

# Class05: Data Visualization with GGPLOT

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Today we will have our first play with the **ggplot2** package - one of the most popular graphics packages on the planet.

There are many plotting systems in R. These include so-called “*base*” plotting/graphics.

```
plot(cars)
```



Base plot is generally rather short code and somewhat dull plots - but it is always there for you and is fast for big datasets.

If it want to use **ggplot2** it takes some more work.

```
# ggplot(cars)
```

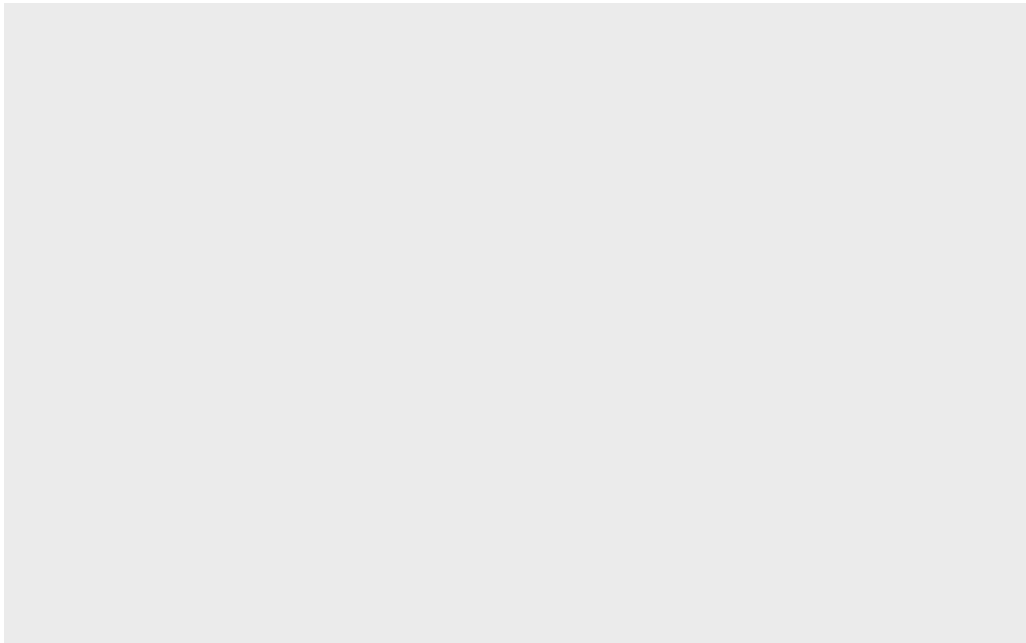
I need to install the package first to my computer. To do this I can use the function `install.packages("ggplot2")`

Every time I want to use a package I need to load it up with a `library()` call.

```
library(ggplot2)
```

Now finally I can use ggplot

```
ggplot(cars)
```



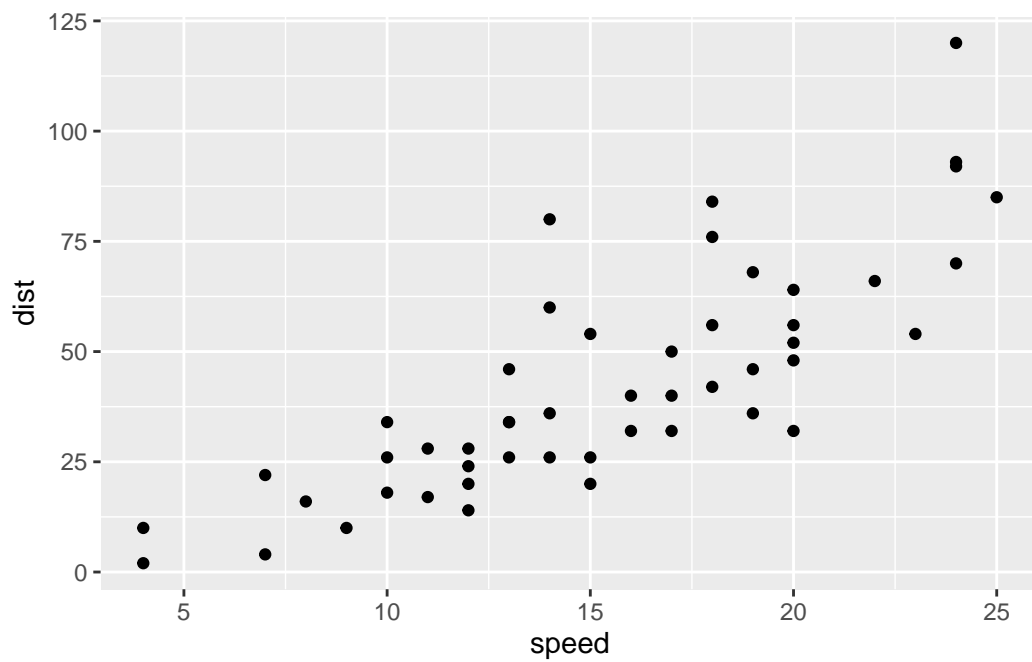
Every ggplot has at least 3 things:

