

Practice with

ggplot2:

Build a data
MASTERPIECE



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Did you get the datasets and the
“practice_ggplot.Rmd” file?



Starting a project!!!



What is a RStudio project, and why?

- The RStudio project file is a file that sits in the root directory, with the extension .Rproj.
- The working directory points to the root folder where that .Rproj file is saved
- RStudio projects solve the problems associated with `setwd()`:
 - Links break very easily
 - Reproducibility



Illustration by Allison Horst

What is a RStudio project, and why?

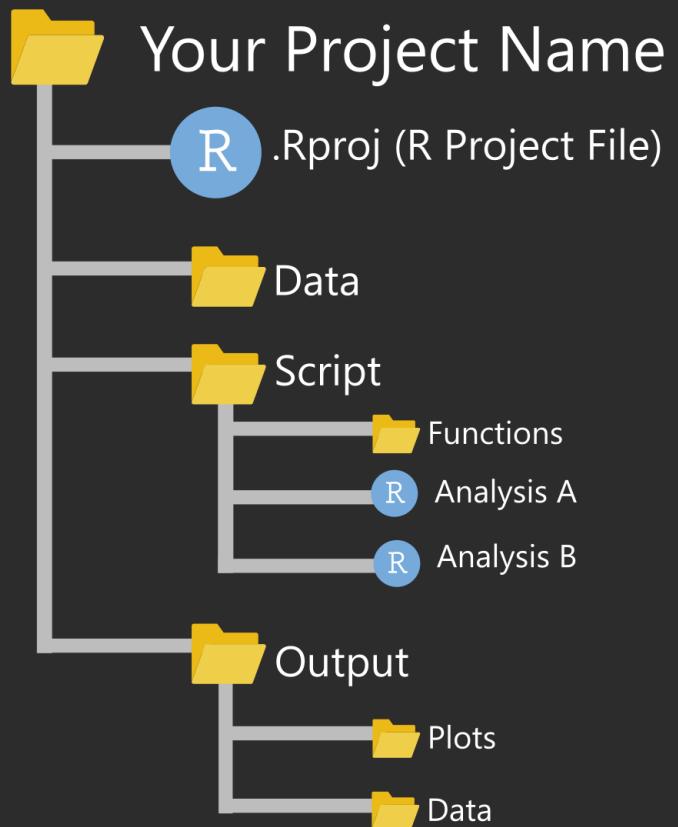
Easy file path referencing with RStudio projects

file paths relative to .Rproj file:
Data/Data1.xlsx.

Organizing your project

Helps anybody else you are collaborating with - or a future version of you trying to reproduce some analysis

A basic R project set up



<https://martinctc.github.io>

Start your R project

- Create a new R Project
- Move the R script: “practice_ggplot.Rmd” inside a “scripts” folder
- Move dataset: “Gapminder_vars_2011.csv” into the “data” folder
- Open “practice_ggplot.Rmd” file
- Read in the dataset

A screenshot of the RStudio IDE interface. A red arrow points to the 'New Project...' option in the 'File' menu.

The 'File' menu is open, showing the following options:

- New File
- New Project...**
- Open File...
- Reopen with Encoding...
- Recent Files
- Open Project...
- Open Project in New Session...
- Recent Projects
- Import Dataset
- Save
- Save As...
- Rename
- Save with Encoding...
- Save All
- Knit Document
- Publish...
- Print...
- Close
- Close All
- Close All Except Current
- Close Project
- Quit Session...

The main workspace shows two R Markdown files: 'practice_ggplot.Rmd' and 'practice_ggplot_sols.Rmd'. The code in 'practice_ggplot.Rmd' includes a section for installing packages:

```
#> " ", "ggExtra", "ggridges", "janitor", "pheatmap")
```

The 'Console' tab displays the output of the package installation command:

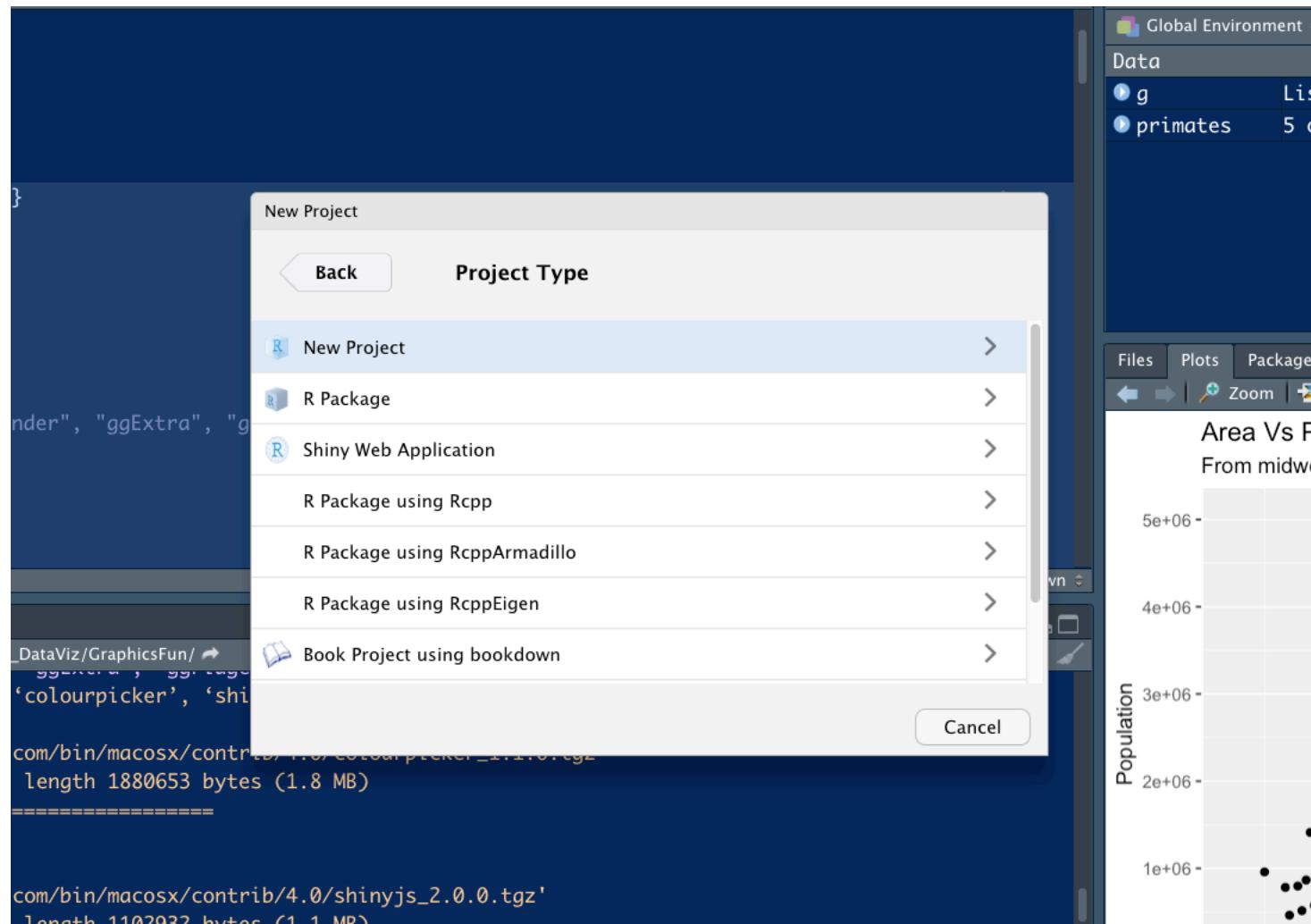
```
also installing the dependencies 'colourpicker', 'shinyjs', 'snakecase'

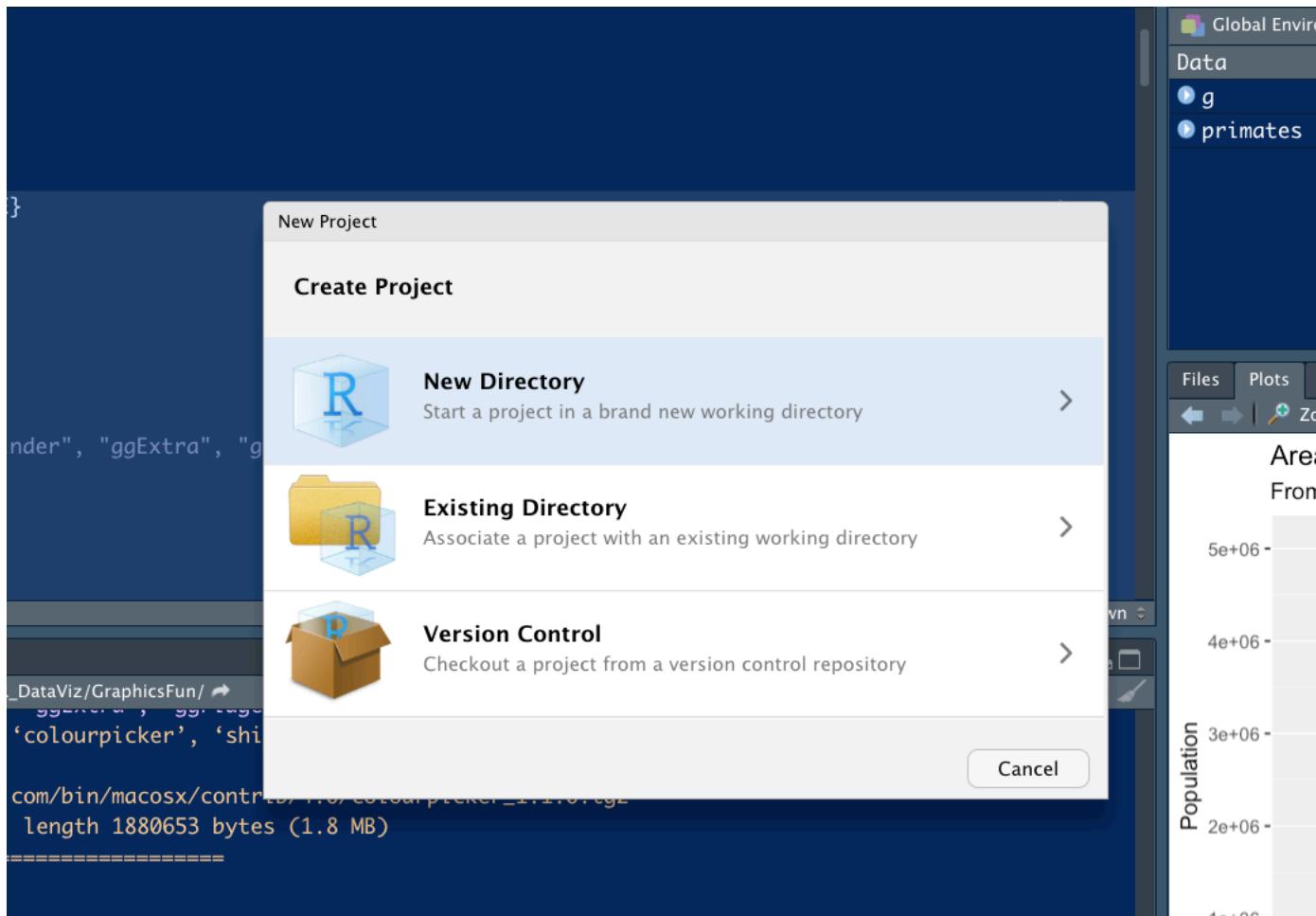
trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/macosx/contrib/4.0/colourpicker_1.1.0.tgz'
Content type 'application/x-gzip' length 1880653 bytes (1.8 MB)
=====
downloaded 1.8 MB

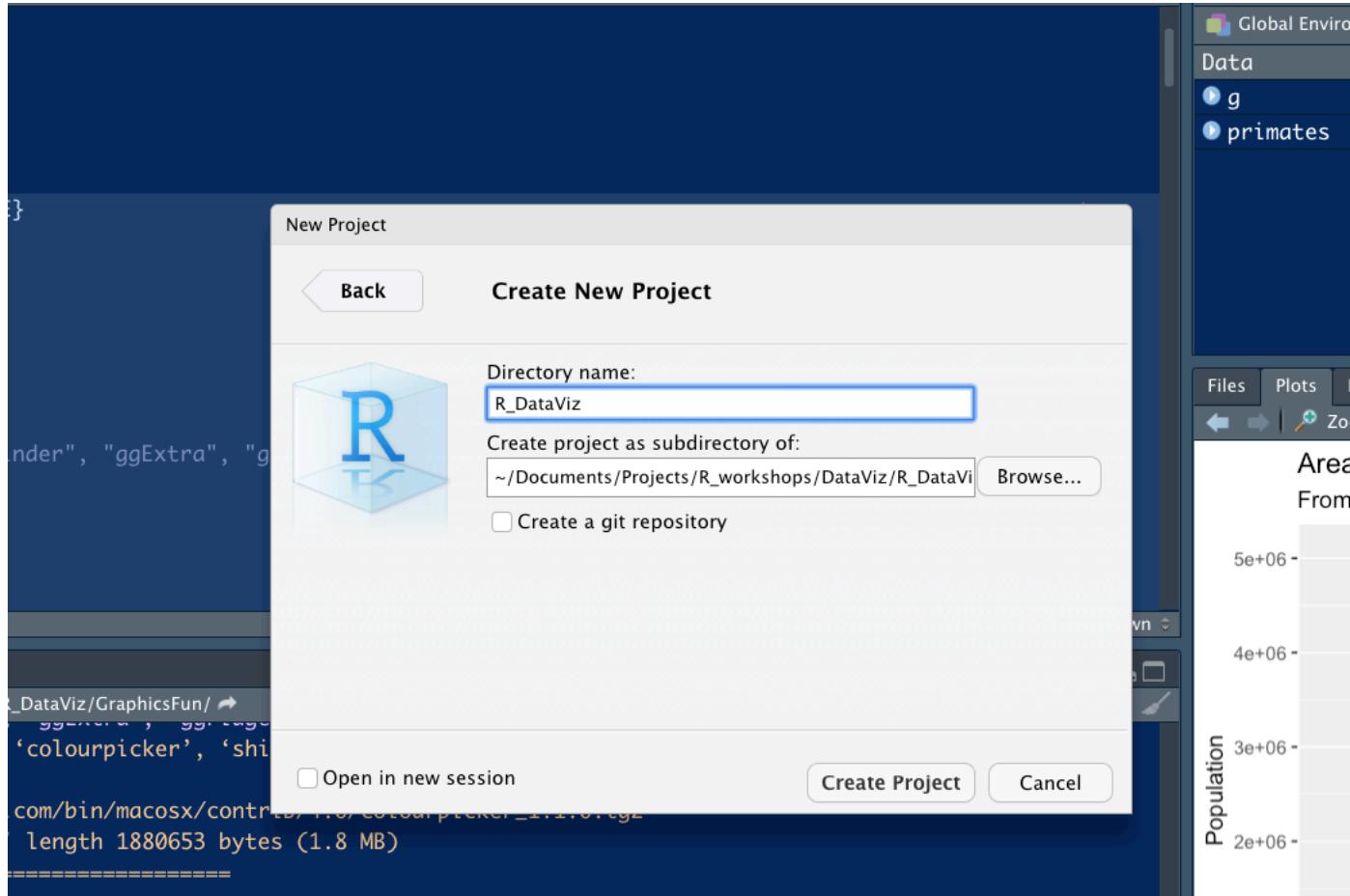
trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/macosx/contrib/4.0/shinyjs_2.0.0.tgz'
Content type 'application/x-gzip' length 1102932 bytes (1.1 MB)
=====
downloaded 1.1 MB

trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/macosx/contrib/4.0/snakecase_0.11.0.tgz'
```

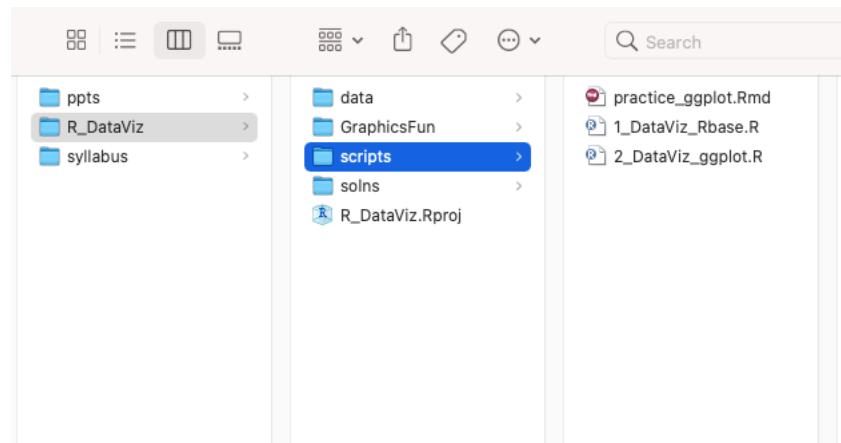
The 'Plots' panel shows a scatter plot titled 'Area Vs Population' from the 'midwest' dataset. The x-axis is labeled 'Area' and ranges from 0.00 to 0.09. The y-axis is labeled 'Population' and ranges from 0e+00 to 5e+06. The plot shows a positive correlation, with most data points clustered between Area 0.01 and 0.03 and Population 0e+00 and 1e+06, and a few outliers at higher values.



