Introduction to ggplot2

R Pruim

May 29, 2014

Goals

What I will try to do

- give a tour of `ggplot2`
- explain how to think about plots the `ggplot2` way
- prepare/encourage you to learn more later

What I can't do in one session

- show every bell and whistle
- make you an expert at using `ggplot2`

The Births78 data set – revised edition

```
require(dplyr)
require(mosaic)
require(lubridate)
Births2 <- Births78 %>%
  mutate(
    date = mdy(date) - years(100),   # y2k fix
    wd = wday(date),                 # as a number
    wday = wday(date, label=TRUE, abbr=TRUE)   # as text (
  )
head(Births2, 2)
```

```
##         date births dayofyear wd wday
## 1 1978-01-01   7701         1  1  Sun
## 2 1978-01-02   7527         2  2  Mon
```

The grammar of graphics

geom: the geometric "shape" used to display data (glyph)

- bar, point, line, ribbon, text, etc.

aesthetic: an attribute controlling how geom is displayed

- x position, y position, color, fill, shape, size, etc.

stat: a transformation applied to data before geom gets it

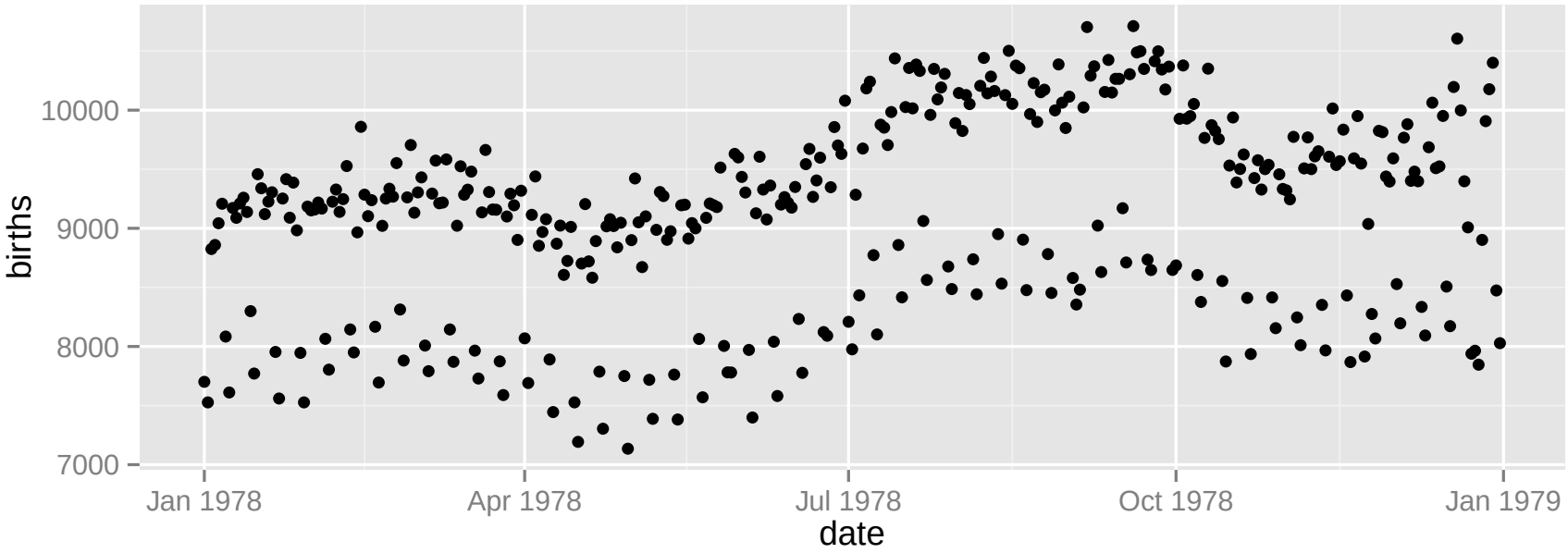
- example: histograms work on binned data

scale: conversion of raw data to visual display

- particular assignment of colors, shapes, sizes, etc.

guide: helps user convert visual data back into raw data (legends, axes)

How do we make this plot?



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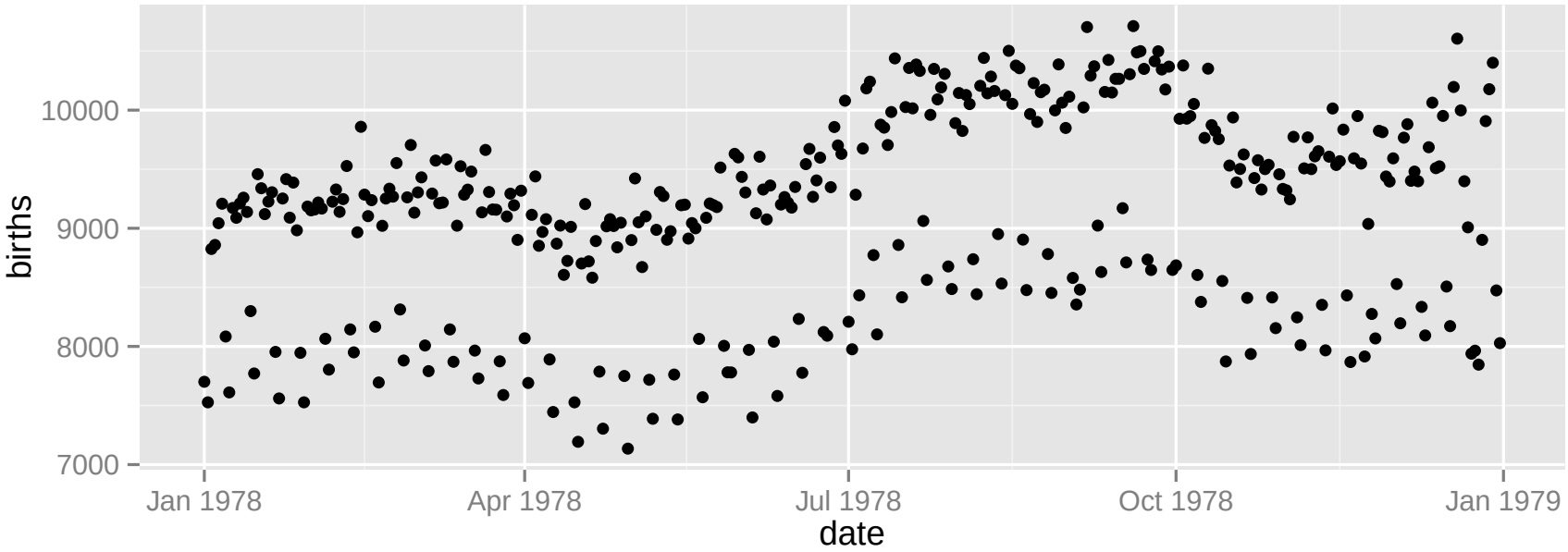

What does R need to know?

