# Class 5: Data Visualization

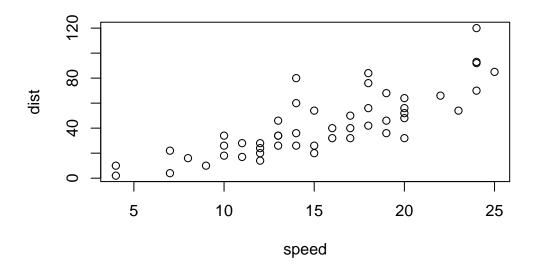
### Dennis Kim

# Plotting in R

R has multiple plotting and graphics systems. The most popular of which is  $\mathbf{ggplot2}$ .

We have already played with "base" R graphics. This comes along with R "out of the box".

plot(cars)



Compared to base R plots ggplot is much more verbose - I need to write more code to get simple plots like the one above.

To use ggplot I need to first install the ggplot2 package. To install any package in R I use the install.packages() command along with the package name.

The install is a one time only requirement. The package is now on our computer. I don't need to re-install it.

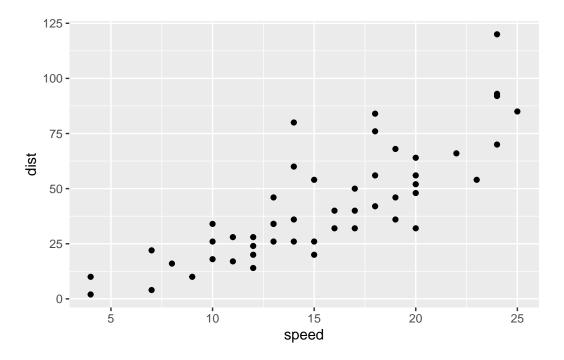
However, I can't just use it without loading it up with a library() call.

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(cars)
```

All ggplot figures need at least 3 things:

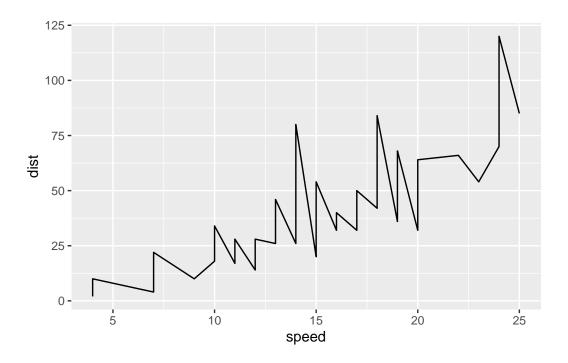
- data (this is the data.frame with our numbers)
- aesthetics ("aes", how our data maps to the plot)
- geoms (do want lines, points, columns, etc...)

```
bb <- ggplot(cars)+
  aes(x=speed, y=dist)+
  geom_point()
bb</pre>
```



I want a trend line to show the relationship between speed and stopping distance...

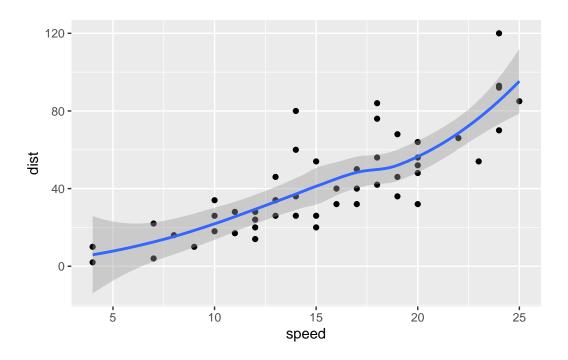
```
ggplot(cars)+
  aes(x=speed, y=dist)+
  geom_line()
```



That is not what we want

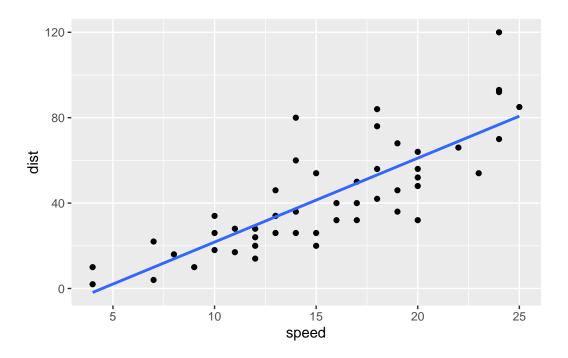
bb+geom\_smooth()

<code>`geom\_smooth()`</code> using method = 'loess' and formula = 'y  $\sim$  x'



```
bb+
geom_smooth(method="lm", se=FALSE)
```

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



text in **bold** and text in *italics* are important

# **Gene Expression Example**

#### Open Genes

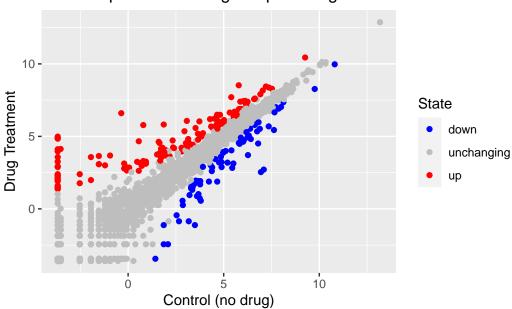
```
url <- "https://bioboot.github.io/bimm143_S20/class-material/up_down_expression.txt"
genes <- read.delim(url)
head(genes)</pre>
```

```
Gene Condition1 Condition2 State
A4GNT -3.6808610 -3.4401355 unchanging
AAAS 4.5479580 4.3864126 unchanging
AASDH 3.7190695 3.4787276 unchanging
AATF 5.0784720 5.0151916 unchanging
AATK 0.4711421 0.5598642 unchanging
AB015752.4 -3.6808610 -3.5921390 unchanging
```

#### Graph

