# 

## WEWANTTO DRAW GUD DATA GRAPHICS REPRODUCIBLY

## Abstraction in Software

Less

More

Easy things are awkward

Hard things are straightforward

Really hard things are doable

Easy things are trivial

Hard things are really awkward

Really hard things are impossible

**D**3

ggplot

Stata

**Excel** 

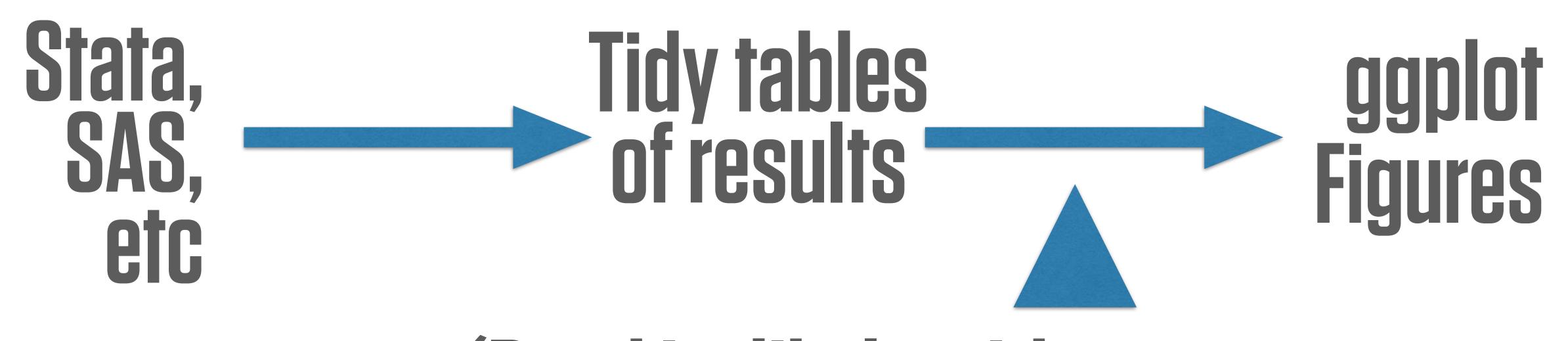
Grid

# Two ways to use Rand ggplot

## 1. Do Everything in R



## 2. Just use ggplot

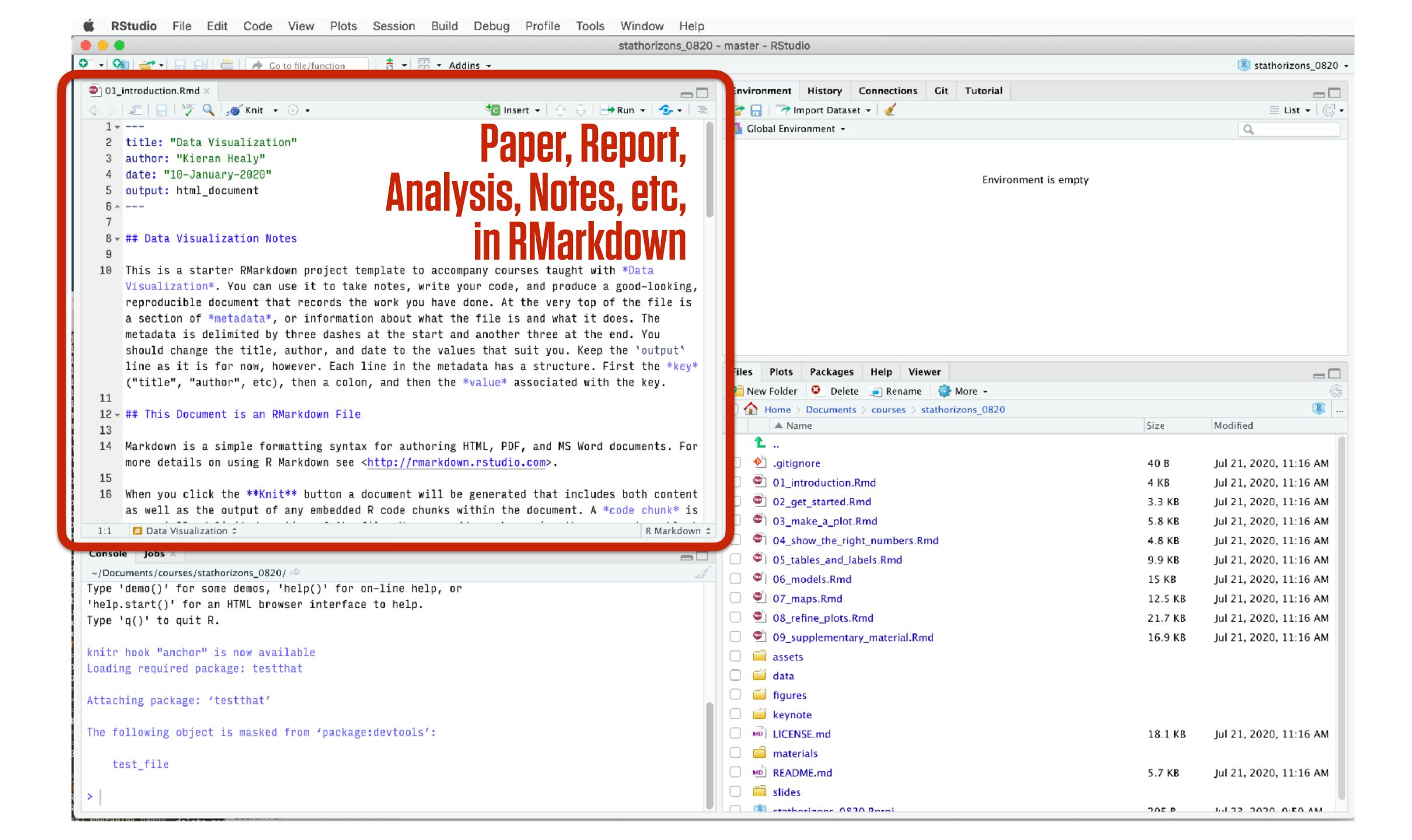


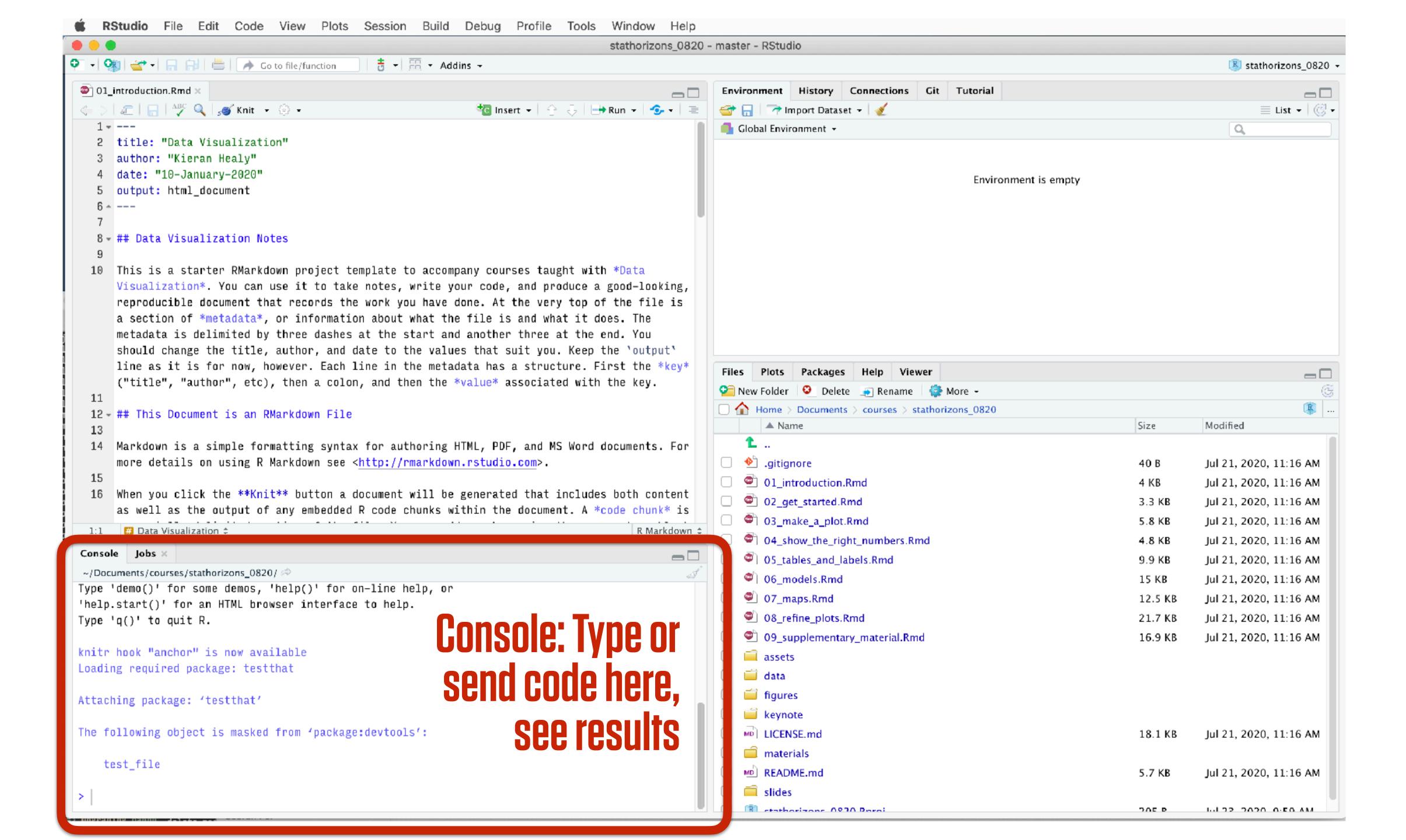
(Read in, likely with some filtering/transformation)