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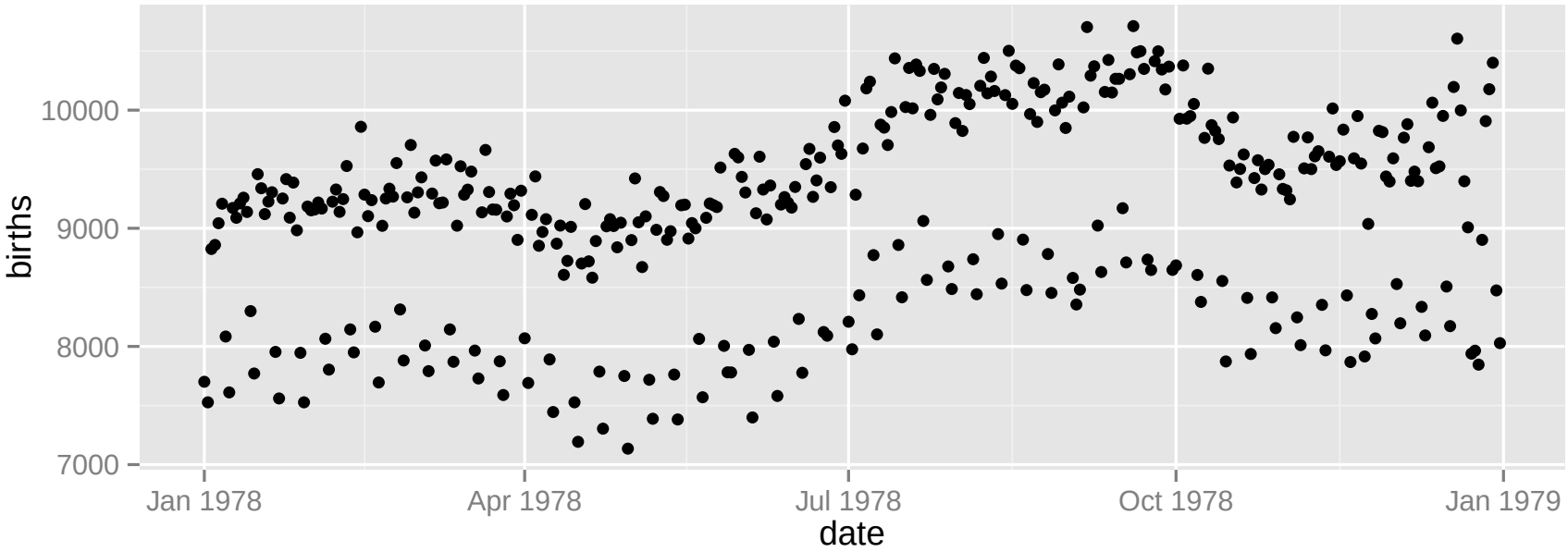

What does R need to know?

- data source
- aesthetics
- geom – dots

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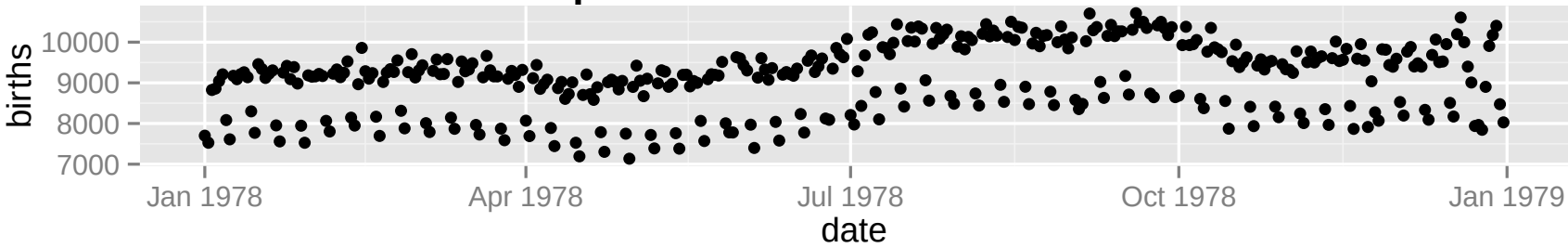

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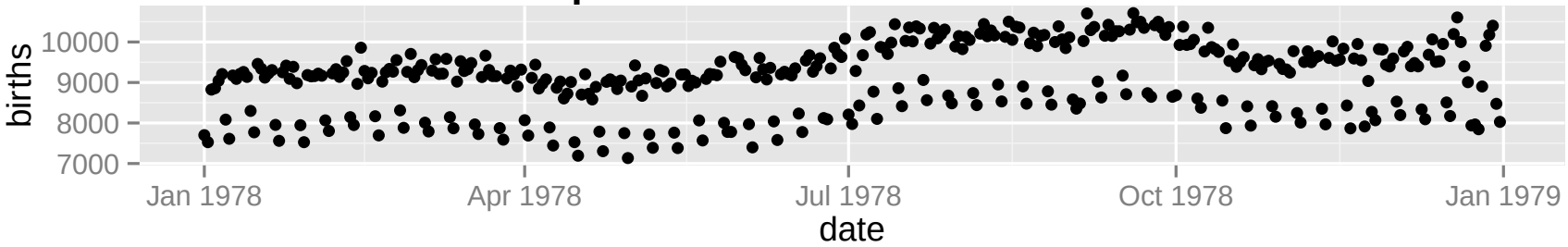

What does R need to know?

