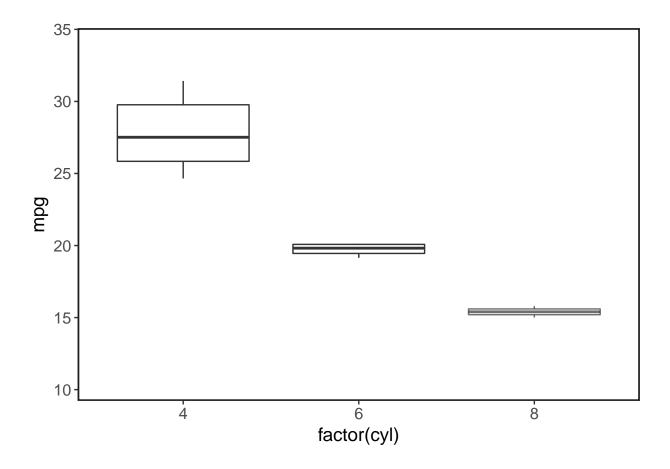


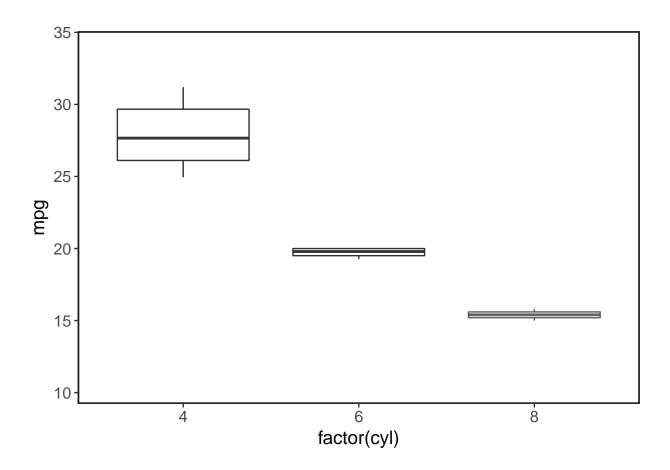


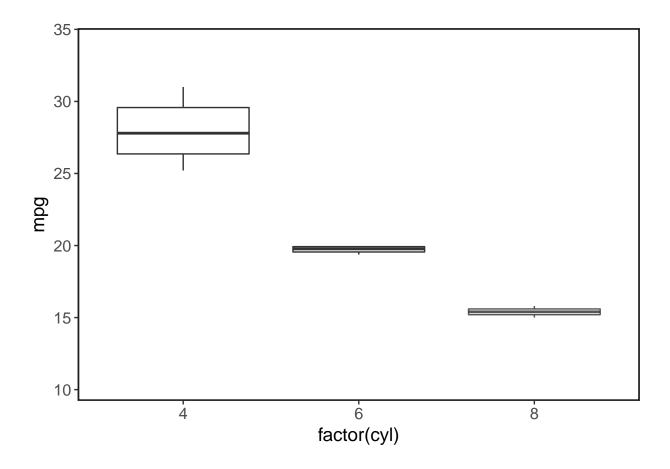


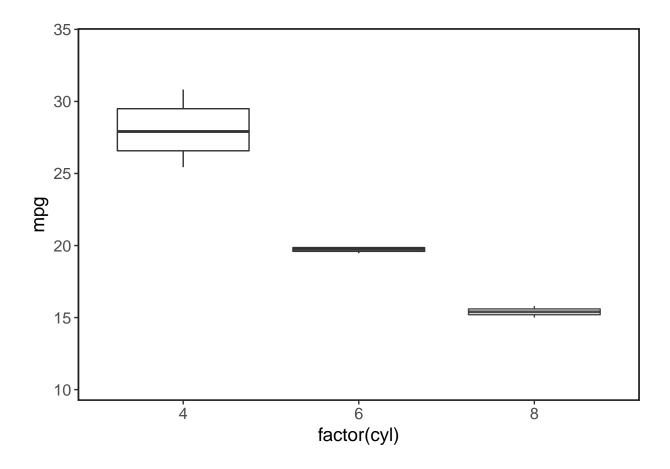


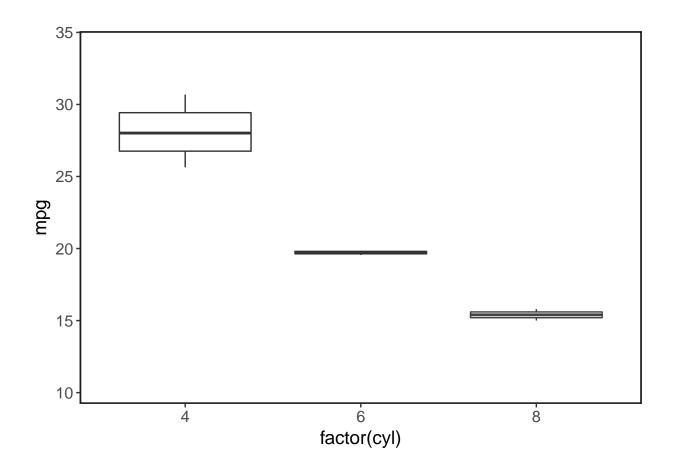


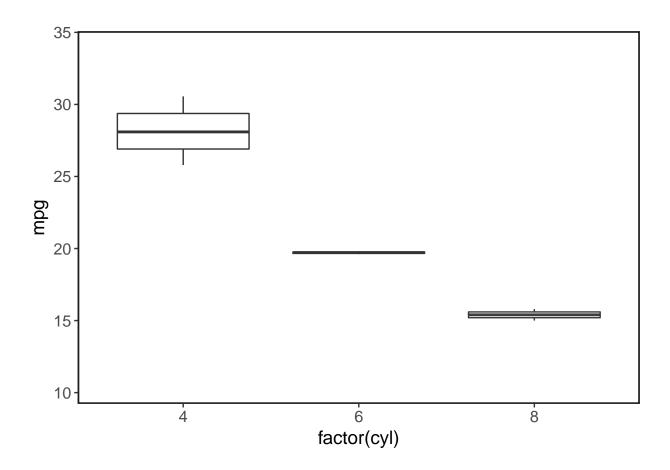


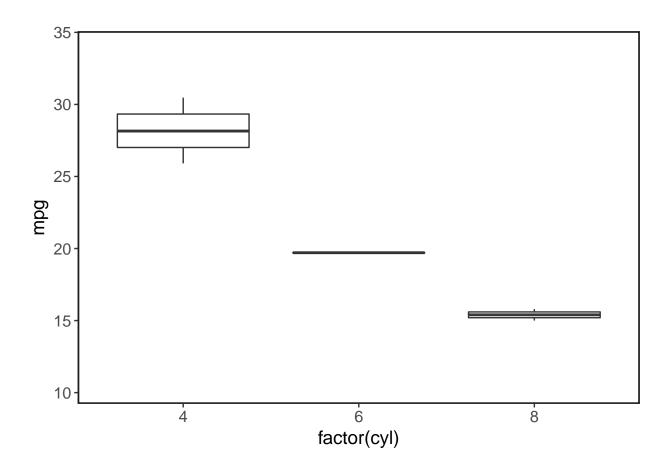


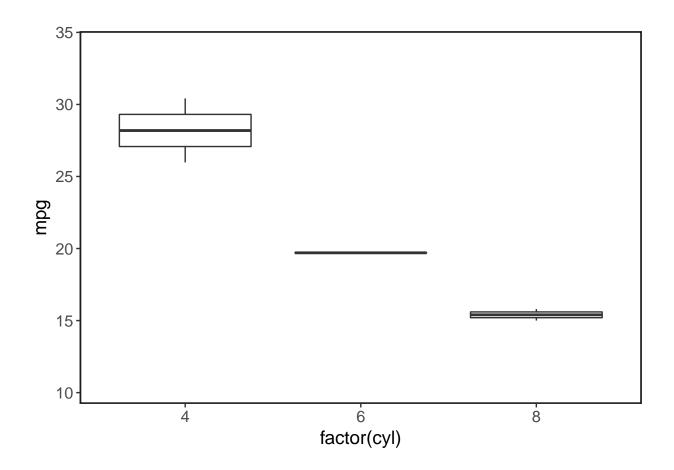


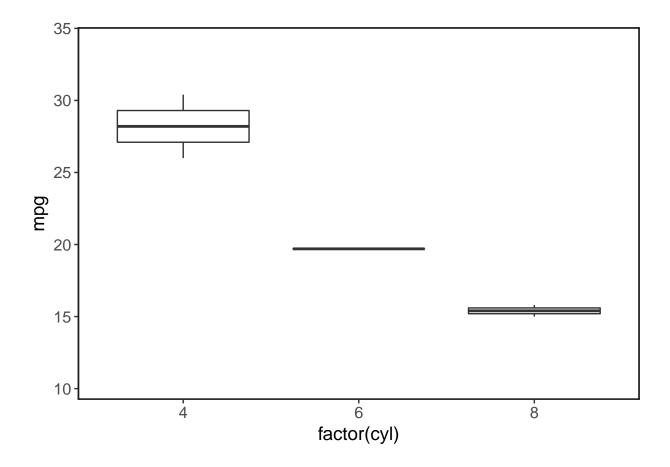


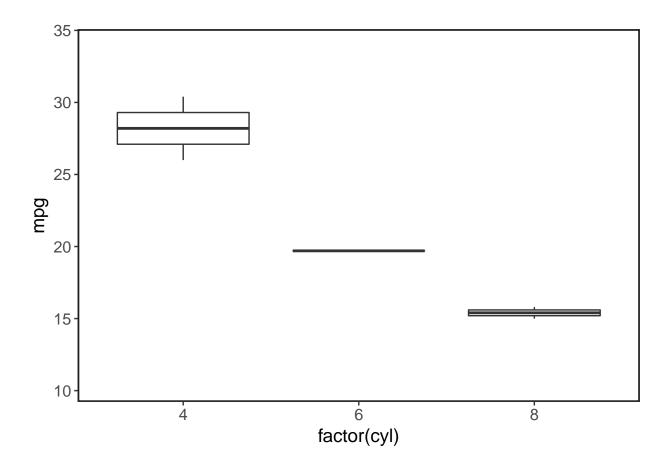


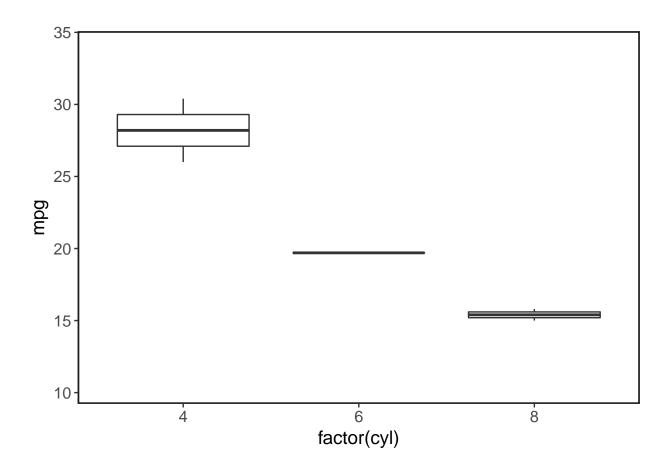


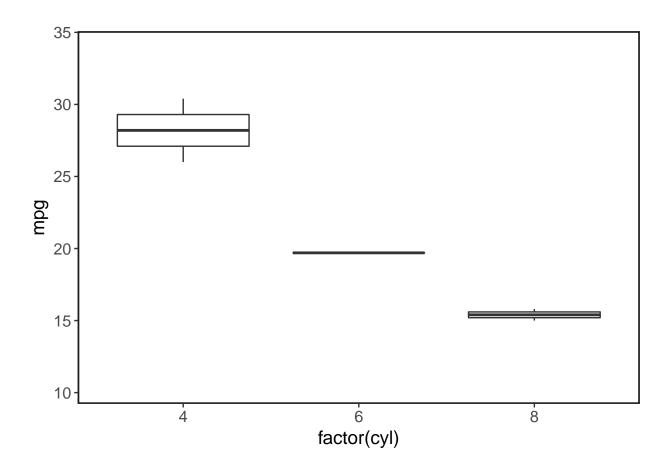


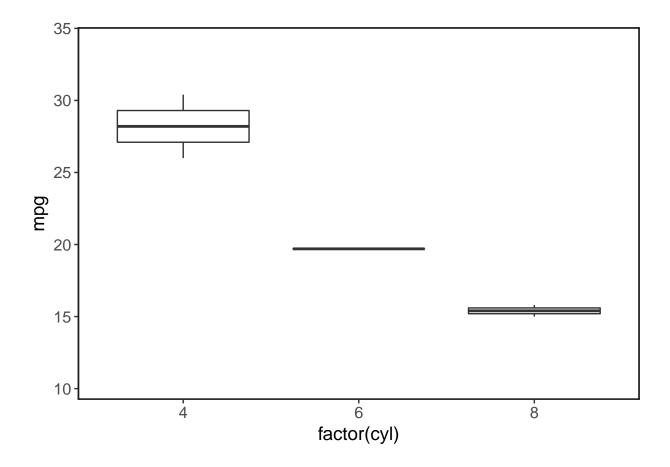


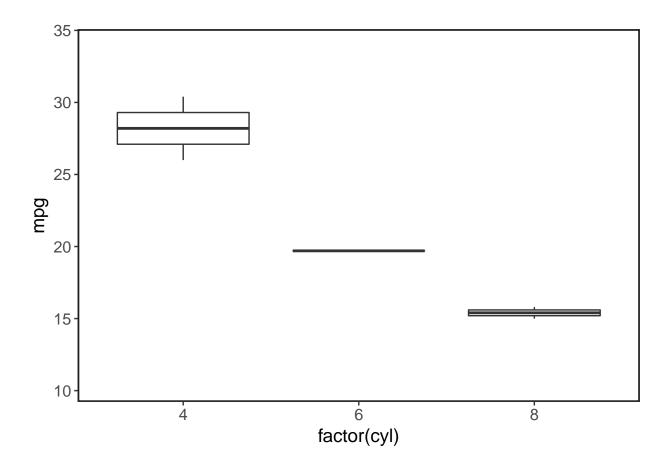