- **data** (the data.frame with the data you want to plot)
- **aes** (the aesthetic mapping of the data to the plot)
- **geom** (how do you want the plot to look, points, lines, etc.)

```
head(cars)
```

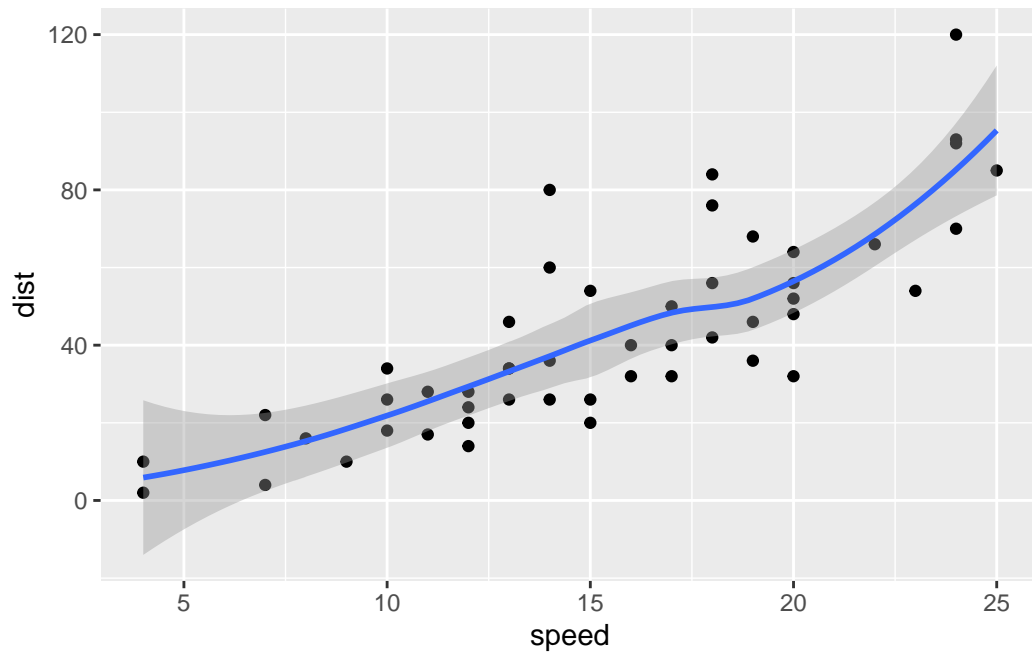
	speed	dist
1	4	2
2	4	10
3	7	4
4	7	22
5	8	16
6	9	10

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



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

`geom\_smooth()` using method = 'loess' and formula = 'y ~ x'