- data frame containing the data: `ggplot(data=)`

```
ggplot(data=Births2)
```

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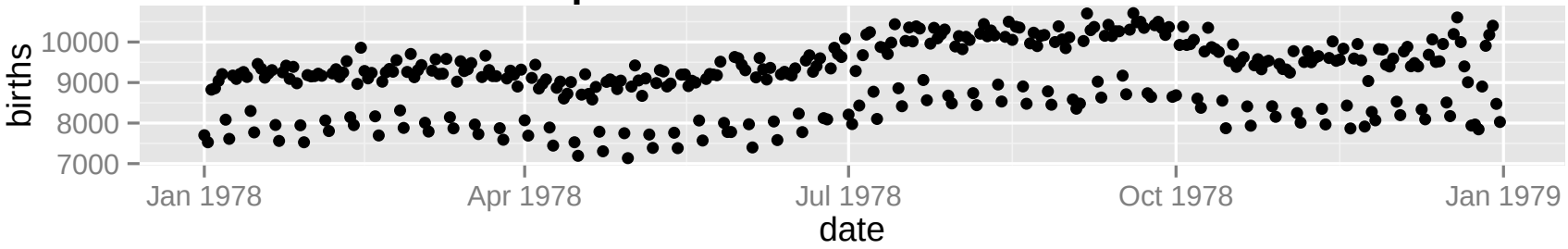

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- data frame containing the data: `ggplot(data=)`

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ggplot(data=Births2)
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* how we want to map our aesthetics: `aes()`

```
ggplot(data=Births2, aes(x=date, y=births))
```

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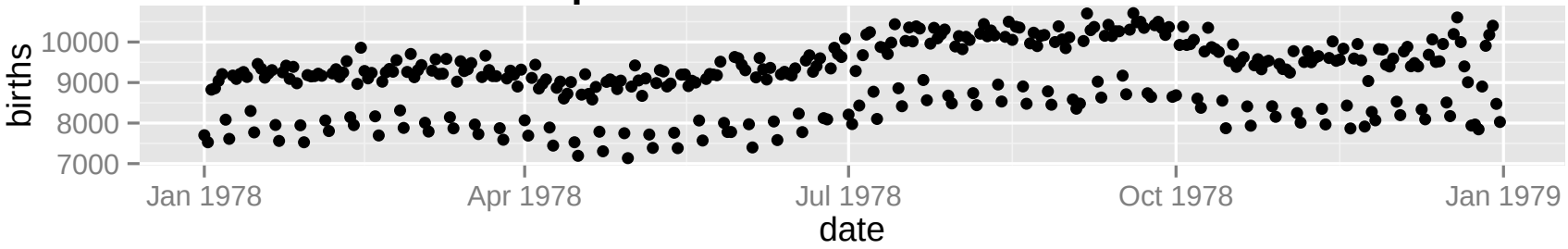

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ggplot(data=Births2)
```

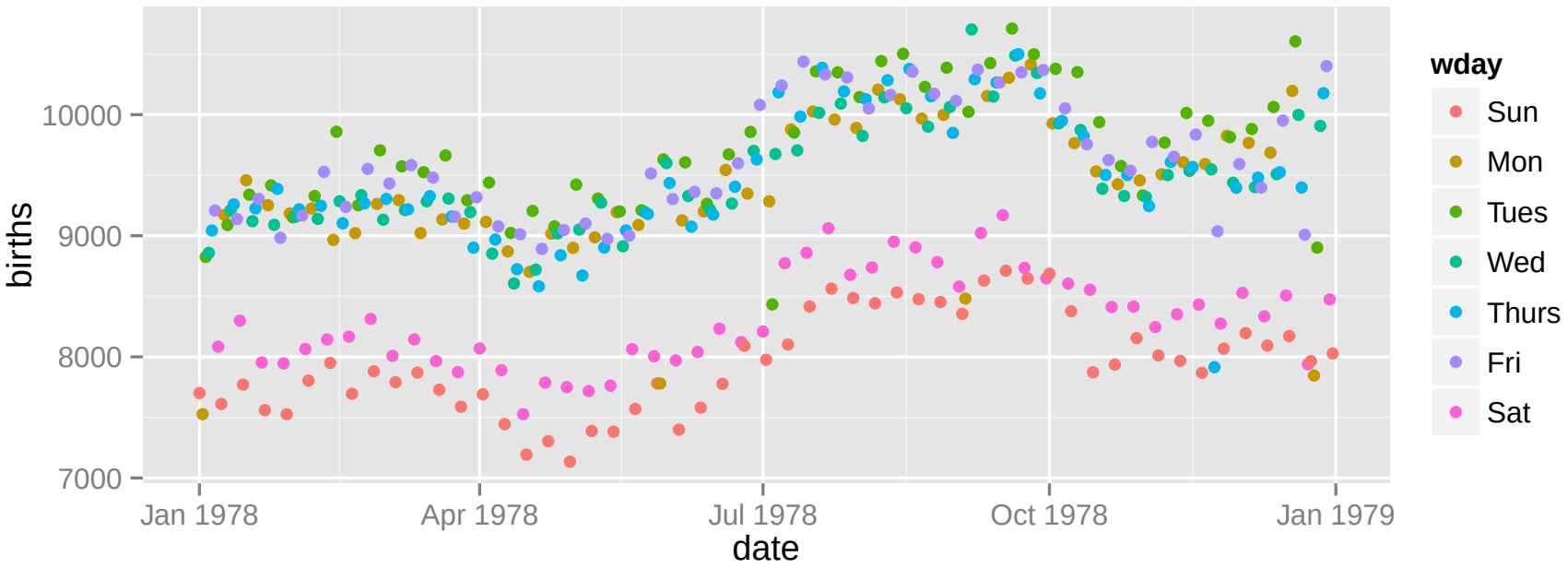
* how we want to map our aesthetics: `aes()`