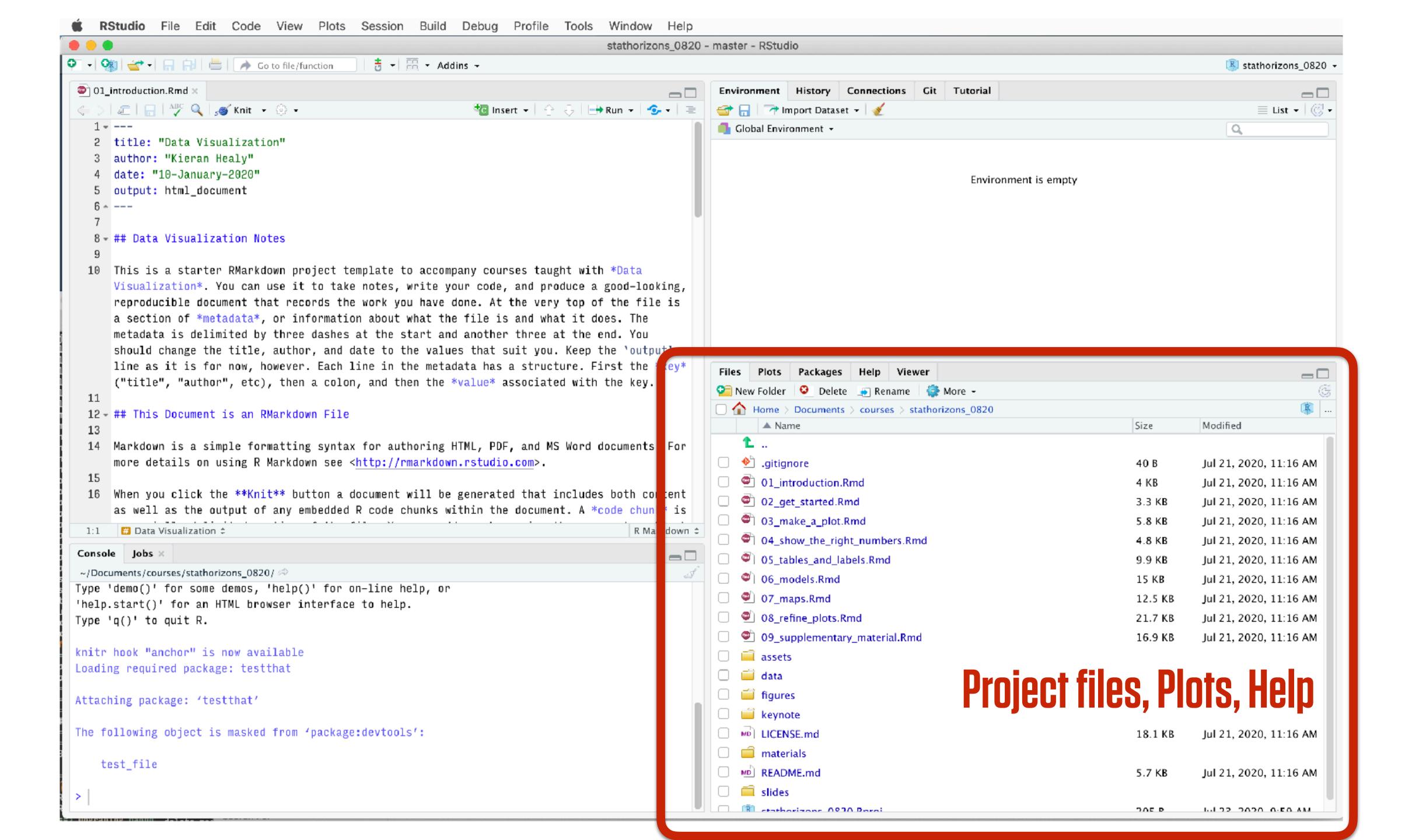
# THE RIGHT FRAME OF MIND

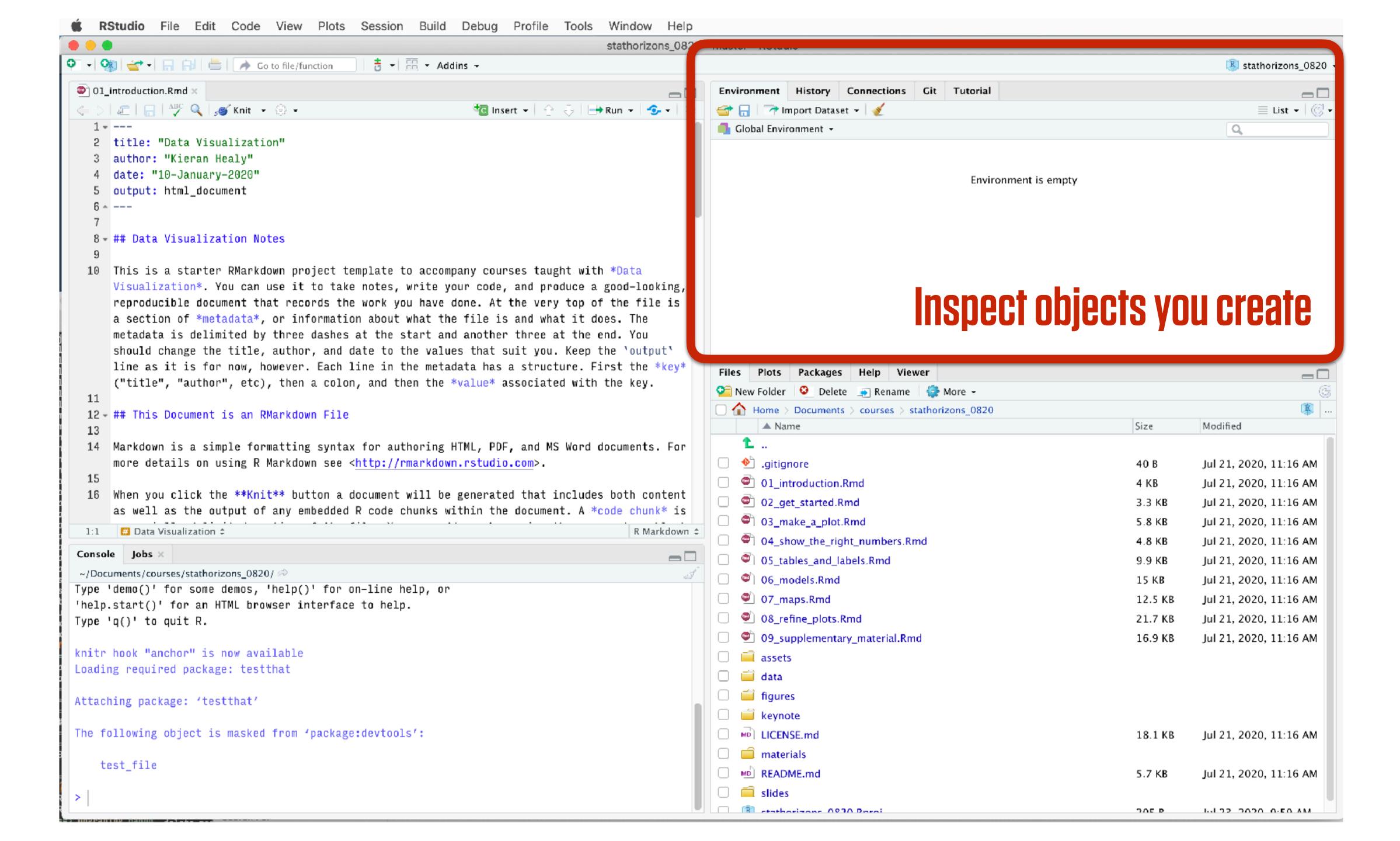
# TYPE OUT YOUR CODE BY HAND

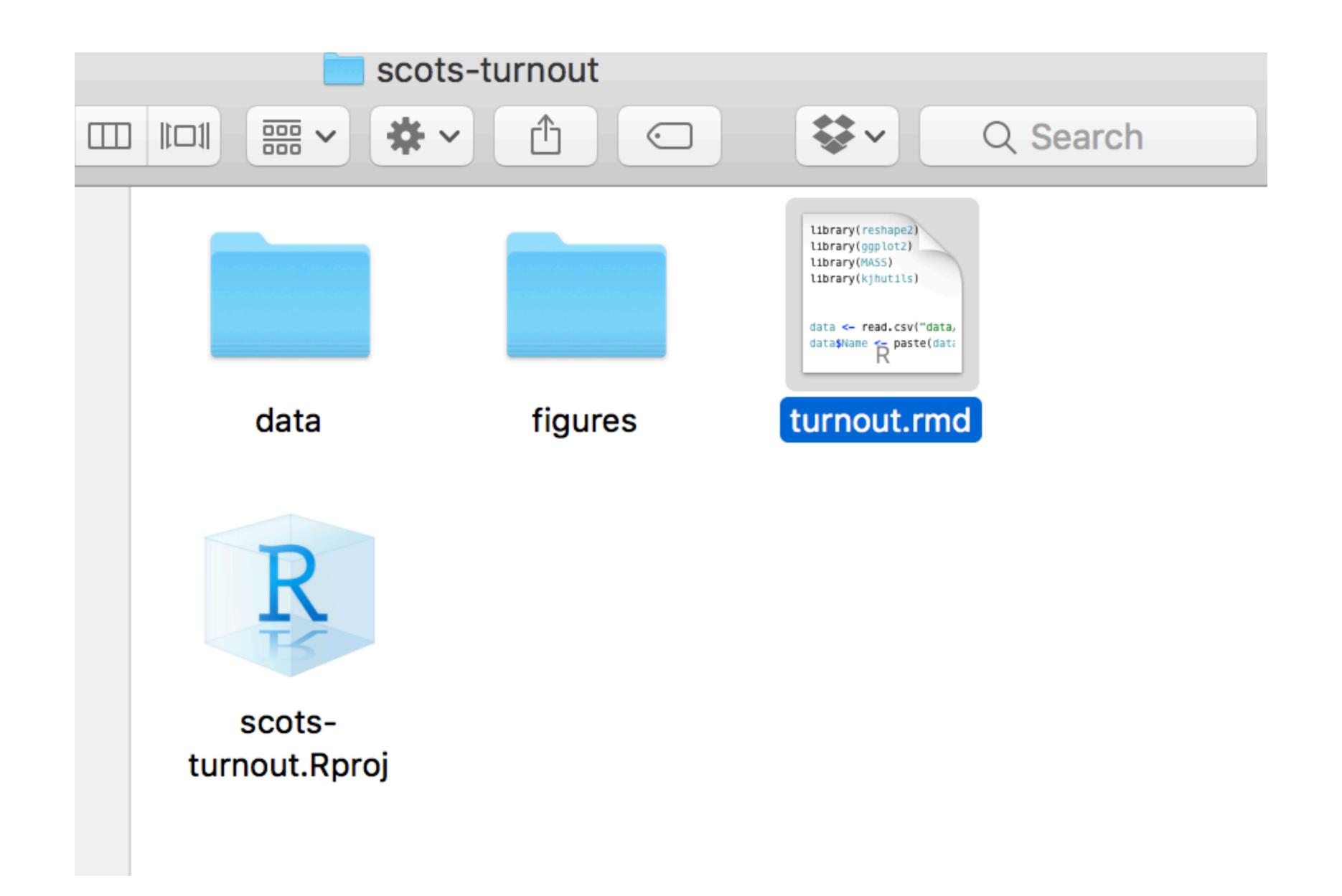