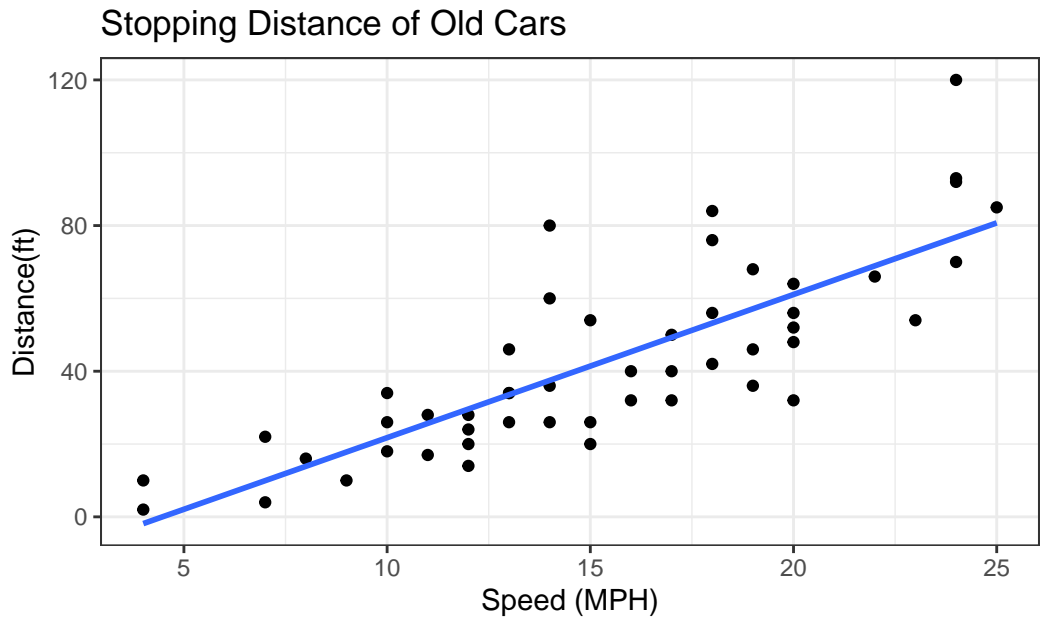


I want a linear model and no standard error bounds shown on my plot. I also want nicer axis labels a title etc.

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

bp + geom_smooth(se=FALSE, method="lm") +
  labs(title="Stopping Distance of Old Cars",
       x="Speed (MPH)",
       y="Distance(ft)",
       caption= "From the cars dataset") +
  theme_bw()
```

`geom\_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'



From the cars dataset

## A more complicated scatterplot

Here we make a plot of a gene expression data:

```
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

```
ncol(genes)
```

```
[1] 4
```

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

down	unchanging	up
72	4997	127

```
round(sum(genes$State == "up") / nrow(genes) * 100, 2)
```

```
[1] 2.44
```

```
n.gene <- nrow(genes)
n.up <- sum(genes$State == "up")

up.percent <- n.up/n.gene * 100
round(up.percent, 2)
```

```
[1] 2.44
```