```
ggplot(data=Births2, aes(x=date, y=births))
```

- what geom we want to use: `+ geom_point()`

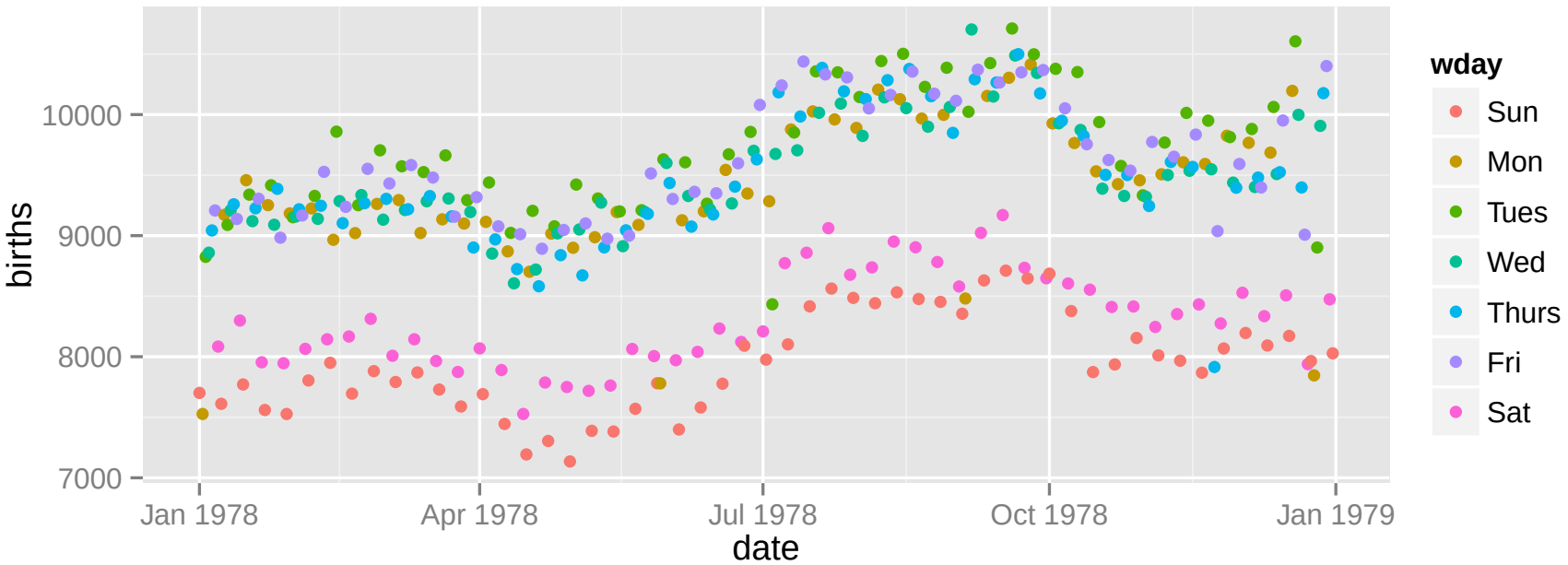
```
ggplot(data=Births2, aes(x=date, y=births)) + geom_point()
```

How do we make this plot?



What information has changed?

How do we make this plot?

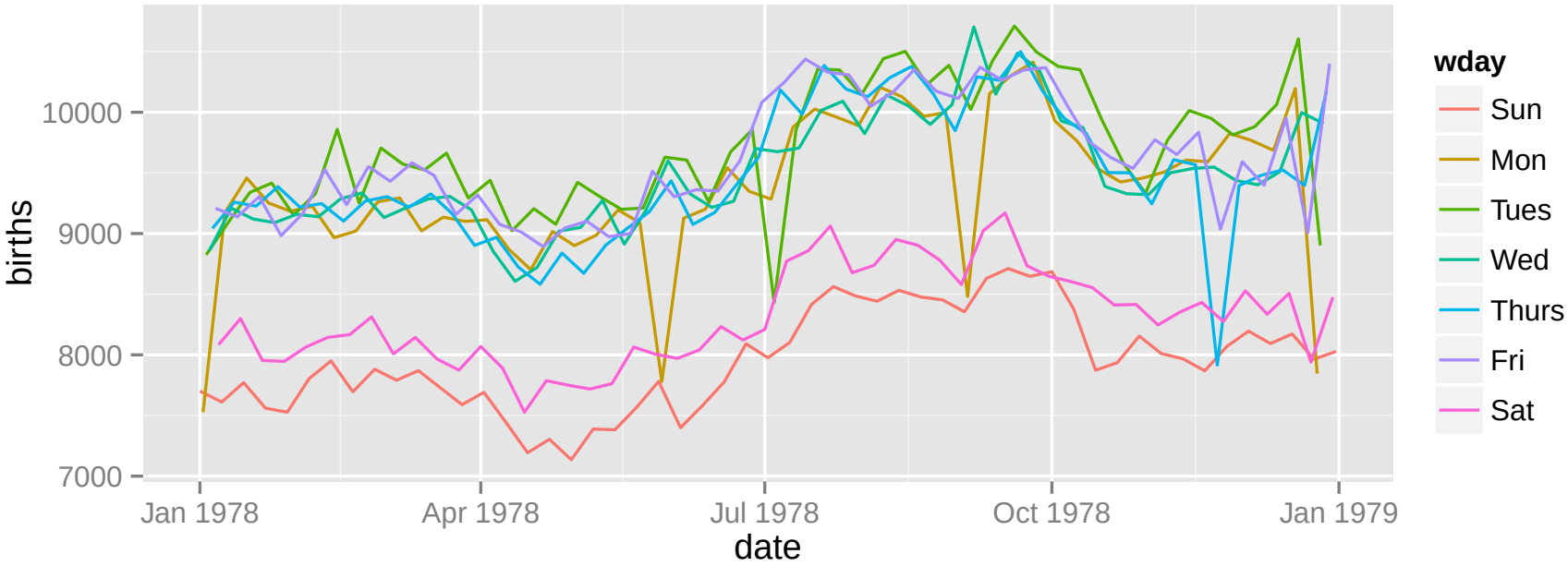


What information has changed?

- new aesthetic: mapping color to day of week