## RSTUDIO











#### Name

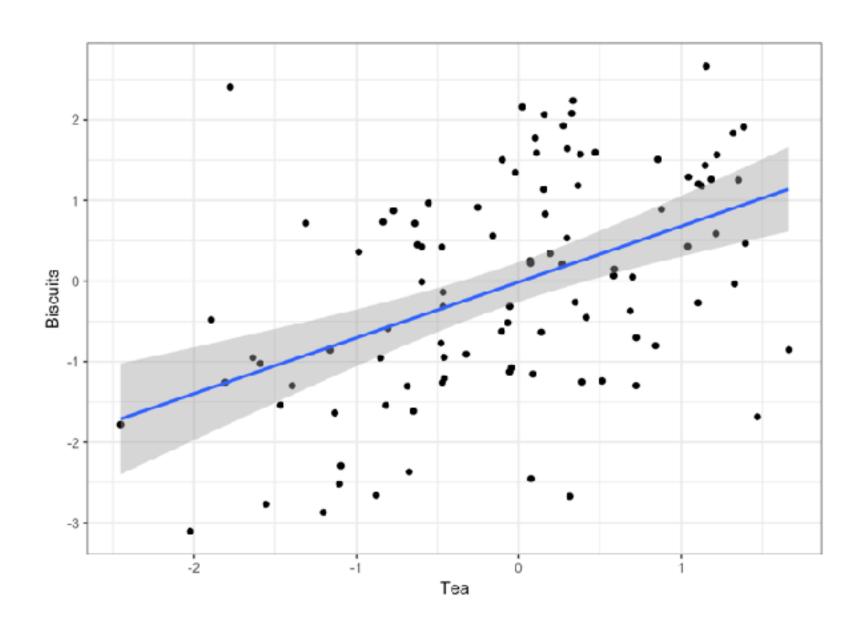
- analysis
- cache
- data
- doc
- figures
- paper
- setup
- svyglm
  - In-capability.Rproj