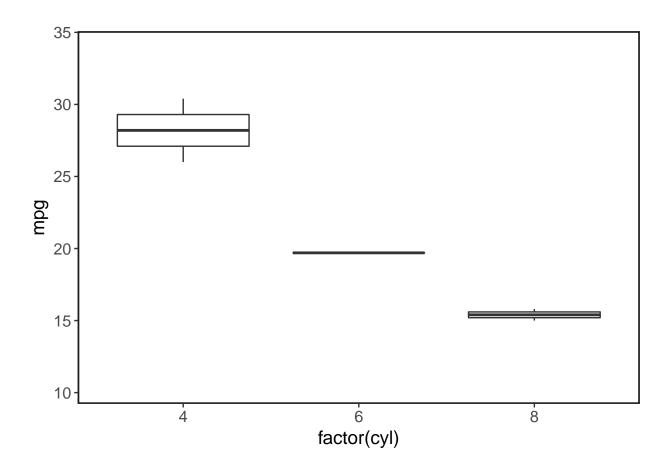


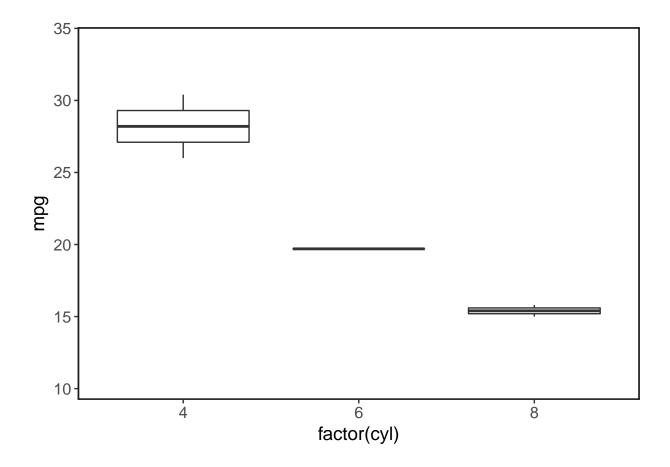


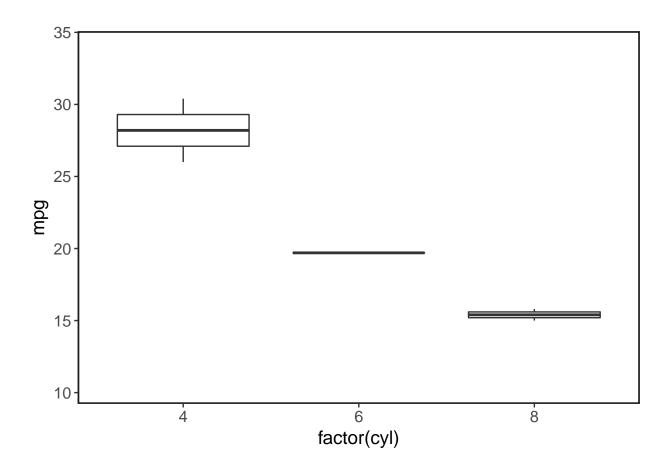


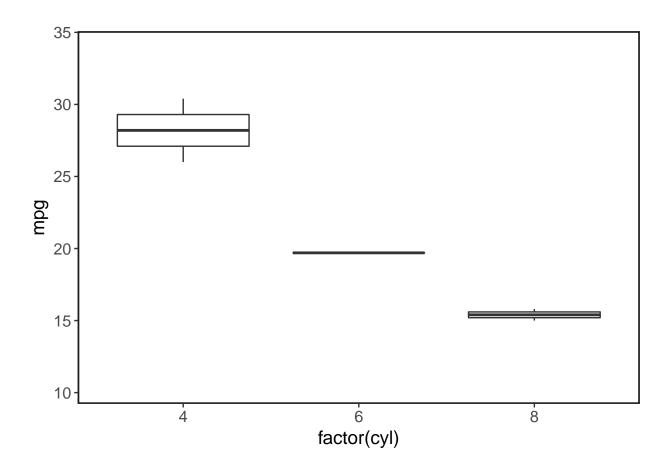


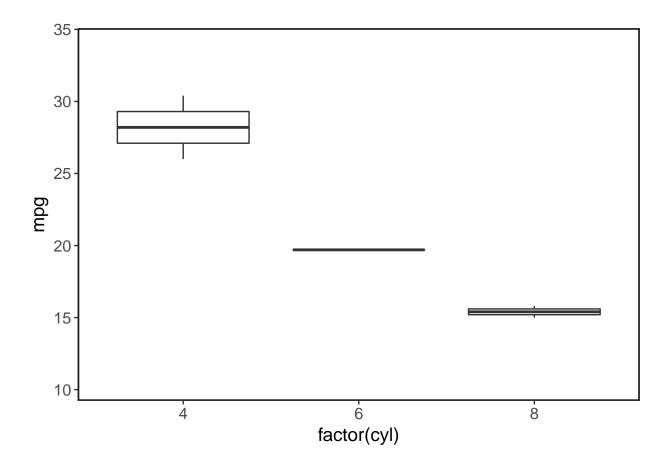


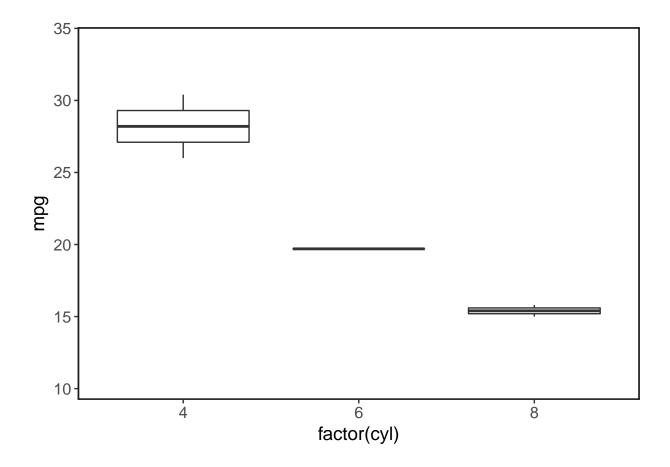


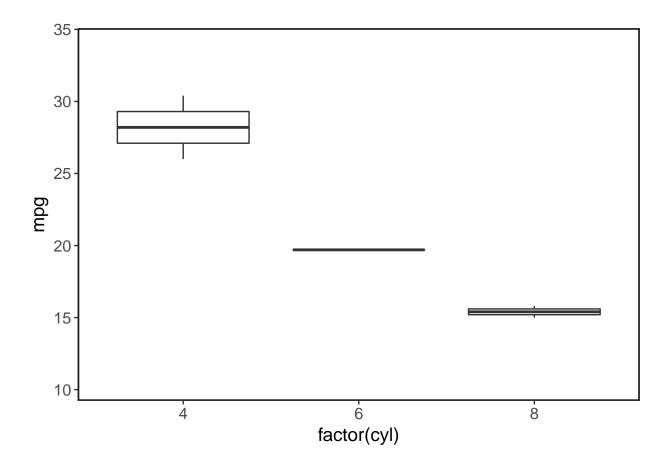


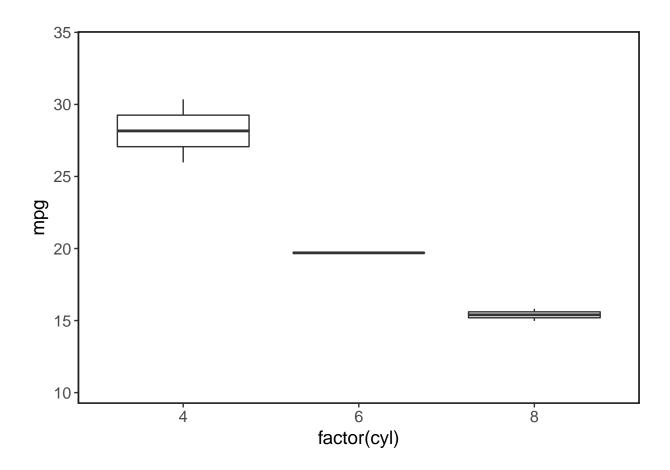


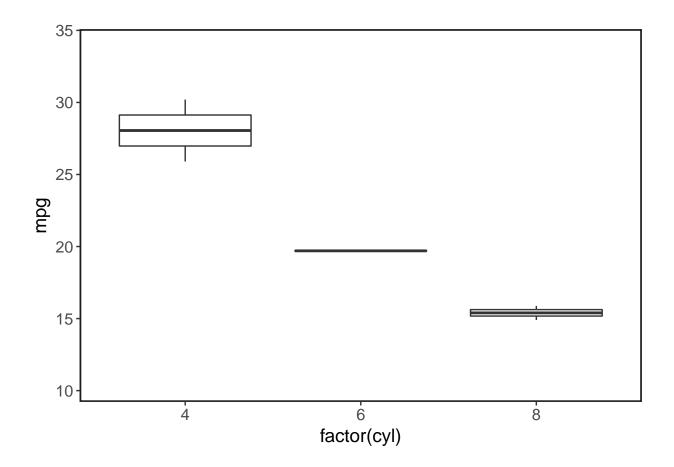


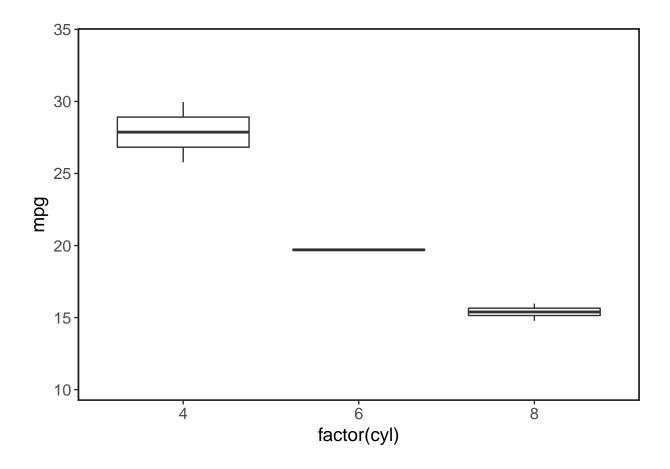


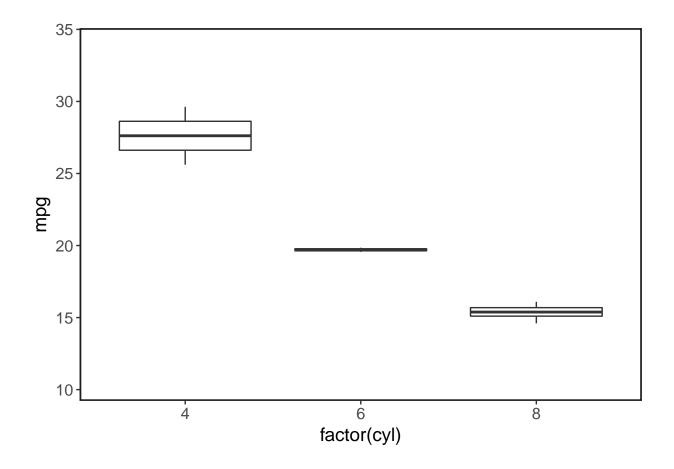


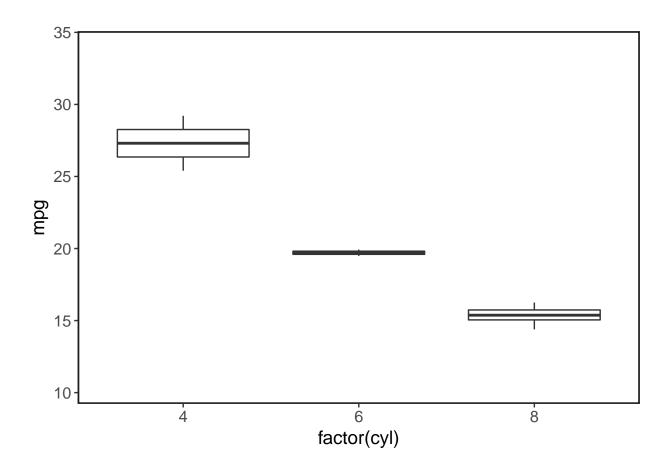


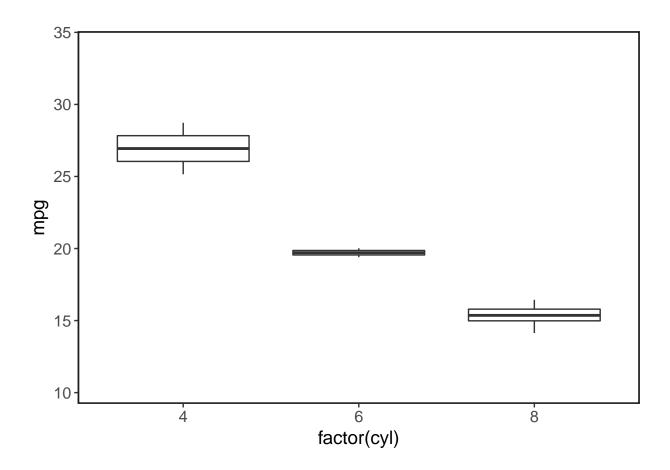


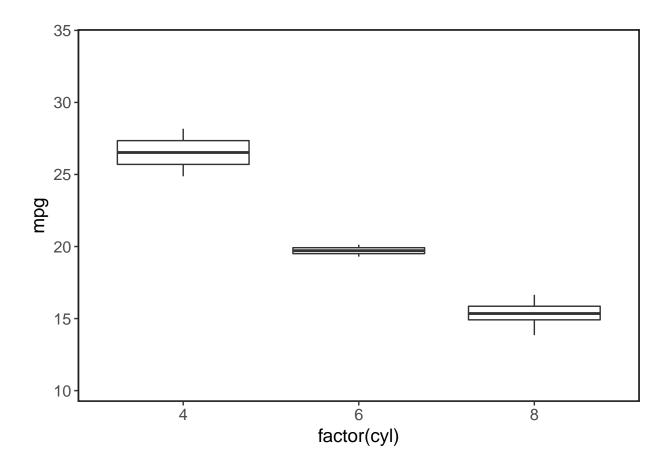


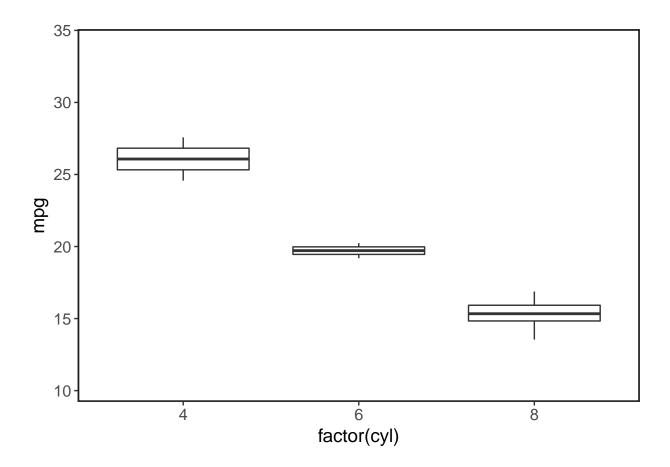