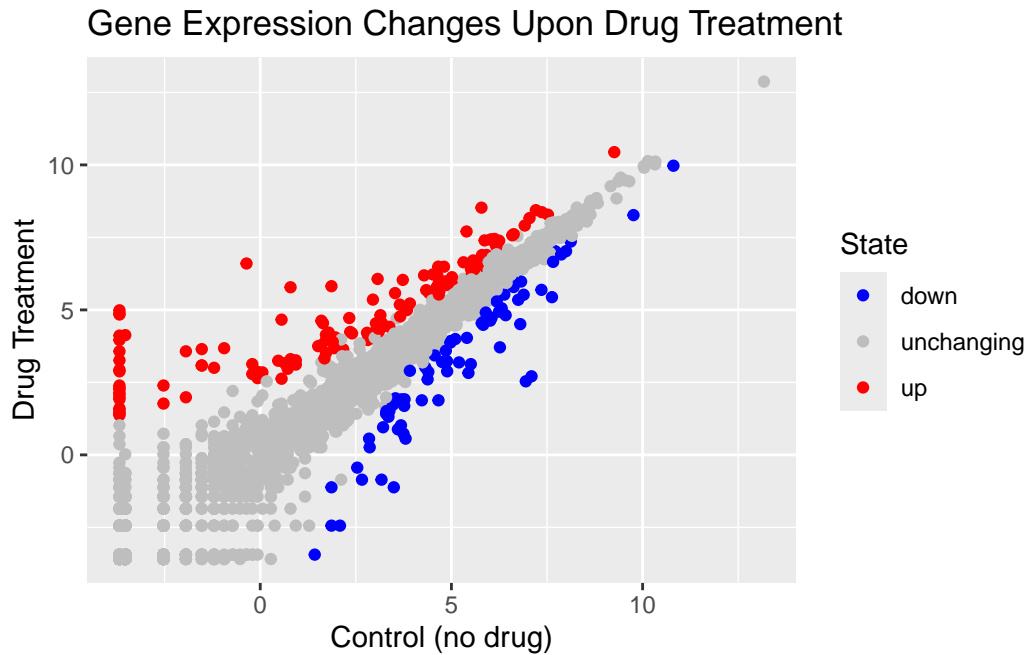
```
head(genes, 2)
```

	Gene	Condition1	Condition2	State
1	A4GNT	-3.680861	-3.440135	unchanging
2	AAAS	4.547958	4.386413	unchanging

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

Change the colors and add labels

```
p + scale_colour_manual(values=c("blue", "gray", "red")) +
  labs(title= "Gene Expression Changes Upon Drug Treatment",
       x="Control (no drug)",
       y="Drug Treatment")
```



## Exploring the gapminder dataset

Here we will load up the gapminder dataset to get practice with different aes mappings.

```
url <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jennybc/gapminder/master/inst/extdata/gapminder.  
gapminder <- read.delim(url)
```

Q How many entire rows are in this dataset?

```
nrow(gapminder)
```

```
[1] 1704
```

Q How many columns?

```
ncol(gapminder)
```

```
[1] 6
```

```
head(gapminder)
```

	country	continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
1	Afghanistan	Asia	1952	28.801	8425333	779.4453
2	Afghanistan	Asia	1957	30.332	9240934	820.8530
3	Afghanistan	Asia	1962	31.997	10267083	853.1007
4	Afghanistan	Asia	1967	34.020	11537966	836.1971
5	Afghanistan	Asia	1972	36.088	13079460	739.9811
6	Afghanistan	Asia	1977	38.438	14880372	786.1134

```
table(gapminder$year)
```

1952	1957	1962	1967	1972	1977	1982	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142

Q. How many continents

```
table(gapminder$continent)
```

Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
624	300	396	360	24

I could use the `unique()` function...

```
length(unique(gapminder$continent))
```

```
[1] 5
```

Q. How many countries are there in this dataset

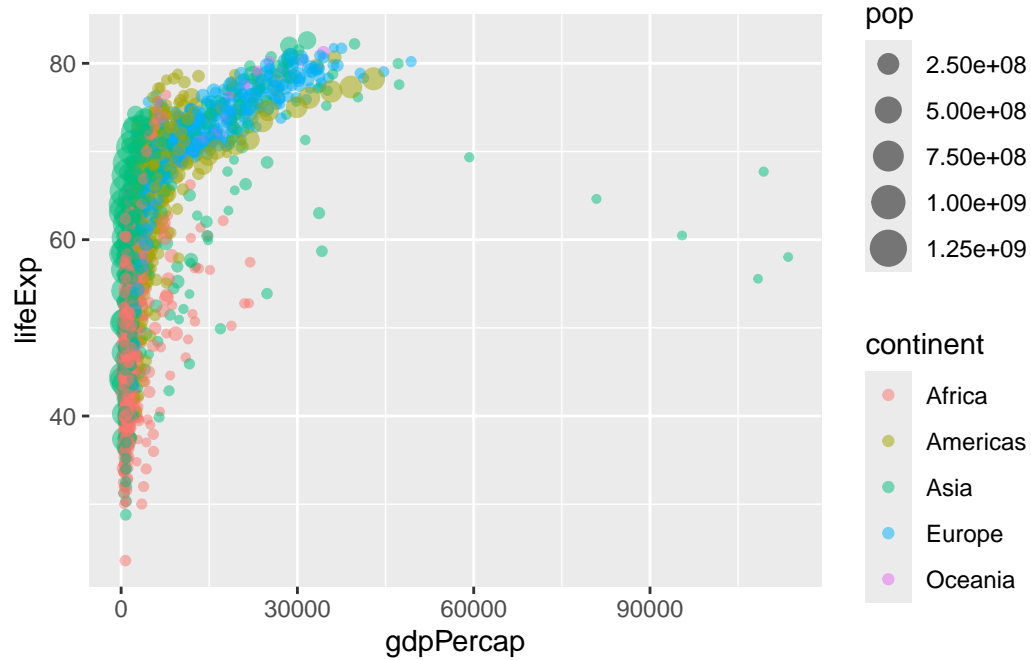
```
length(unique(gapminder$country))
```

```
[1] 142
```

```
ggplot(gapminder) +  
  aes(x=gdpPercap, y=lifeExp, color=continent, size=pop) +
```



```
geom_point(alpha=0.5)
```



```
library(dplyr)
```