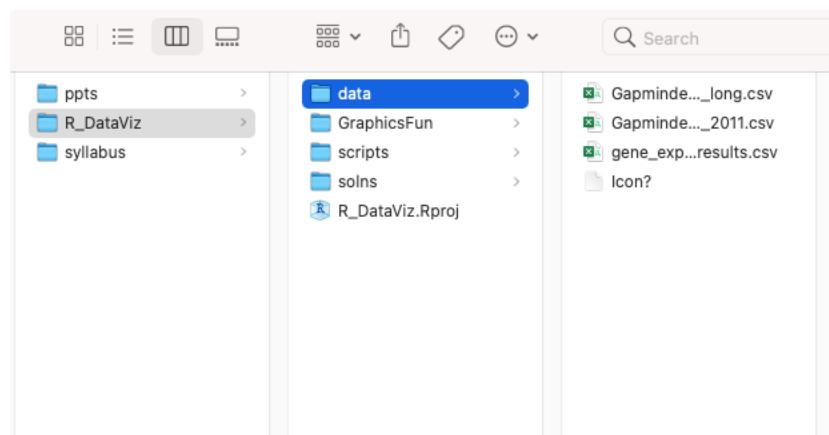




Move the R script:
“practice_ggplot.Rmd” inside a
“scripts” folder



Move “Gapminder_vars_2011.csv”
into the “data” folder



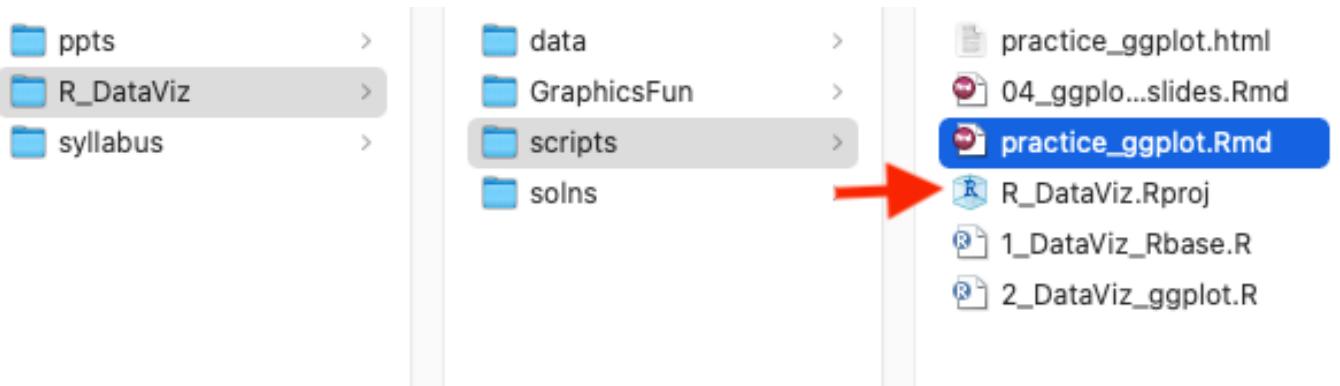
Working with .Rmd files

- By default, the working directory for R code chunks is the directory that contains the Rmd document.

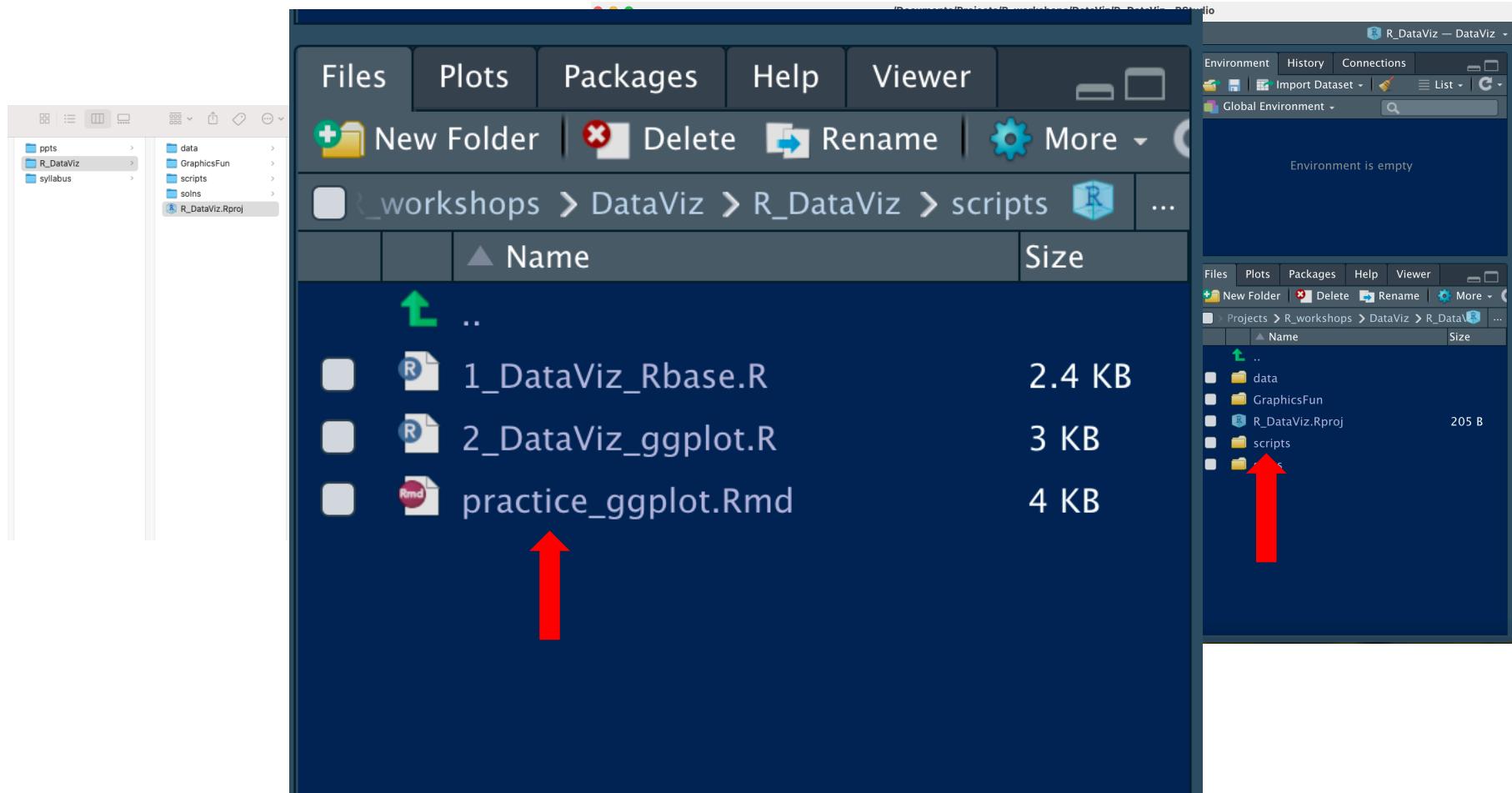
For example, if the path of an Rmd file is ~/scripts/practice_ggplot.Rmd, the **working directory** under which R code chunks are evaluated is ~/scripts/ (not the directory that contains the .Rproj file).