Name    data   data-raw   docs   docs					
▶ data-raw   ▶ inst   ▶ man   ▶ misc   ▶ R   ▶ raw   ▶ rdoc   ▶ vignettes   ▶ vignettes-source   ✓ pkgdown.yml   DESCRIPTION   ⊚ gss_prep.Rmd   ⊗ gssr.Rproj   LICENSE   ELICENSE.md   NAMESPACE   NEWS.md	Name		^	D	•
▶ inst   ▶ man   ▶ misc   ▶ R   ▶ raw   ▶ rdoc   ▶ vignettes   ▶ vignettes-source   □ pkgdown.yml   □ DESCRIPTION   □ gss_prep.Rmd   □ gss_prep.Rmd   □ LICENSE   □ LICENSE   □ NAMESPACE   NEWS.md	<b></b>	data	0	•	
▶ man ○   ▶ misc ○   ▶ R ○   ▶ raw ○   ▶ rdoc ○   ▶ vignettes ○   ▶ vignettes-source ○   ☑ pkgdown.yml ○   ☐ DESCRIPTION ○   ② gss_prep.Rmd ○   ※ gssr.Rproj ○   LICENSE ○   ※ LICENSE.md ○   NAMESPACE ○   NEWS.md ○	<b>•</b>	data-raw	0	•	
▶ misc   ▶ R   ▶ raw   ▶ vignettes   ▶ vignettes-source   □ pkgdown.yml   □ DESCRIPTION   □ gss_prep.Rmd   □ gssr.Rproj   □ LICENSE   □ LICENSE.md   NAMESPACE   NEWS.md	<b>•</b>	docs		-	
▶ misc   ▶ raw   ▶ rdoc   ▶ vignettes   ▶ vignettes-source   ✓ pkgdown.yml   DESCRIPTION   ⊚ gss_prep.Rmd   B gssr.Rproj   LICENSE   LICENSE.md   NAMESPACE   NEWS.md	<b>•</b>	inst	0	•	
▶ ■ raw   ▶ ■ rdoc   ▶ ■ vignettes   ▶ ■ vignettes-source   ☑ _pkgdown.yml   ☐ DESCRIPTION   ② gss_prep.Rmd   ☑ gssr.Rproj   ☐ LICENSE   ☑ LICENSE.md   NAMESPACE   NEWS.md	<b>•</b>	man	0	•	
▶ raw ○   ▶ vignettes ○   ▶ vignettes-source ○   ☑ _pkgdown.yml ○   □ DESCRIPTION ○   ☑ gss_prep.Rmd ○   ☑ gssr.Rproj ○   □ LICENSE ○   ☑ LICENSE.md ○   NAMESPACE ○   NEWS.md ○		misc	0	•	
▶ rdoc	<b>•</b>	R	0	1	
▶ vignettes ✓   pkgdown.yml ✓   DESCRIPTION ✓   gss_prep.Rmd ✓   UICENSE ✓   LICENSE.md ✓   NAMESPACE ✓   NEWS.md ✓		raw	0	•	
▶ vignettes-source   ✓ _pkgdown.yml   DESCRIPTION   ⊚ gss_prep.Rmd   ☑ gssr.Rproj   LICENSE   ☑ LICENSE.md   NAMESPACE   NEWS.md		rdoc	0	•	
□ pkgdown.yml □ DESCRIPTION □ gss_prep.Rmd □ gssr.Rproj □ LICENSE □ LICENSE.md □ NAMESPACE □ NEWS.md □ NEWS.md		vignettes	0	•	
DESCRIPTION  gss_prep.Rmd  gssr.Rproj  LICENSE  LICENSE.md  NAMESPACE  NEWS.md		vignettes-source	0	•	
gss_prep.Rmd gssr.Rproj LICENSE LICENSE.md NAMESPACE NEWS.md	-	_pkgdown.yml	0	•	
□ LICENSE □ LICENSE.md □ NAMESPACE □ NEWS.md □ NEWS.md		DESCRIPTION	0	•	
LICENSE	•	gss_prep.Rmd	0	•	
LICENSE.md  NAMESPACE  NEWS.md	R	gssr.Rproj	0	•	
NAMESPACE  NEWS.md		LICENSE	0	•	
NEWS.md	122	LICENSE.md	0	•	
		NAMESPACE	0	•	
README.md	1227	NEWS.md		•	
	1227	README.md	0	-	
README.Rmd		README.Rmd		•	

## Use RMarkdown TO REPRODUCE YOUR OWN WORK

#### 1. Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do **eiusmod tempor** incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enimad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.



This is what we want to end up with: nicely formatted text, plots, and tables.

Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

### # Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do \*eiusmod tempor\* incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enimad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

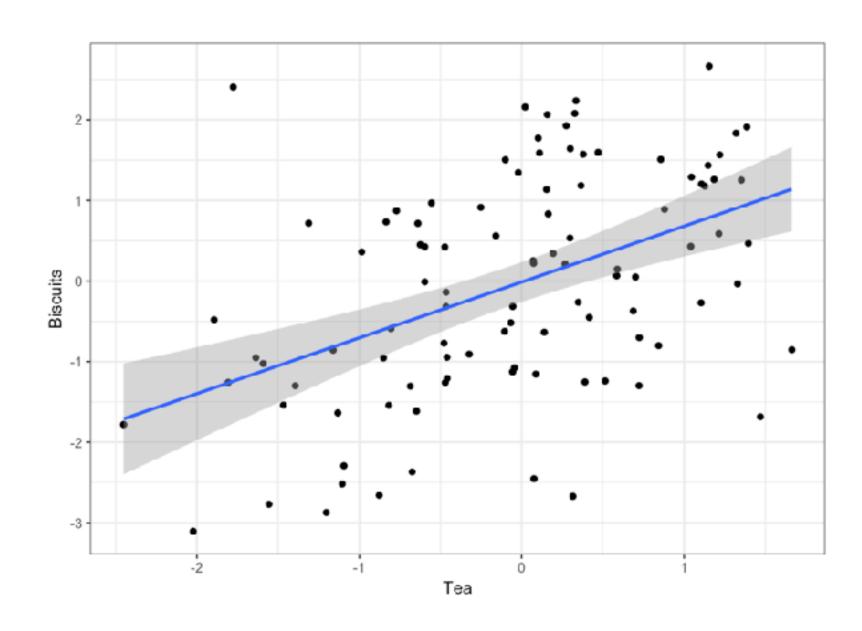
```
library(ggplot2)
tea <- rnorm(100)
biscuits <- tea + rnorm(100, 0, 1.3)
data <- data.frame(tea, biscuits)
p <- ggplot(data, aes(x = tea, y = biscuits)) +
    geom_point() +
    geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
    labs(x = "Tea", y = "Biscuits") + theme_bw()
print(p)</pre>
```

Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

In a Literate Programming approach to documents, chunks of code are processed and replaced with their output

#### 1. Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do **eiusmod tempor** incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enimad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.