```
p <- ggplot(genes)+aes(x=Condition1, y=Condition2, col=State)+geom_point()
p+scale_colour_manual(values=c("blue", "gray", "red")) + labs(title="Gene Expression Change")</pre>
```

### Gene Expression Changes Upon Drug Treatment



### **Gapminder Example**

Gapminder contains economic and demographic data about various countries since 1952. To install use the install.packages("gapminder") and access it again with library(gapminder) Must also download dplyr, using install.packages("dplyr"), and run with library(dplyr)

```
library(gapminder)
library(dplyr)
```

Attaching package: 'dplyr'

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

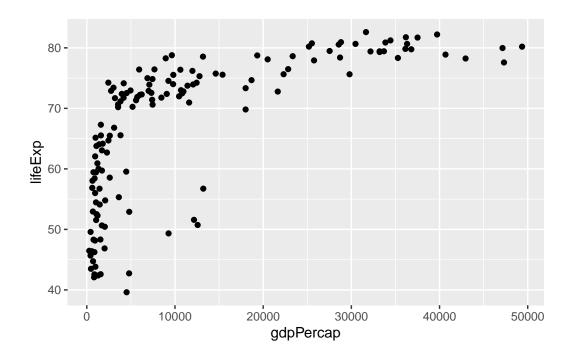
filter, lag

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

```
intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

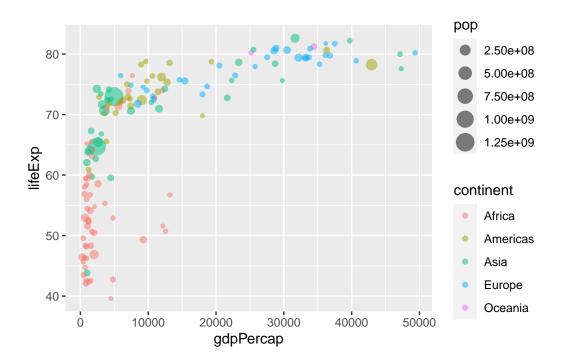
Set data for 2007 only and then open the plot

```
gapminder_2007 <- gapminder %>% filter(year==2007)
ggplot(gapminder_2007) +
   aes(x=gdpPercap, y=lifeExp) +
   geom_point()
```



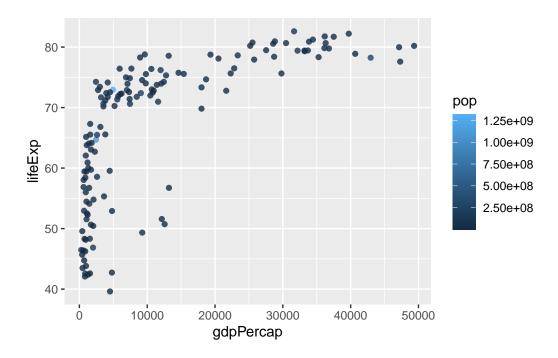
By mapping the variable "continent" to the aesthetic "color" and the population pop (in millions) through the argument to aes() we can obtain a richer plot that includes 4 different variables from the data set:

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

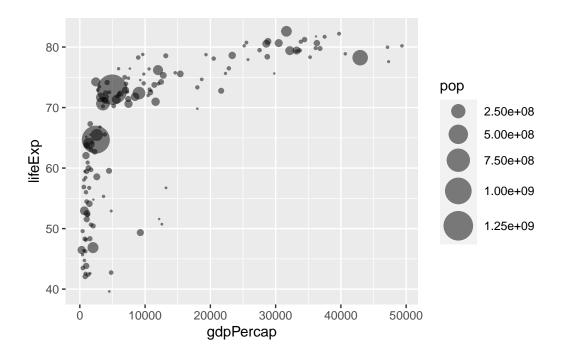


If we were to color by numeric population

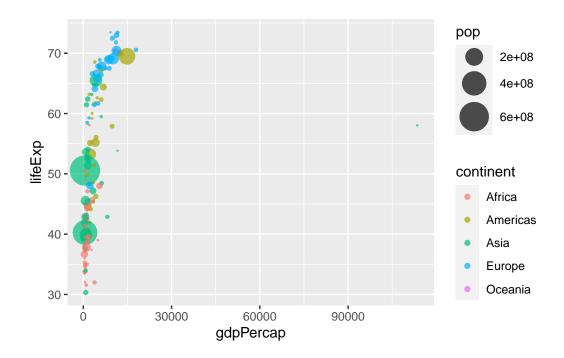
```
ggplot(gapminder_2007) +
  aes(x = gdpPercap, y = lifeExp, color = pop) +
  geom_point(alpha=0.8)
```



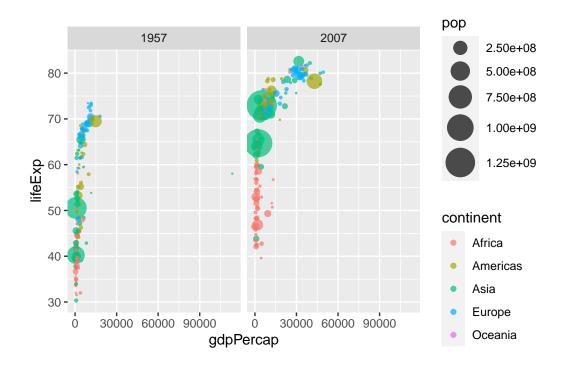
But it is not scaled, we want to scale it and reflect the actual population differences. Code using



Now we want to compare 1957 vs 2007 Access 1957 data and plot



Time to compare 1957 vs 2007 using facet\_wrap(~year)



# **Bar Charts**