- To avoid discrepancies with the working directories:

Move the .Rproj file to the scripts folder



Open the practice_ggplot.Rmd file



Read in the dataset

```
gapminder2011 <-  
read_csv("../data/Gapminder_vars_2011.csv"  
)
```

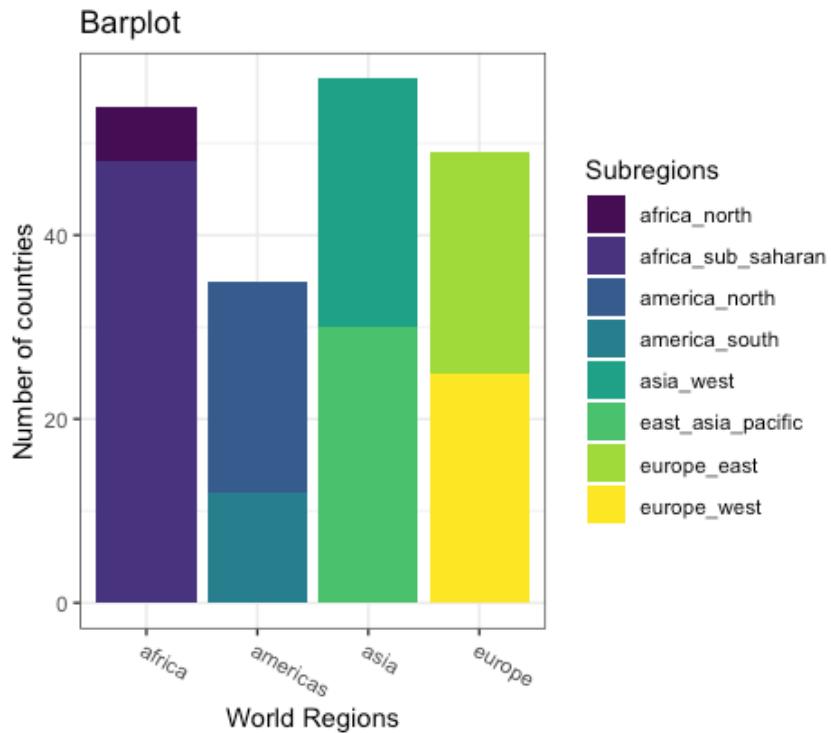
Exercises!



practice_ggplot.Rmd file authors: Jessica Minnier and Meike Niederhausen
Oregon Health & Science University
Downloaded at: github.com/jminnier/berd_ggplot_project

Barplot

```
ggplot(data = gapminder2011,  
       aes(x = four_regions,  
            fill = eight_regions)) +  
  geom_bar() +  
  labs(x = "World Regions",  
       y = "Number of countries",  
       title = "Barplot") +  
  theme_bw() +  
  theme(  
    axis.text.x = element_text(angle = -30,  
                                hjust = 0)) +  
  scale_fill_viridis_d(name = "Subregions")
```



?geom_bar() geom_bar(mapping = NULL, data =
NULL, stat = "count", position = "stack", ...

Exercise

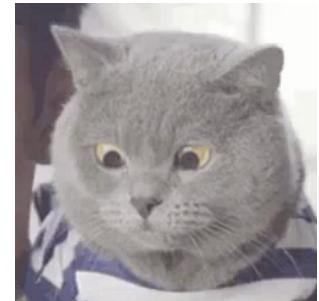
- use the variable `members_oecd_g77` for the bars

hint: `aes(y = members_oecd_g77, fill=...`

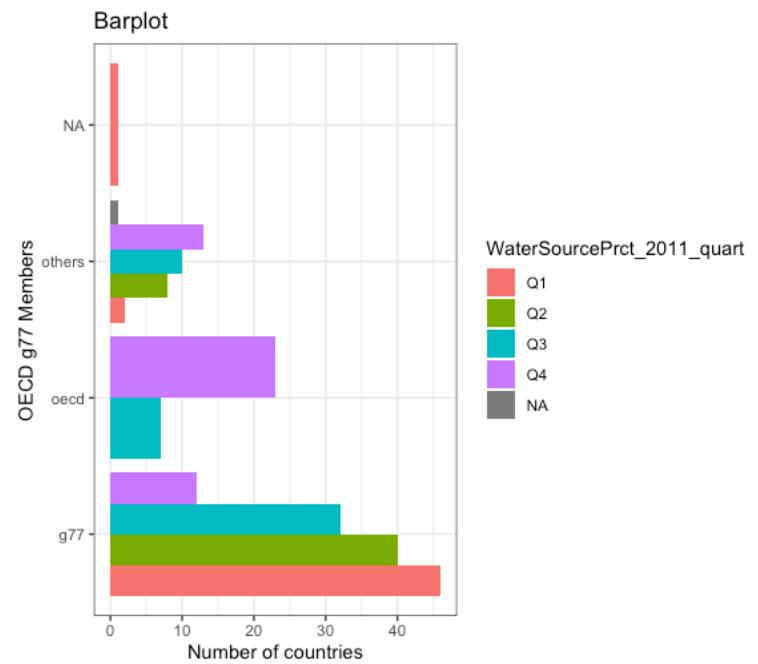
- change the fill to `WaterSourcePrct_2011_quart`

- use `position="dodge"` as an argument to ``geom_bar()``

- change x axis label to "Number of countries" and the y axis label to "OECD g77 Members"



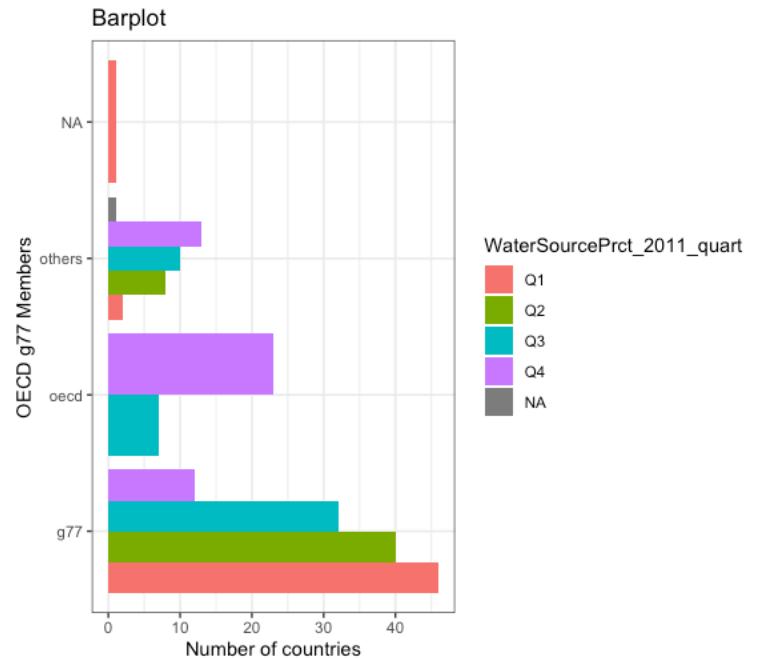
```
ggplot(data = gapminder2011,  
       aes(y = members_oecd_g77,  
            fill = WaterSourcePrct_2011_quart)) +  
  geom_bar(...
```



```

ggplot(data = gapminder2011,
       aes(y = members_oecd_g77,
           fill = WaterSourcePrct_2011_quart)) +
  geom_bar(position="dodge") +
  labs(x = "Number of countries",
       y = "OECD g77 Members",
       title = "Barplot") +
  theme_bw()

```



Homework

- change the order of the y axis with

```
scale_y_discrete(limits =  
c(NA, "others", "oecd", "g  
77"))
```