In a Literate Programming approach to documents, chunks of code are processed and replaced with their output

Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

#### # Report notes.Rmd

We can see this \*relationship\* in a scatterplot.

```
```{r my-code}

p <- ggplot(data, mapping)
p + geom_point()
```</pre>
```

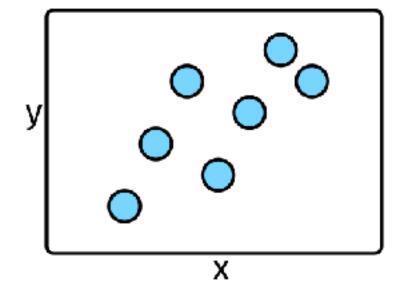
As you can see, this plot looks pretty nice.

knit in R

#### Report

notes.pdf

We can see this *relationship* in a scatterplot.



As you can see, this plot looks pretty nice.

# An Rmd document lets you keep your code and notes together in plain text

And produce good-looking output in a range of formats

#### # Report notes.Rmd

We can see this \*relationship\* in a scatterplot.

```
'``{r my-code}

p <- ggplot(data, mapping)
p + geom_point()
'``</pre>
```

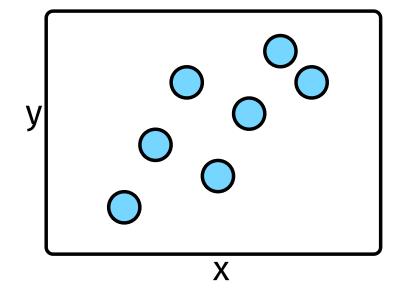
As you can see, this plot looks pretty nice.

knit in R

#### Report

notes.html

We can see this *relationship* in a scatterplot.



As you can see, this plot looks pretty nice.

# An Rmd document lets you keep your code and notes together in plain text

And produce good-looking output in a range of formats

#### # Report notes.Rmd

We can see this \*relationship\* in a scatterplot.

```
```{r my-code}

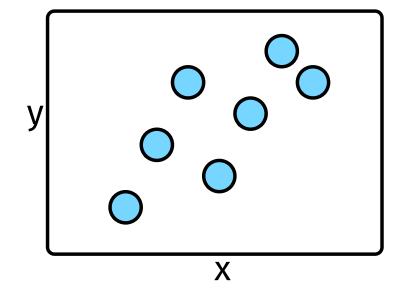
p <- ggplot(data, mapping)
p + geom_point()
```</pre>
```

As you can see, this plot looks pretty nice.

knit in R

#### Report notes.docx

We can see this *relationship* in a scatterplot.



As you can see, this plot looks pretty nice.

# An Rmd document lets you keep your code and notes together in plain text

And produce good-looking output in a range of formats

Markdown	Output		
# Header	Header		
## Subhead	Subhead		
Plain text	Plain text		
*italics*	italics		
**bold**	bold		
`verbatim`	verbatim		
1. List	1. List		
2. List	2. List		
- Bullet 1	° Bullet 1		
- Bullet 2	° Bullet 2		
Footnote.[^1]	Footnote <sup>1</sup>		
[^1]: The footnote.	<sup>1</sup> The footnote.		

A Markdown Processor turns the marked-up plain text into actually formatted output in HTML, PDF, DOCX or other file types.

## Markdown puts formatting instructions in plain-text documents

title: "My Notes"

author: "Kieran healy"

date: "12/7/2016"

output: html\_document



## Header section provides metadata and sets options

---

```
```{r setup, include=FALSE}
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
```
```

#### ## R Markdown

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see <a href="http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com">http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com</a>.

When you click the \*\*Knit\*\* button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

```
```{r cars}
summary(cars)
...
```

#### ## Including Plots

You can also embed plots, for example:

```
`{r pressure, echo=FALSE}
pt(pressure)
```

## Code chunks can have their - 'own names and options

Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.



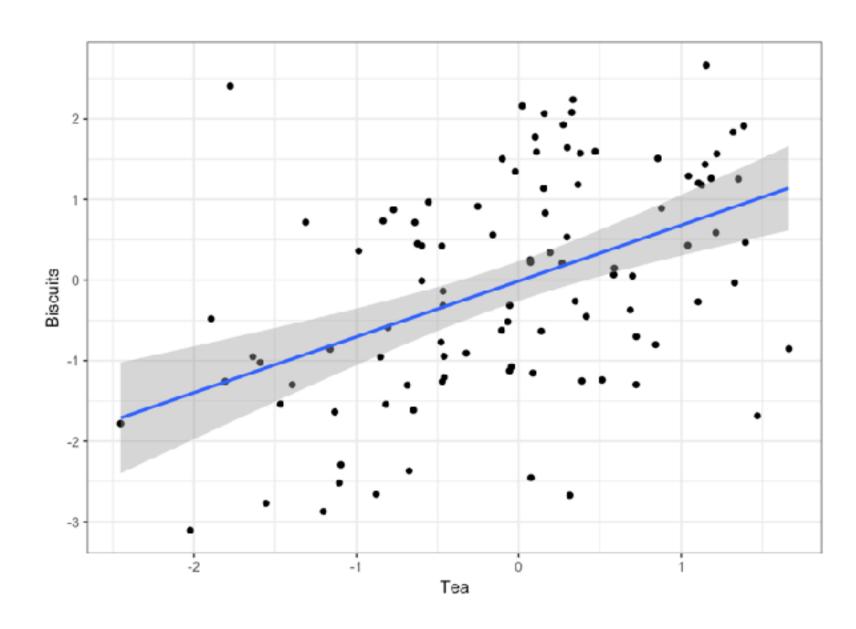
Text with Markdown formatting

In RStudio, code chunks can be "played" one at a time

Chunks are replaced by their output when the document is made

#### 1. Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do **eiusmod tempor** incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enimad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.



RStudio will do all the work for you when it comes to processing your document—i.e., getting it from plain-text Rmd to HTML, Word, or PDF.

Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

# GETTING ORIENTED

### library(tidyverse)