```
ggplot(data=Births2, aes(x=date, y=births, color=wday)) +
  geom_point()
```

How do we make this plot?



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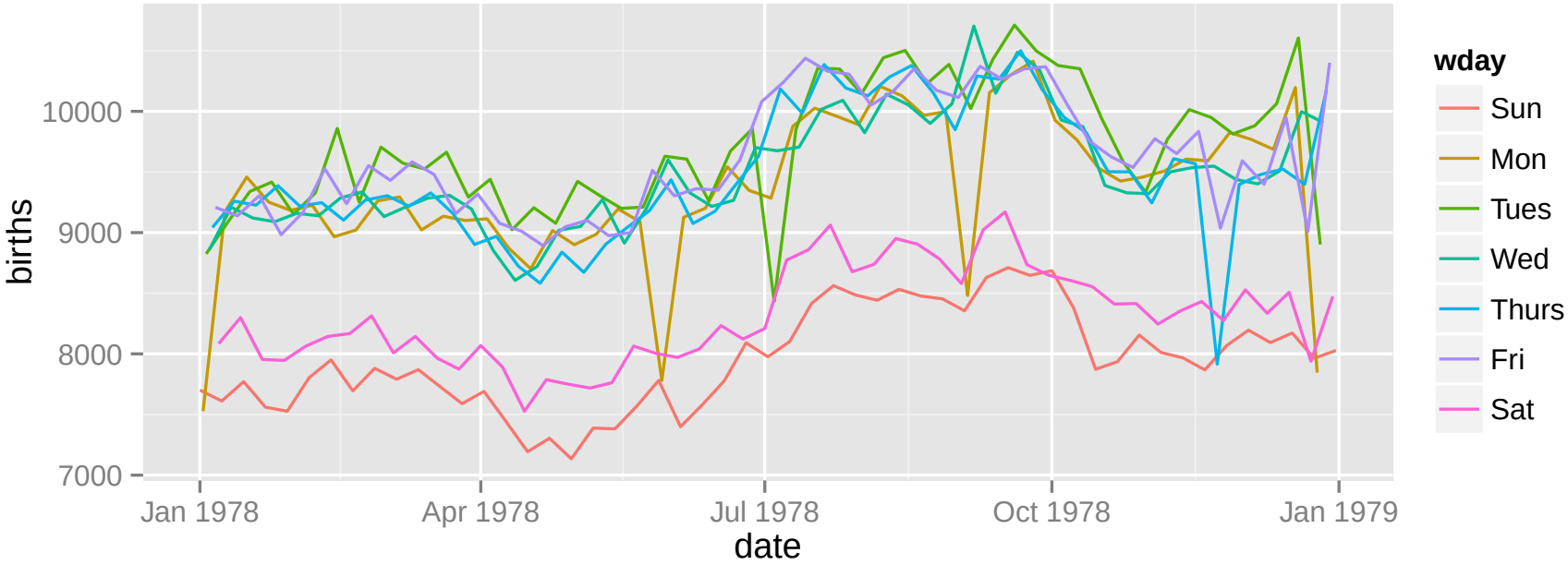
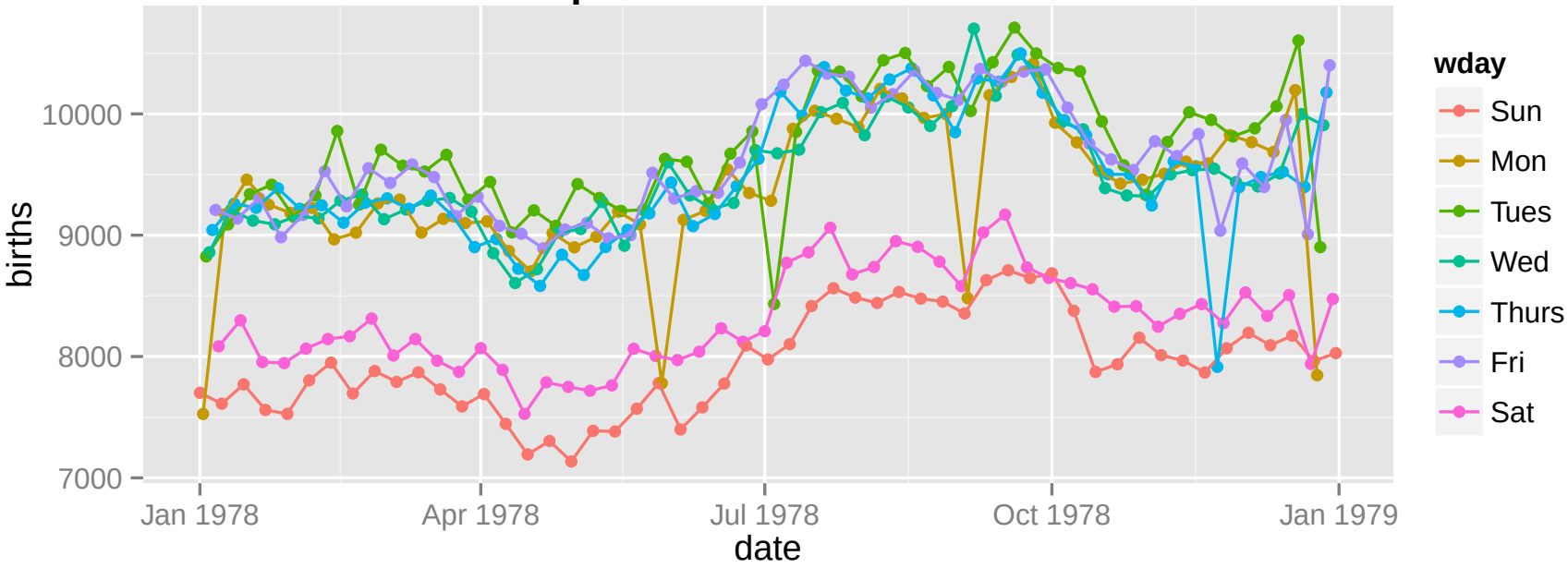


This time we use lines instead of dots

```
ggplot(data=Births2, aes(x=date, y=births, color=wday)) +
  geom_line()
```

How do we make this plot?



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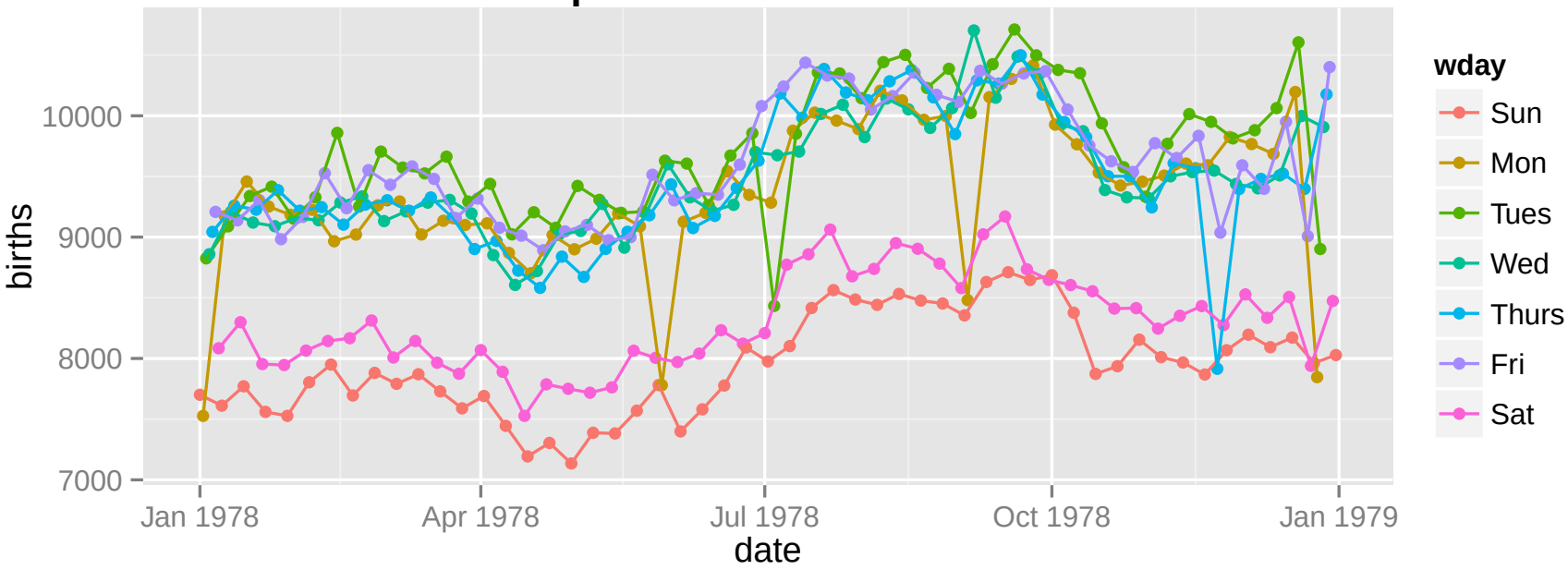

This time we have two **layers**, one with points and one with lines