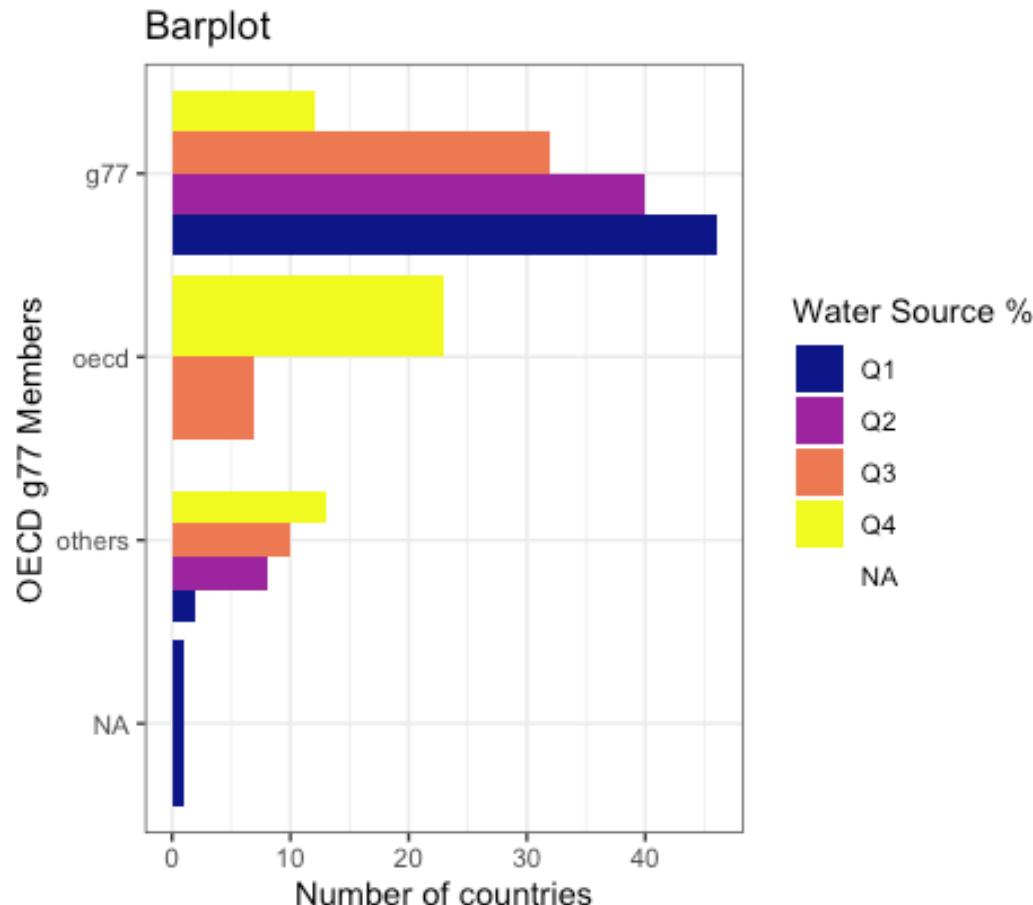
- change the color of the bars to a different palette

hint: type

```
?scale_fill_viridis_d()
```

and look for the argument

```
option=""
```



Bubbleplot

```
ggplot(data = gapminder2011,
       aes(x = FoodSupplykcPPD,
            y = LifeExpectancyYrs,
            color = four_regions,
            size = population)) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.4) +
  scale_color_colorblind(
    name = "Regions",
    labels = c("Africa", "Americas",
              "Asia", "Europe"))
) +
  scale_size(
    name = "Population Size (millions)",
    breaks = c(1e08,5e08,1e09),
    labels = c(100,500,1000)
) +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(
    x = "Daily Food Supply PP (kc)",
    y = "Life Expectancy (years)",
    title = "Bubbleplot"
)
```



Exercise

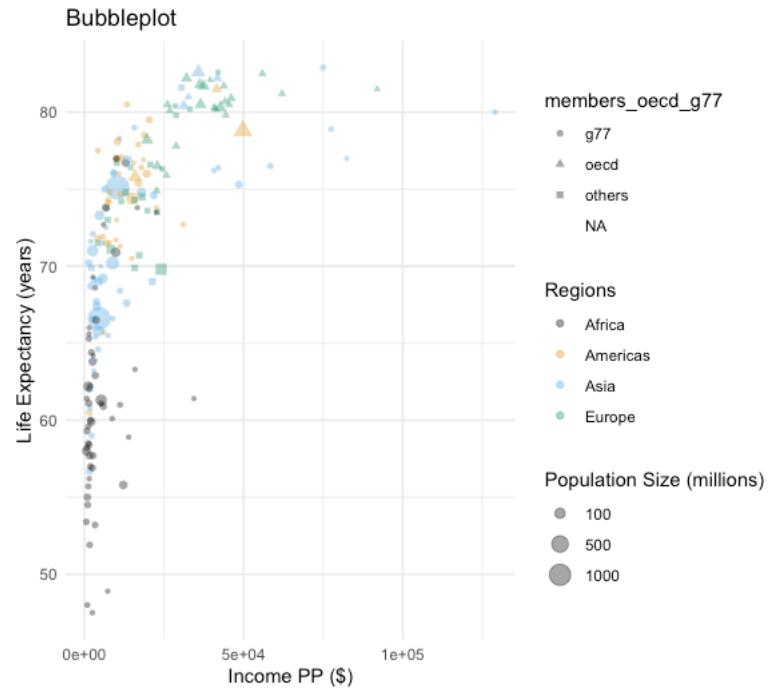


- Change x = `IncomePP`
- Change the x label to be accurate
- Map shape to `members_oecd_g77` aes

Hint: use shape in:
aes(...size = population,
shape =...)



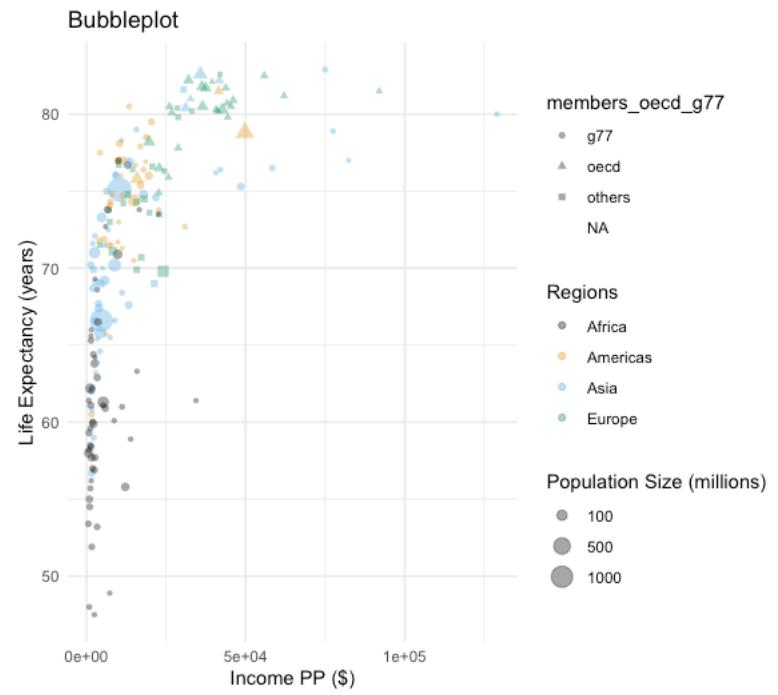
```
ggplot(data = gapminder2011,  
       aes(x = IncomePP,  
            y = LifeExpectancyYrs,  
            color = four_regions,  
            size = population,  
            shape = members_oecd_g77)) +
```



```

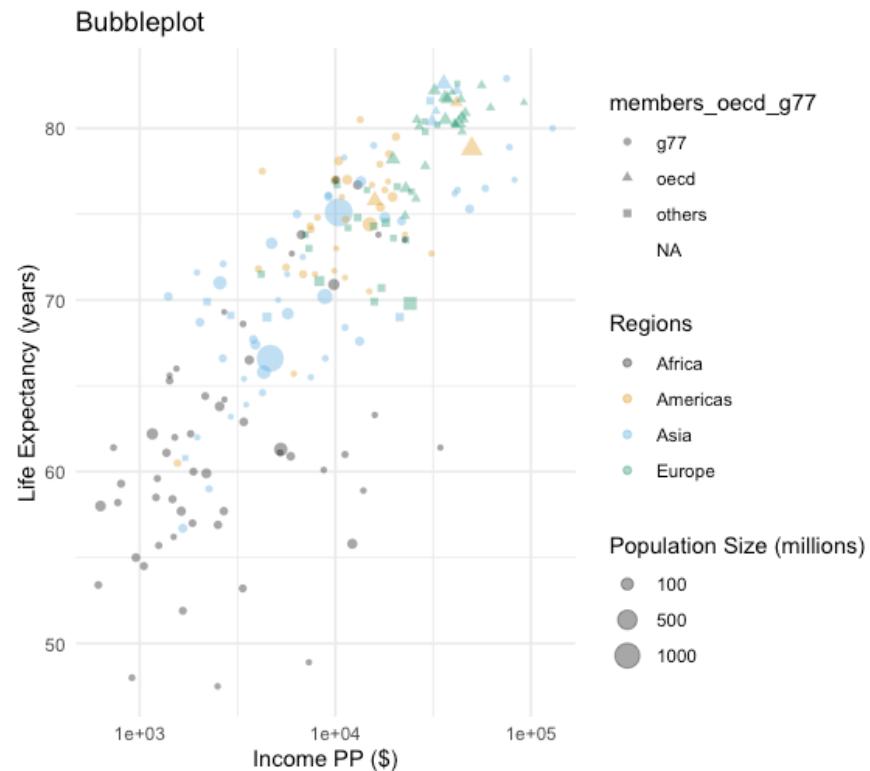
ggplot(data = gapminder2011,
       aes(x = IncomePP,
            y = LifeExpectancyYrs,
            color = four_regions,
            size = population,
            shape = members_oecd_g77)) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.4) +
  scale_color_colorblind(
    name = "Regions",
    labels = c("Africa", "Americas",
              "Asia", "Europe"))
) +
  scale_size(
    name = "Population Size (millions)",
    breaks = c(1e08, 5e08, 1e09),
    labels = c(100, 500, 1000))
) +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(
    x = "Income PP ($)",
    y = "Life Expectancy (years)",
    title = "Bubbleplot"
)