```
Loading tidyverse: ggplot2
Loading tidyverse: tibble
Loading tidyverse: tidyr
Loading tidyverse: readr
```

Loading tidyverse: dplyr

Loading tidyverse: purrr

## The Tidyverse

- **■** Draw graphs
- Nicer data tables
- **◄** Tidy your data
- Get data into R
- **◄** Cool functional programming stuff
- Action verbs for manipulating data

## Course-Specific Library

library(socviz)

### CODE YOU CAN TYPE AND RUN

```
## Inside chunks of code, lines beginning with ## the hash character are comments my_numbers <- c(1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 4, 1)
```

### OUTPUT

```
my_numbers
```

```
## [1] 1 1 4 1 1 4 1
```

## What R Looks Like

## ABOUTR

## 1: Everything has a Name

```
my_numbers
data
p
```

### Some names are forbidden

```
FALSE TRUE Inf

for if break

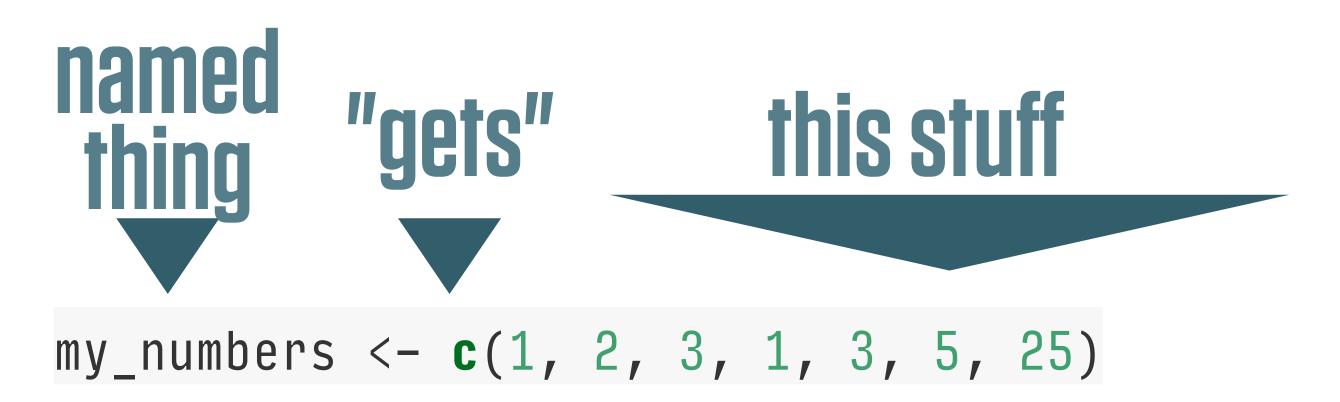
function
```

## 2. Everything is an Object

#### letters

```
## [1] "a" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f" "g" "h" "i" "j" "k" "l" "m" "n" "o" "p" "q" "r" "s"
[20] "t" "u" "v" "w" "x" "y" "z"
```

# You create objects by assigning a thing to a name



# You create objects by assigning a thing to a name

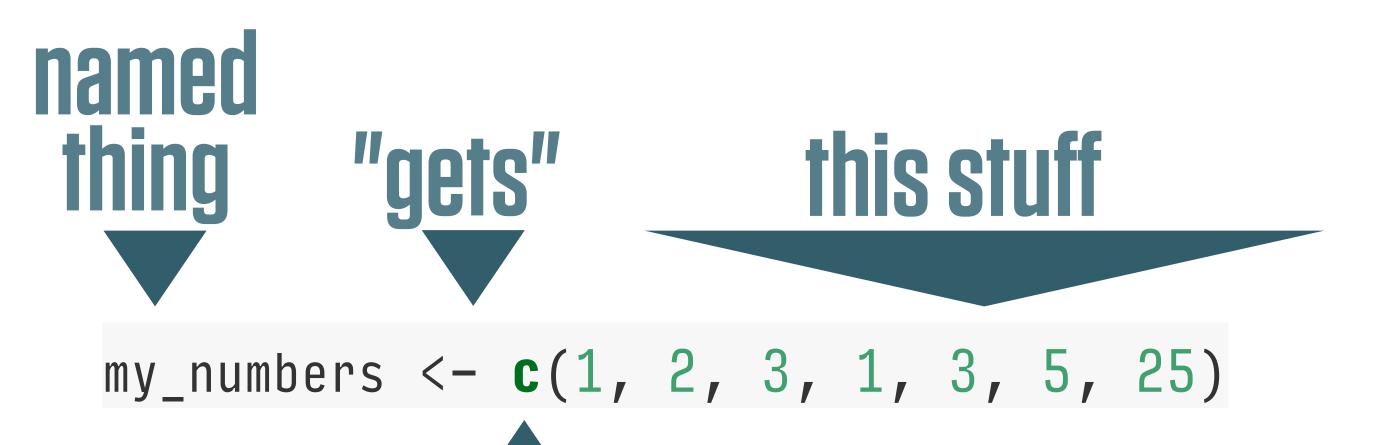
 $my_numbers <- c(1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 5, 25)$ 



The assignment operator performs the action of creating objects. Use the keyboard shortcut to type it:

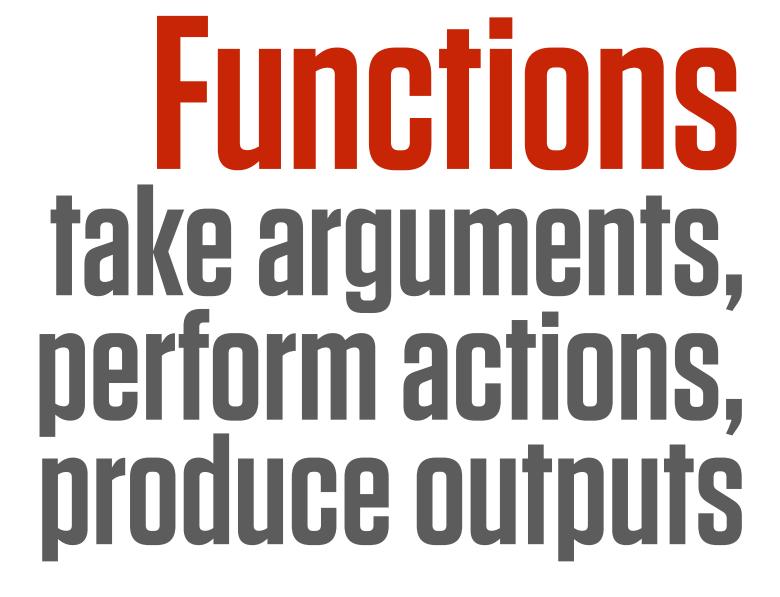
option - Mac alt - Windows

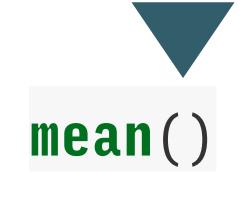
# 3. You do things using functions and operators



c() is a function that takes comma-separated numbers or strings and joins them together into a vector

Functions have parentheses at the end of their name. This is where the inputs, or arguments go.





"Take this object ..."