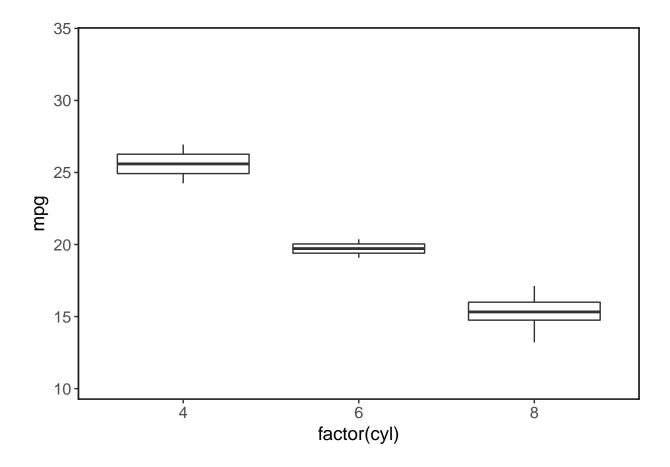


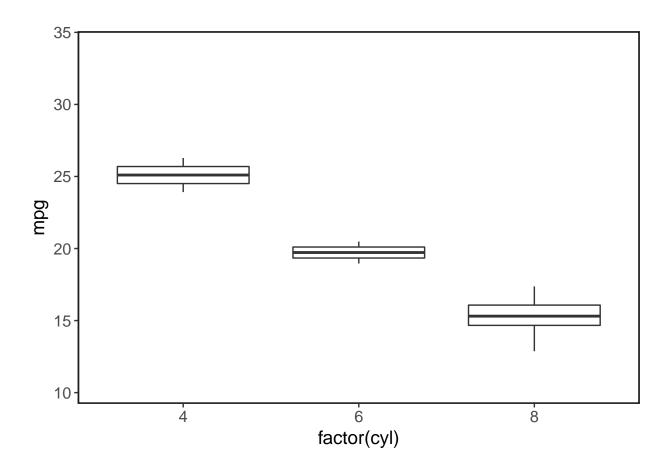


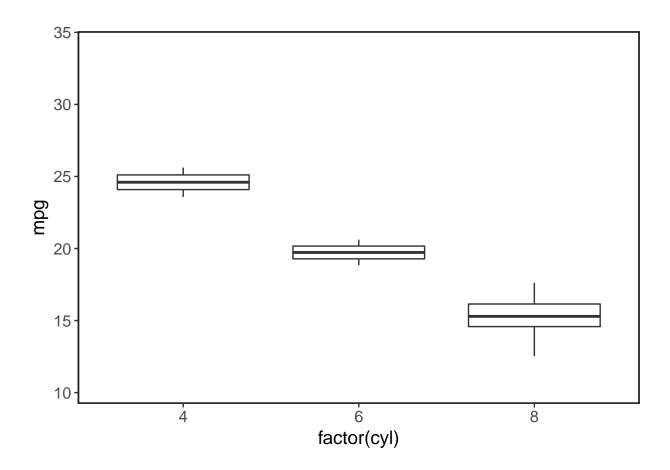


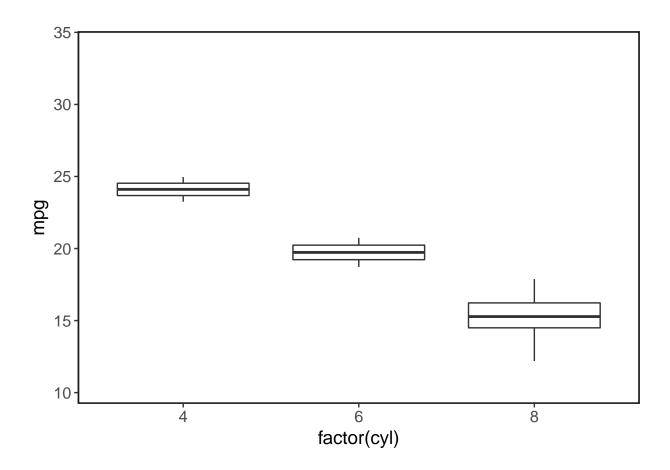


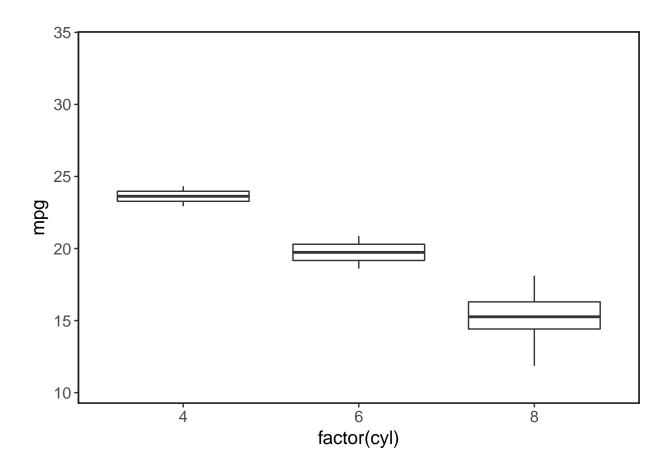


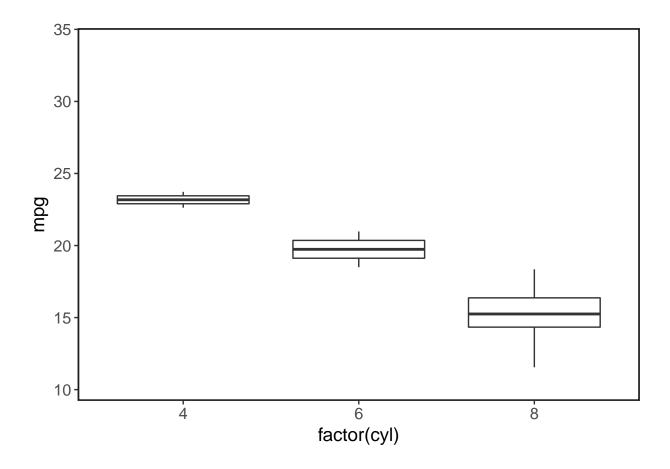


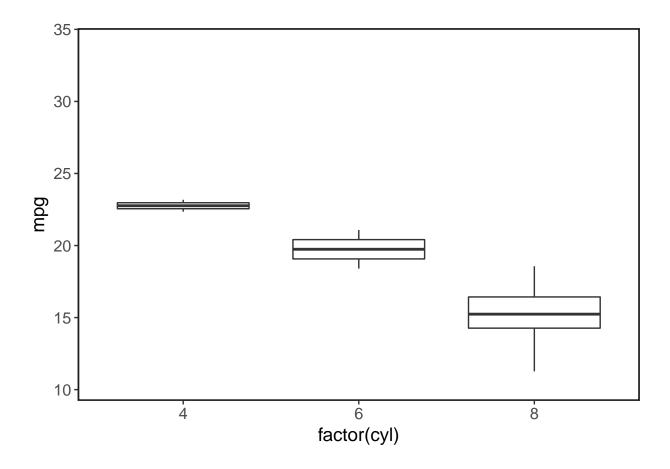


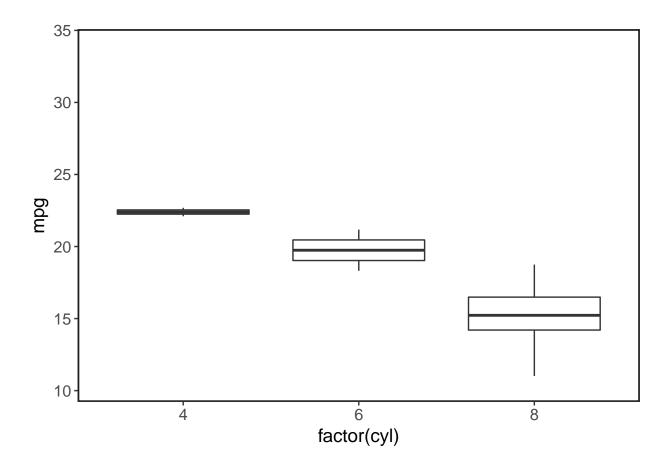


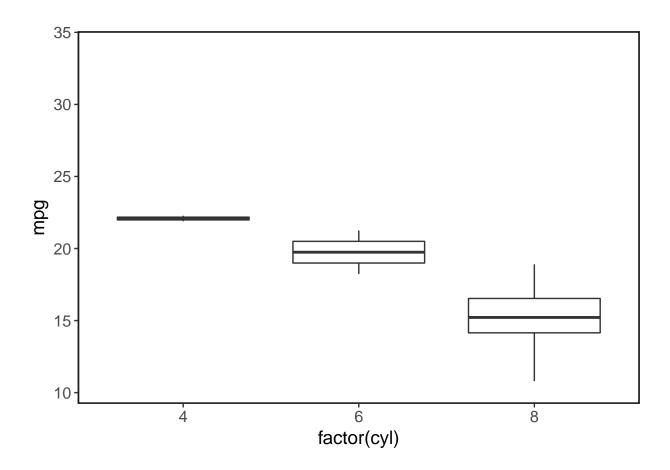


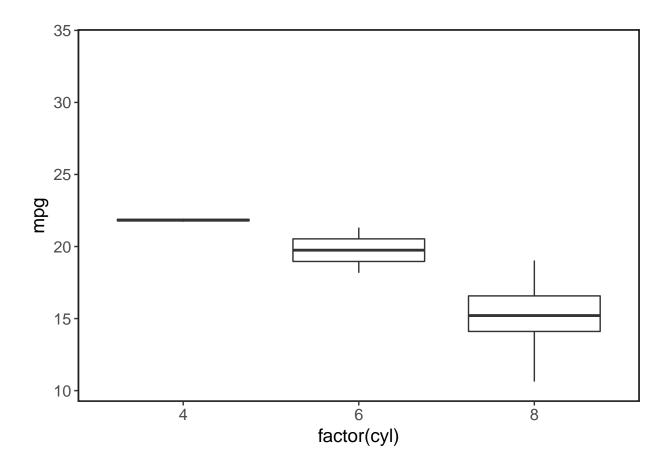


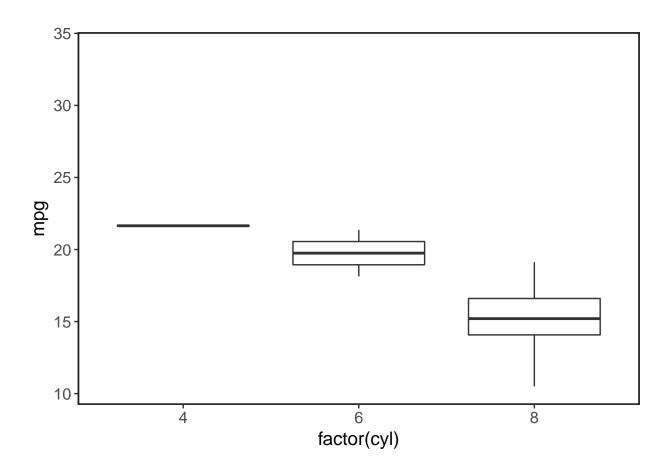


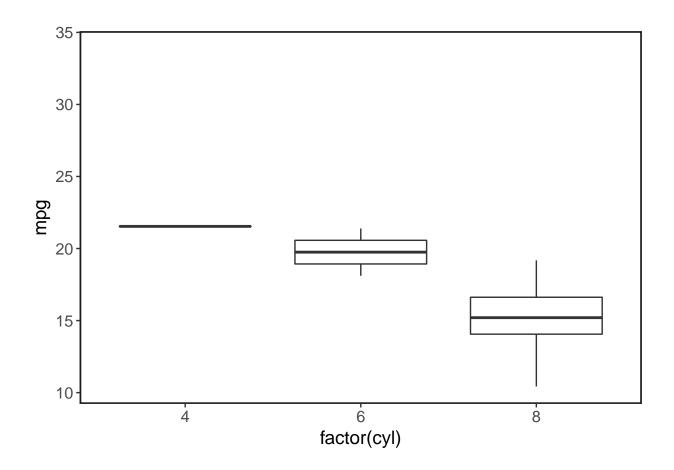












3) An example figure