```



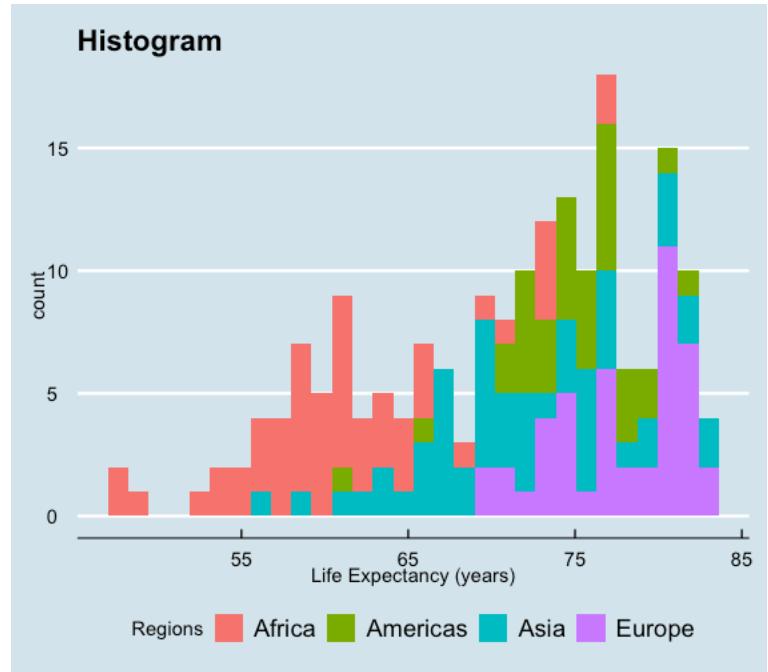
Homework

Change the scale of the x-axis to be on the log10 scale using
`scale_x_log10()`



Histogram

```
ggplot(data = gapminder2011,  
       aes(x = LifeExpectancyYrs,  
            fill = four_regions)) +  
  geom_histogram() +  
  scale_fill_discrete(  
    name = "Regions",  
    labels = c("Africa", "Americas",  
              "Asia", "Europe"))  
  ) +  
  labs(  
    x = "Life Expectancy (years)",  
    title = "Histogram"  
  ) +  
  ggthemes::theme_economist() +  
  theme(  
    legend.position="bottom"  
  )
```