```
mean(x = my_numbers)
```

Named argument. "Calculate the mean of what, please?" These names are internal to functions.

# Functions take arguments, perform actions, produce outputs

mean(my\_numbers)

If you just write the name of the input, R assigns it to the function's arguments in order. Look at the function's help page to see the order it expects its arguments.

# You can assign a function's output to a named object

```
my_summary <- summary(my_numbers)</pre>
```

```
my_sd <- sd(my_numbers)</pre>
```

my\_summary

my\_sd

## Objects you create exist until you overwrite or delete them

```
rm(my_numbers)
my_numbers
my_numbers <- c(1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 5, 25)</pre>
```

#### Objects are of different classes

class(my\_numbers)

Vectors
---------

numeric

character

factor

#### Arrays

matrix

data.frame

tibble

#### Models

**1**m

glm

## Things to try on Objects

```
class(my_numbers)
table(my_numbers)
```

```
x <- c(my_numbers, 5)
y <- c(my_numbers, "hello")</pre>
```

```
mean(c(my_numbers, my_numbers))
```

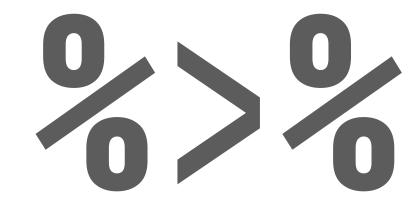
Notice that these are functions

How do x and y differ?

Functions can be nested, and will be evaluated from the inside out.

### Some operators

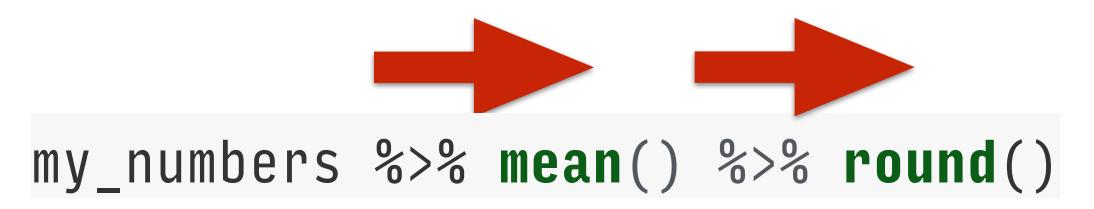
#### The pipe operator



%>% "and then"

```
mean(my_numbers)
my_numbers %>% mean()
```

```
round(mean(my_numbers))
```



#### This will be very convenient later on

### R will be Frustrating

We're going to be joining a lot of objects and functions together

```
"+"
ggplot(data = mpg,
      mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
   geom_point()
ggplot(data = mpg, mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy))
+ geom_point()
not here
```

## 

#### library (gapminder) gapminder

```
# A tibble: 1,704 x 6
       country continent year lifeExp
   pop gdpPercap
        <fctr>
                  <fctr> <int>
                                <dbl>
  <int>
  <dbl>
 1 Afghanistan
                         1952
                               28.801
                                       8425333
  779.4453
                   Asia
                                       9240934
 2 Afghanistan
                         1957
                               30.332
  820.8530
                   Asia
 3 Afghanistan
                   Asia
                         1962
                               31.997 10267083
  853.1007
                               34.020 11537966
 4 Afghanistan
                   Asia
                         1967
  836.1971
                               36.088 13079460
  739.9811
 5 Afghanistan
                         1972
                   Asia
                         1977
                               38.438 14880372
  786.1134
 6 Afghanistan
                    Asia
 7 Afghanistan
                         1982
                               39.854 12881816
  978.0114
                   Asia
 8 Afghanistan
                               40.822 13867957
  852.3959
                    Asia
                         1987
                         1992
 9 Afghanistan
                               41.674 16317921
  649.3414
                    Asia
10 Afghanistan Asia 1997 41.763 22227415 635.3414
# ... with 1,694 more rows
```

#### Named thing gets ...



... the output of this function ...

Objects created by ggplot() are unusual in that you can "add" things to them, and they will work as though you wrote all the code at once.

p





p + geom\_point()