This next example uses the gapminder data set, which lists demographic statistics for multiple countries and how they change yearly throughout the 20th century. This graph uses time as its transition variable, and plots life expectancy versus GDP grouped by continent. Additionally, population for each country is mapped to the size of the point on the plot (i.e., the dot getting larger through time indicates increasing population).

```
library(gapminder)
head(gapminder)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 6
##
     country
                                                pop gdpPercap
                  continent
                             year lifeExp
     <fct>
                  <fct>
                             <int>
                                     <dbl>
                                              <int>
                                                         <dbl>
## 1 Afghanistan Asia
                             1952
                                      28.8
                                           8425333
                                                          779.
## 2 Afghanistan Asia
                             1957
                                      30.3
                                            9240934
                                                          821.
## 3 Afghanistan Asia
                             1962
                                      32.0 10267083
                                                          853.
## 4 Afghanistan Asia
                                                          836.
                             1967
                                      34.0 11537966
## 5 Afghanistan Asia
                             1972
                                      36.1 13079460
                                                          740.
## 6 Afghanistan Asia
                             1977
                                      38.4 14880372
                                                          786.
```

```
# Here is regular ggplot syntax
ggplot(gapminder, aes(gdpPercap, lifeExp, size = pop, colour = country)) +
geom_point(alpha = 0.7, show.legend = FALSE) +
```

```
scale_colour_manual(values = country_colors) +
scale_size(range = c(2, 12)) +
scale_x_log10() +
facet_wrap(~continent) +
# Here is the gganmimate code
\# the labs function creates a label of the transition states as it changes, as well as the x and y ax
labs(title = 'Year: {frame_time}', x = 'GDP per capita', y = 'life expectancy') +
# the transition_time function accepts the an unquoted column name as the time series transition stat
# it is the time series version of the transition_states function above
transition_time(year) +
# ease_aes() defines the rate of change during transitions between states, as above
ease_aes('linear') +
# this is all theme stuff
theme_bw() +
theme(panel.grid.major = element_blank(),
      panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),
      panel.background = element_rect(colour = "black", size = 1)) +
theme(axis.text = element_text(size = 12),
     axis.title = element_text(size = 14))
```

Year: 1952