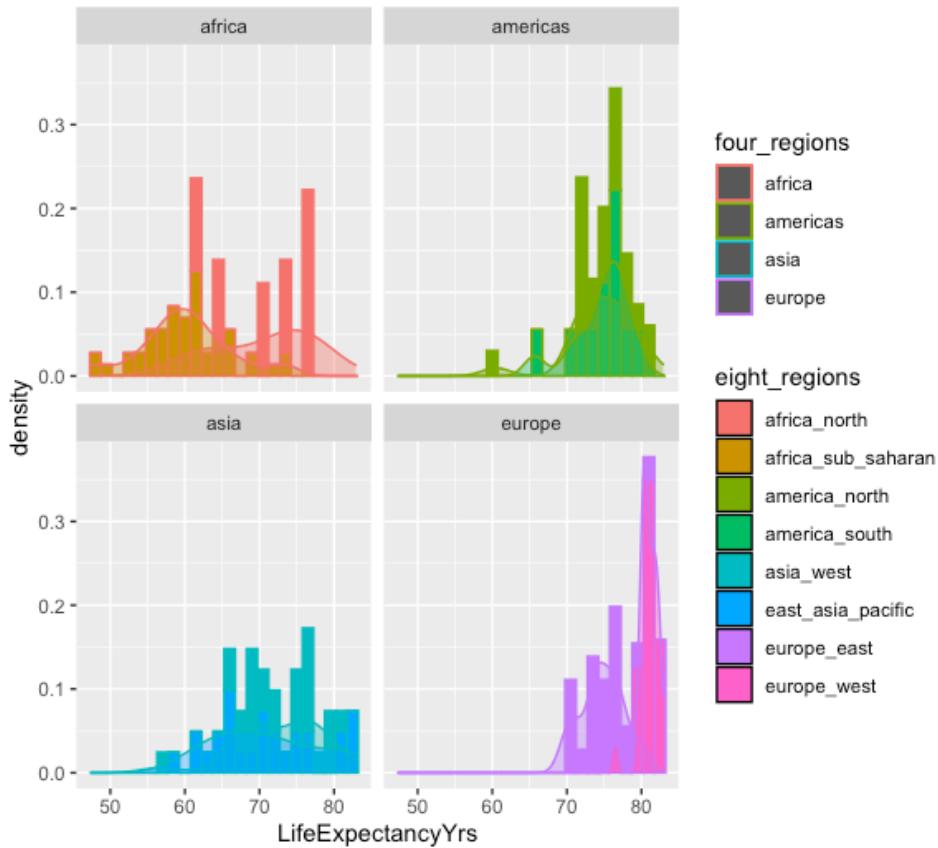
Exercise

- color by `four_regions`, fill by `eight_regions`
- change the width of the histogram bins to 1.5
(hint: type `?geom_histogram` in the console to find the argument)
- add a layer of `geom_density()` with `alpha = 0.4`
Why doesn't the density line show up? Add ``aes(y=..density..)`` to the histogram function arguments.
- facet by `four_regions` `facet_wrap(~)`

```

ggplot(data = gapminder2011,
       aes(x = LifeExpectancyYrs,
           color = four_regions,
           fill = eight_regions
       )) +
# geom_histogram(binwidth = 1.5) +
geom_histogram(aes(y=..density..),
               binwidth = 1.5) +

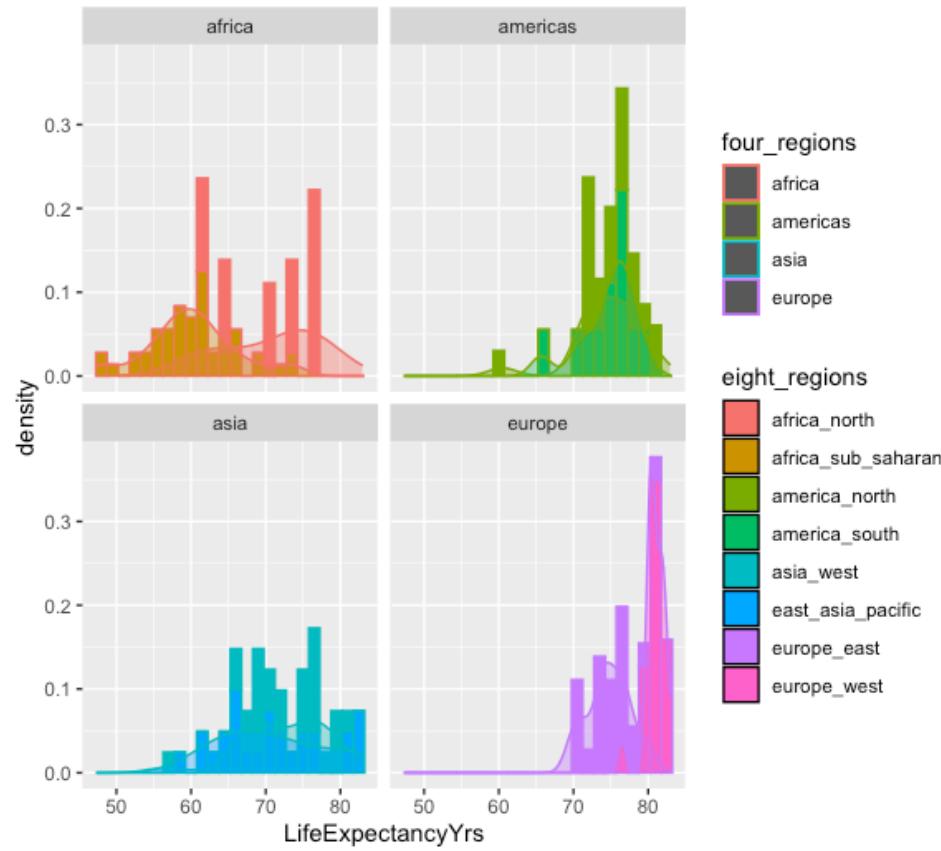
```



```

ggplot(data = gapminder2011,
       aes(x = LifeExpectancyYrs,
           color = four_regions,
           fill = eight_regions
       )) +
#geom_histogram(binwidth = 1.5) +
geom_histogram(aes(y=..density..),
               binwidth = 1.5) +
geom_density(alpha = 0.4) +

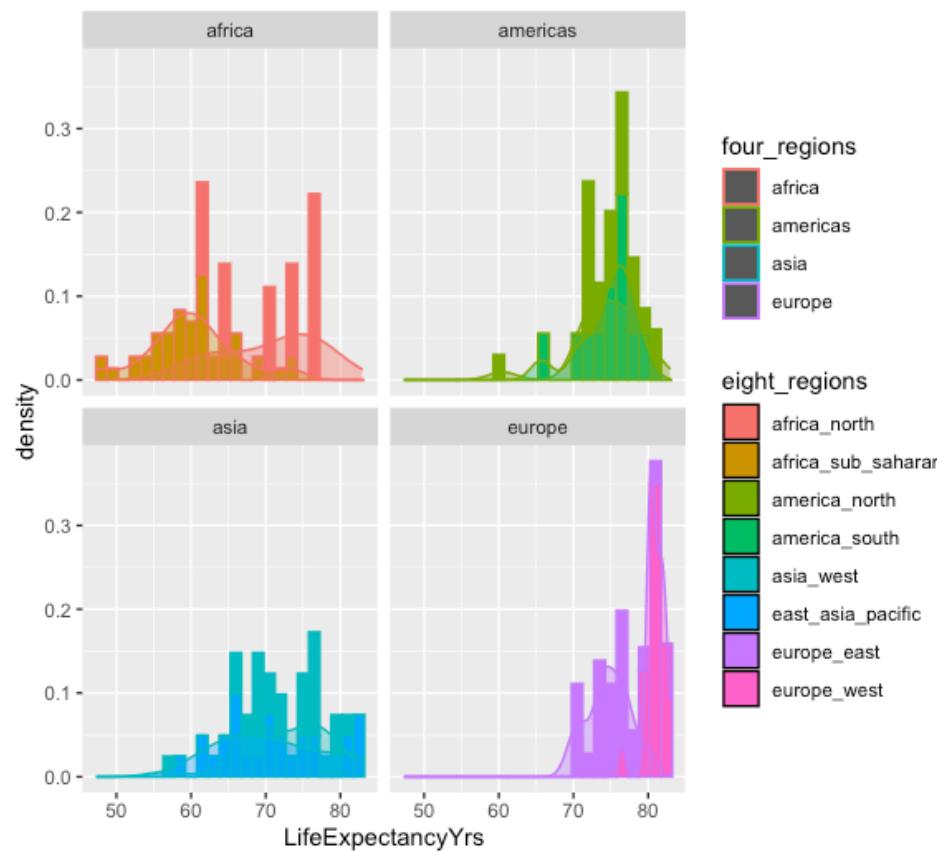
```



```

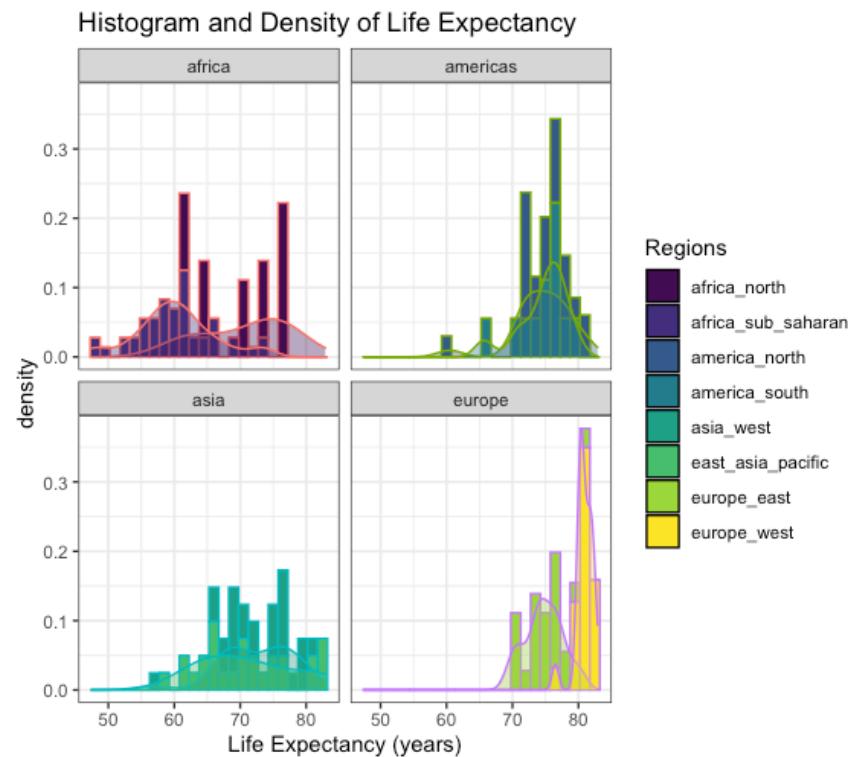
ggplot(data = gapminder2011,
       aes(x = LifeExpectancyYrs,
           color = four_regions,
           fill = eight_regions
       )) +
# geom_histogram(binwidth = 1.5) +
geom_histogram(aes(y=..density..),
               binwidth = 1.5) +
geom_density(alpha = 0.4) +
facet_wrap(~four_regions) +

```



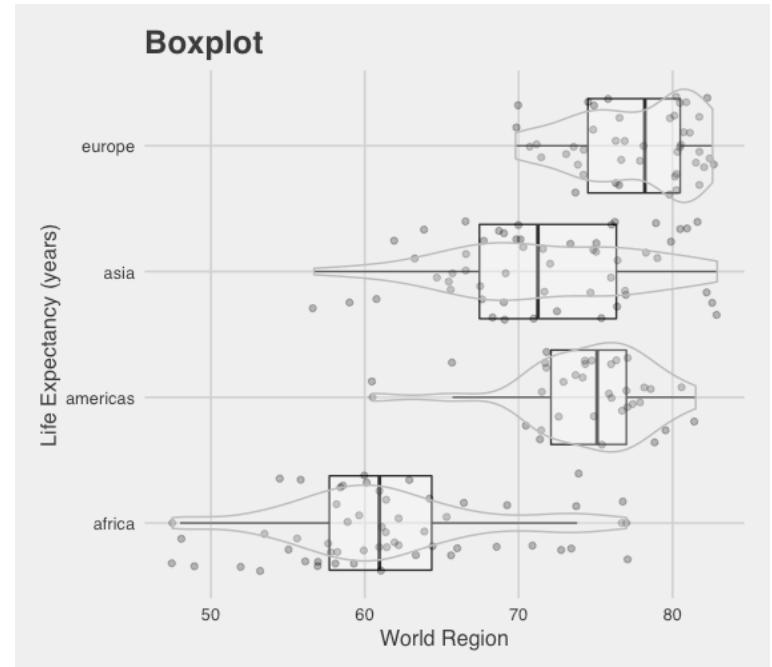
Homework

- change the theme to `theme_bw()`
- change the fill scale to viridis
(discrete version is
`scale_fill_viridis_d`)
- remove the color legend
- change the title to "Histogram and Density of Life Expectancy"