```
ggplot(data=Births2,
       aes(x=date, y=births, color=wday)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line()
```

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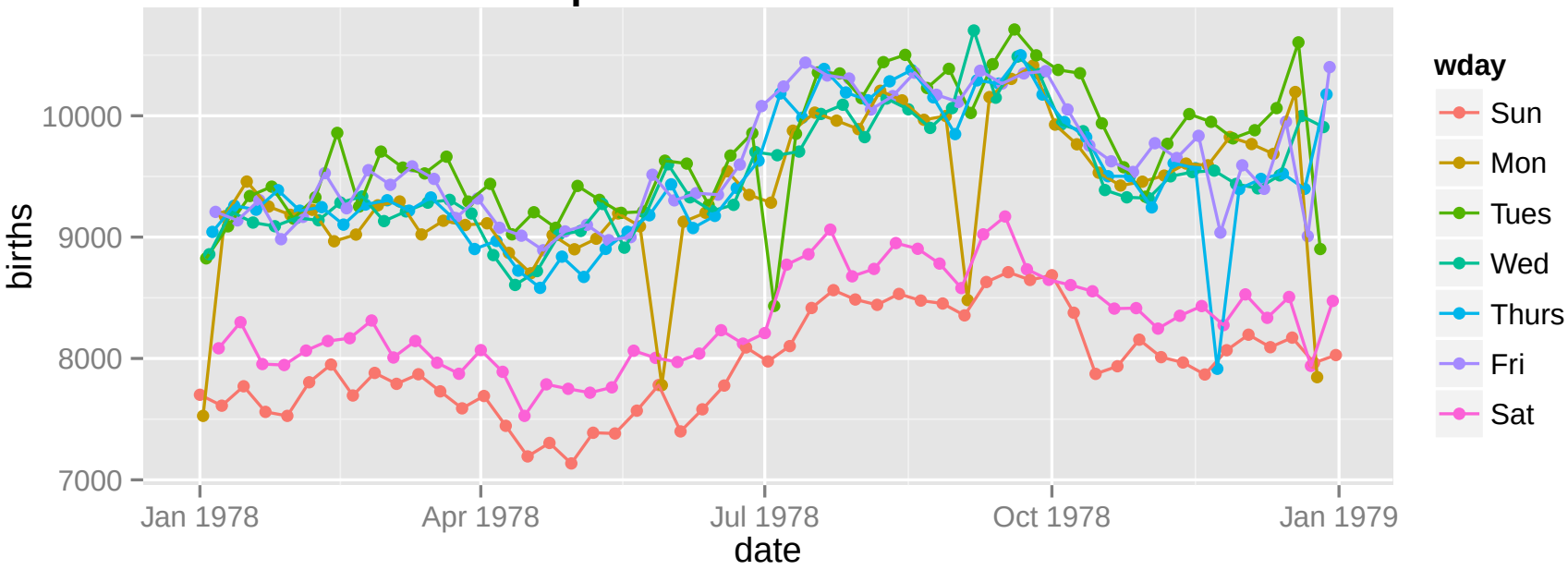

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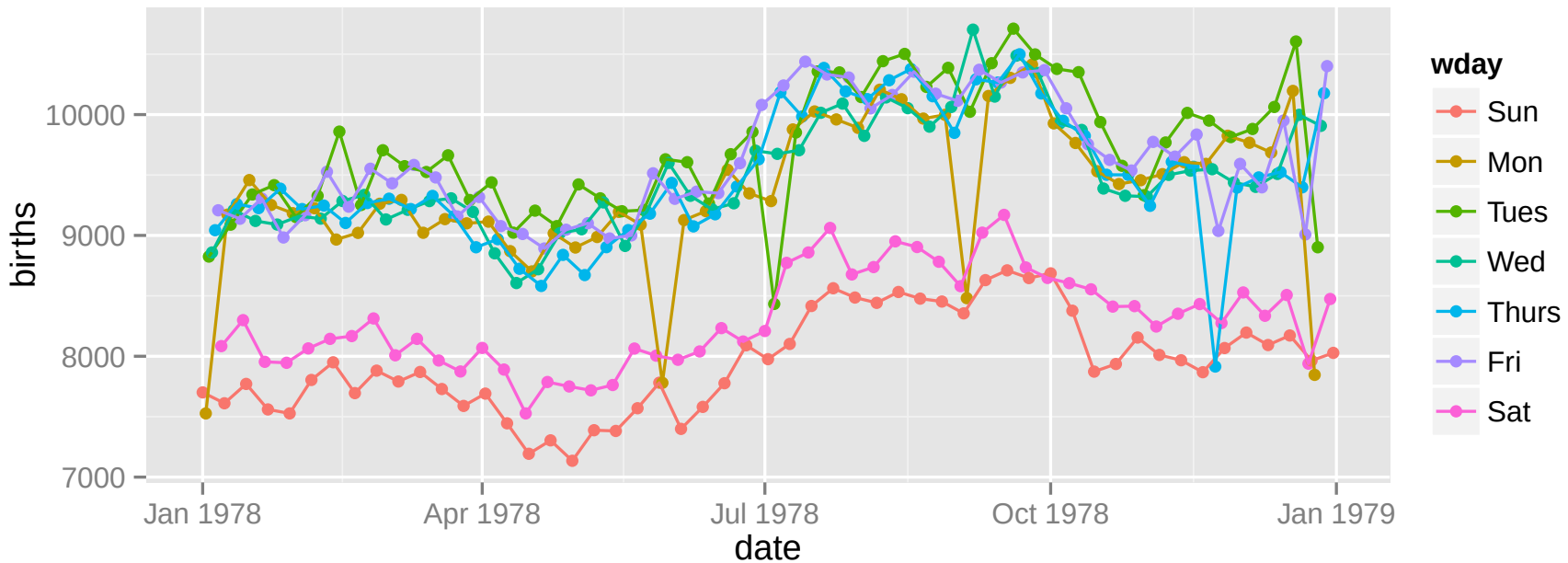
```
ggplot(data=Births2,
       aes(x=date, y=births, color=wday)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line()
```

- The layers are placed one on top of the other: the points are *below* and the lines are *above*. Sometimes the order of the layers can be important because of overplotting.

Alternative Syntax

```
Births2 %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=date, y=births, color=wday)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line()
```



What does this do?