Attaching package: 'dplyr'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

filter, lag

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

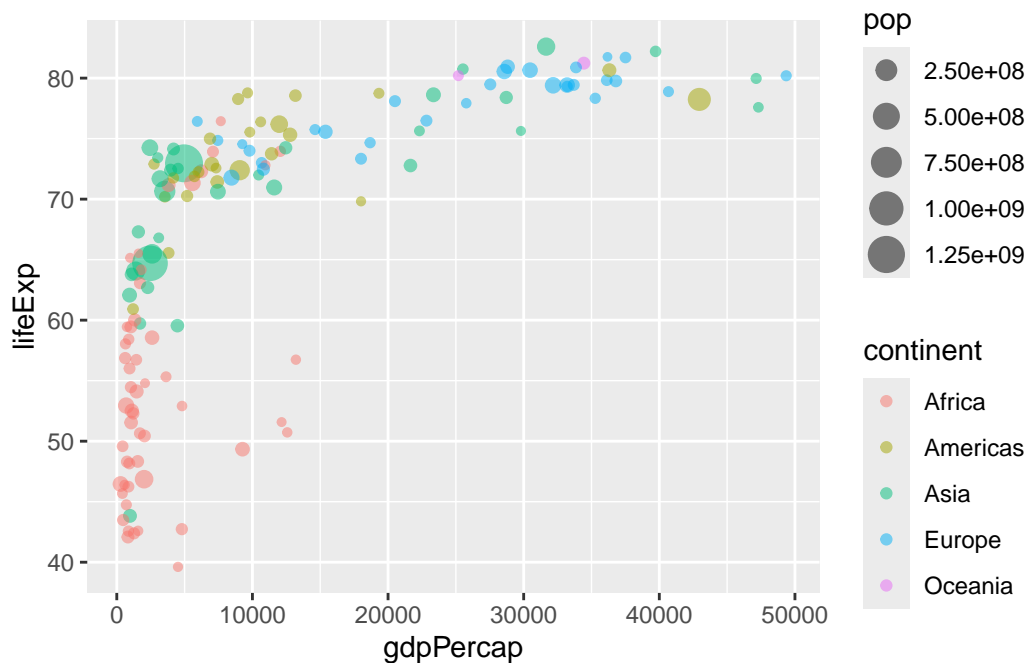
```
gapminder_2007 <- filter(gapminder, year==2007)
```

```
head(gapminder_2007)
```

	country	continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
1	Afghanistan	Asia	2007	43.828	31889923	974.5803
2	Albania	Europe	2007	76.423	3600523	5937.0295
3	Algeria	Africa	2007	72.301	33333216	6223.3675
4	Angola	Africa	2007	42.731	12420476	4797.2313
5	Argentina	Americas	2007	75.320	40301927	12779.3796
6	Australia	Oceania	2007	81.235	20434176	34435.3674

Plot of 2007 with population and continent data

```
ggplot(gapminder_2007)+
  aes(x=gdpPercap, y=lifeExp, col=continent, size=pop) +
  geom_point(alpha=0.5)
```



```
ggplot(gapminder) +
  aes(x=gdpPercap, y=lifeExp) +
  geom_point(alpha=0.5) +
  facet_wrap(~continent)
```