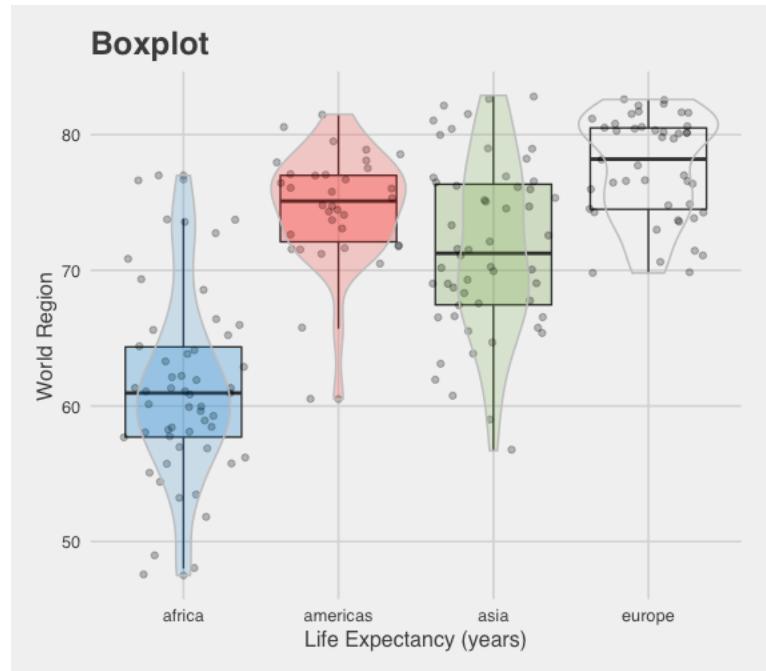
Boxplot

```
ggplot(data = gapminder2011,
       aes(x = LifeExpectancyYrs, # New!
            y = four_regions
            )
      ) +
  geom_boxplot(alpha = 0.3) +
  theme_fivethirtyeight() +
  theme(axis.title = element_text()) +
  scale_fill_fivethirtyeight() +
  theme(legend.position = "none") +
  geom_jitter(width = .1, alpha = 0.3) +
  geom_violin(colour = "grey", alpha = .2) +
  labs(
    x = "World Region",
    y = "Life Expectancy (years)",
    title = "Boxplot"
  )
```



Exercise

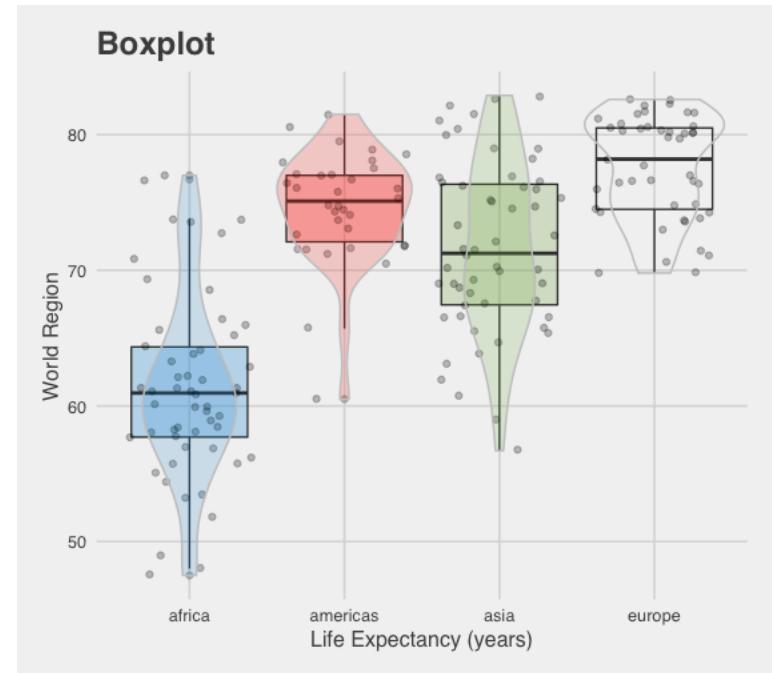
- fill by `four_regions`
 - make the boxplot vertical instead of horizontal
- hint: use `coord_flip()`



Exercise

- fill by `four_regions`
- make the boxplot vertical instead of horizontal

```
ggplot(data = gapminder2011,
       aes(x = LifeExpectancyYrs, # New!
            y = four_regions,
            fill = four_regions)
       ) +
  geom_boxplot(alpha = 0.3) + # add outlier.shape = NA
  coord_flip() +
  theme_fivethirtyeight() +
  theme(axis.title = element_text()) +
  scale_fill_fivethirtyeight() +
  theme(legend.position = "none") +
  geom_jitter(width = .1, alpha = 0.3) +
  geom_violin(colour = "grey", alpha = .2) +
  labs(
    x = "World Region",
    y = "Life Expectancy (years)",
    title = "Boxplot"
  )
```



Learning R can be scary.



Illustration by Allison Horst

And it's an investment.



Illustration by Allison Horst

debugging

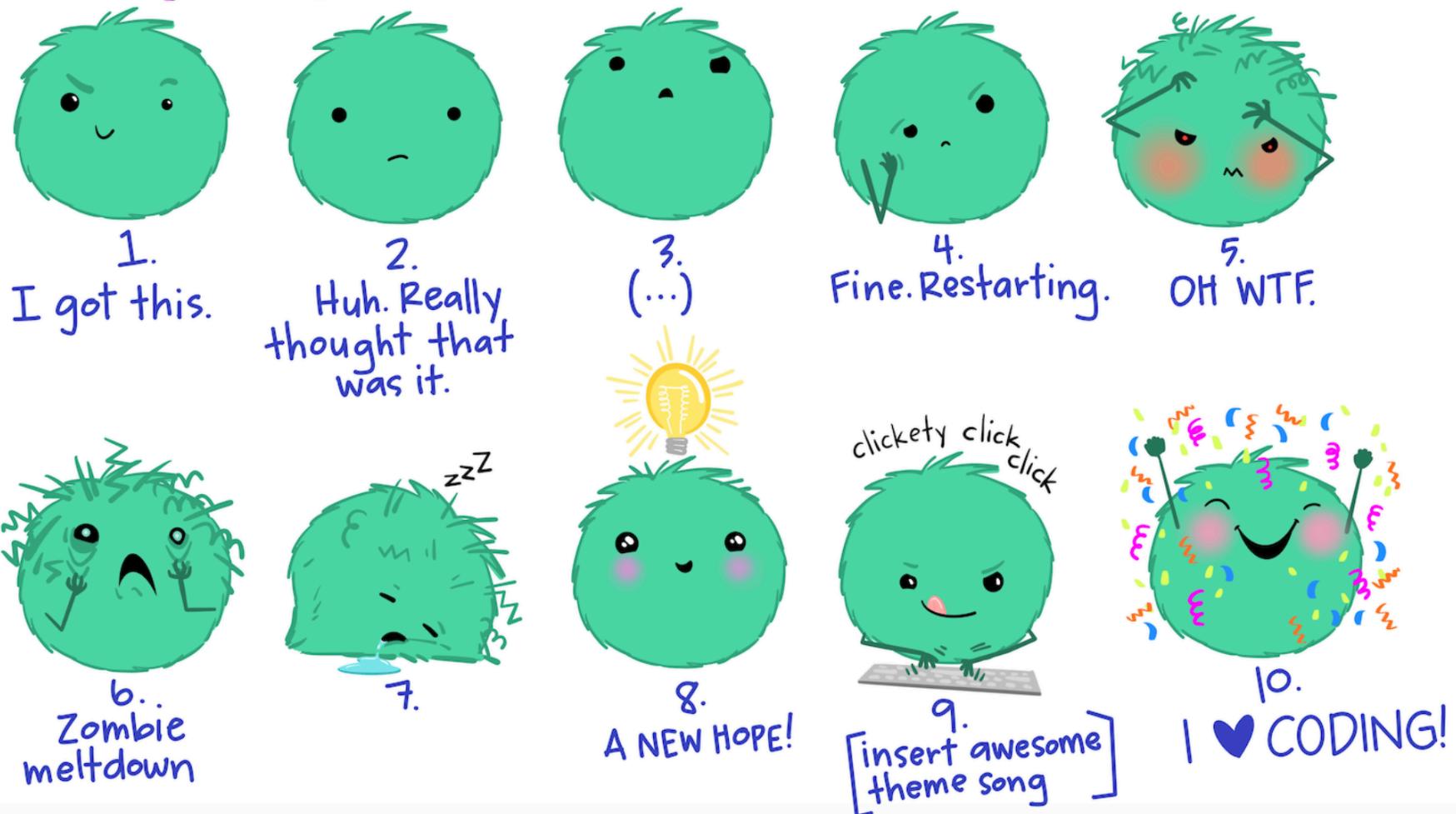


Illustration by Allison Horst