```
Births2 %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=date, y=births, color="navy")) +
  geom_point()
```

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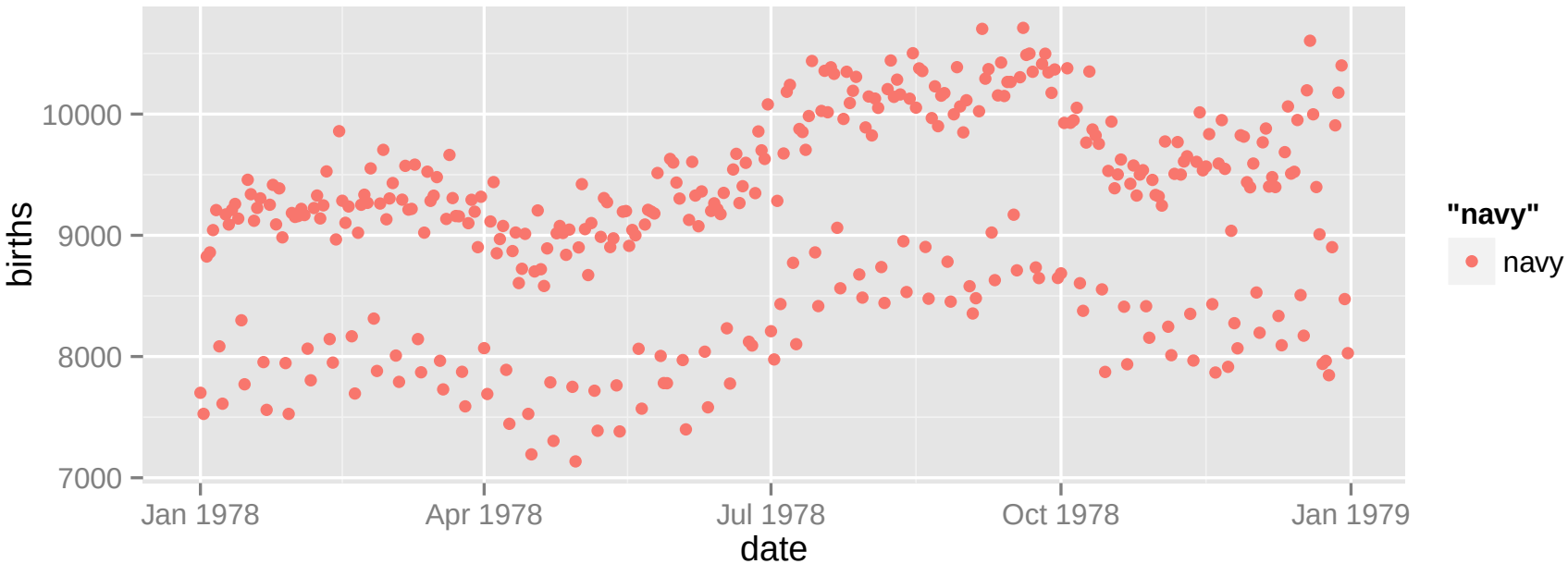
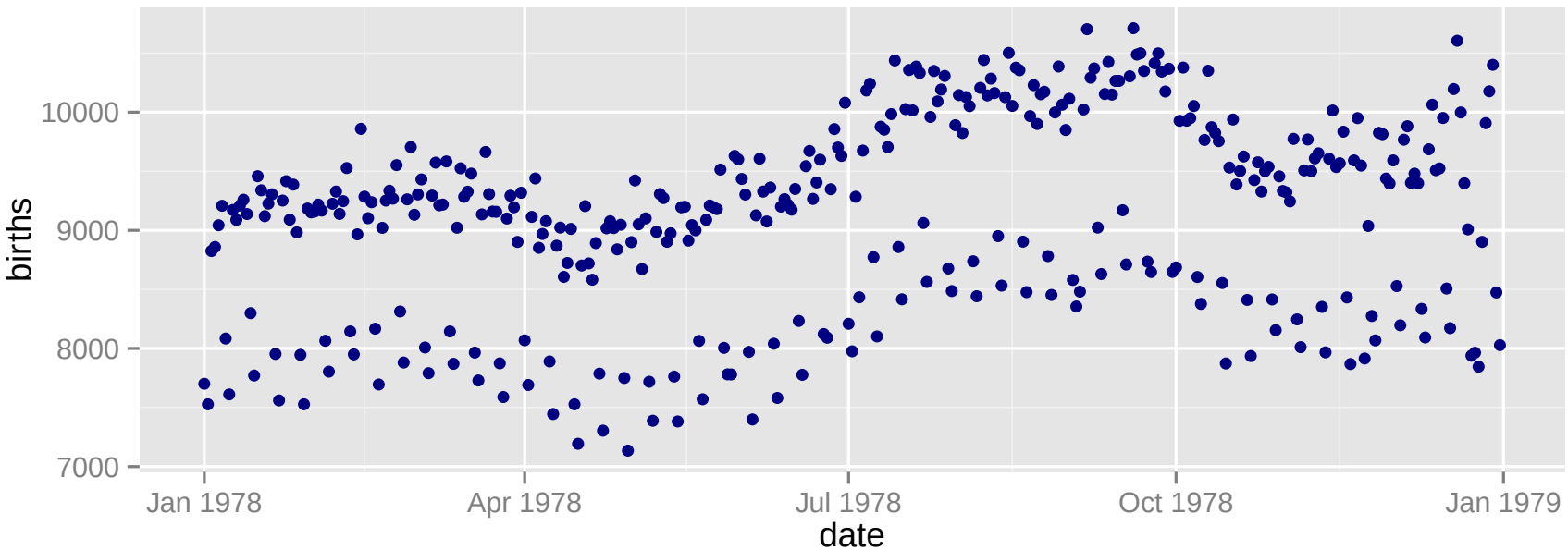


This is *mapping* the color aesthetic to a new variable with only one value ("navy"). So all the dots get set to the same color, but it's not navy.

Setting vs. Mapping

If we want to *set* the color to be navy for all of the dots, we do it this way:

```
Births2 %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=date, y=births)) +    # map these
  geom_point(color = "navy")         # set this
```



- Note that `color = "navy"` is now outside of the aesthetics list. That's how `ggplot2` distinguishes between mapping and setting.

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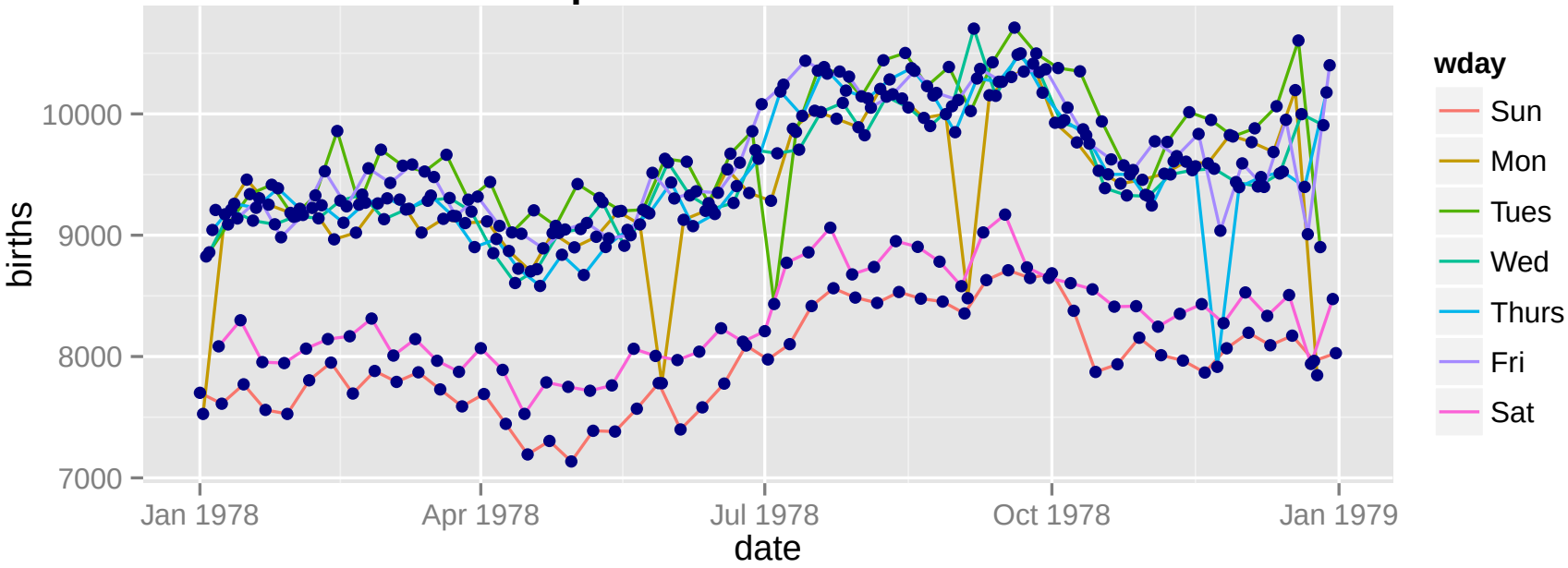

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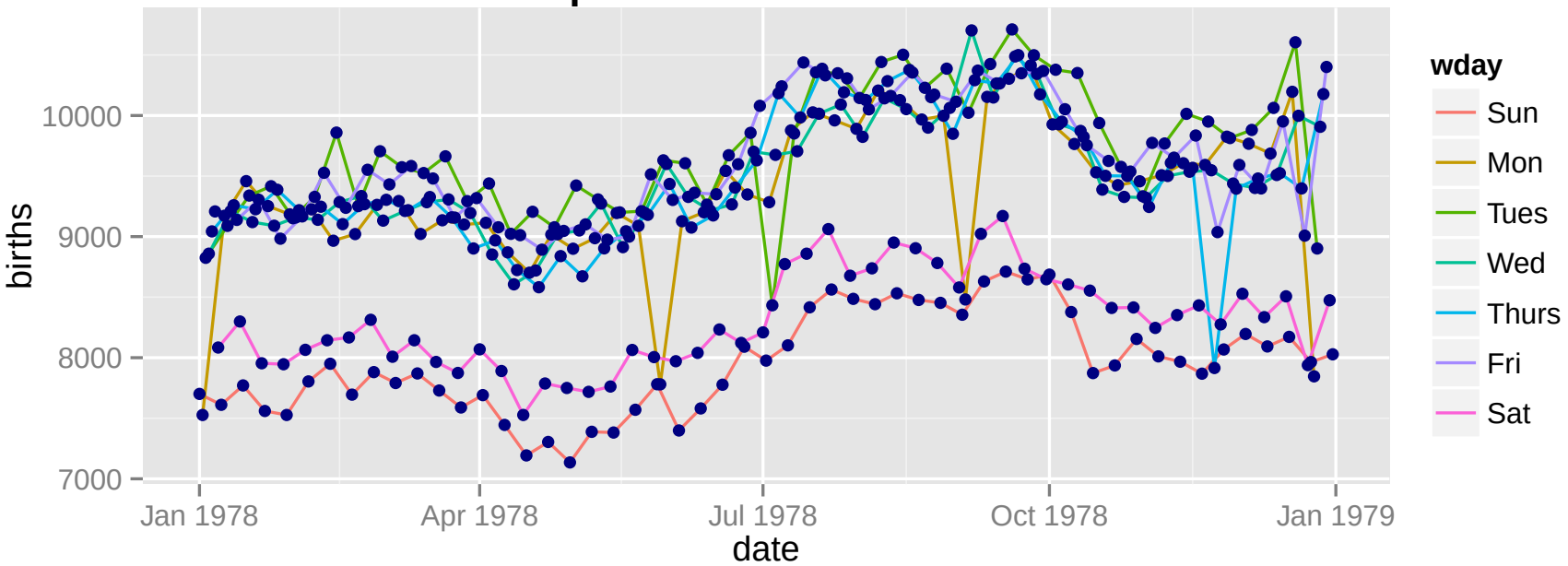



```
Births2 %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=date, y=births)) +
  geom_line(aes(color=wday)) +          # map color here
  geom_point(color="navy")              # set color here
```

- `ggplot()` establishes the default data and aesthetics for the geoms, but each geom may change these defaults.
- good practice: put into `ggplot()` the things that affect all (or most) of the layers; rest in `geom_blah()`

Other geoms

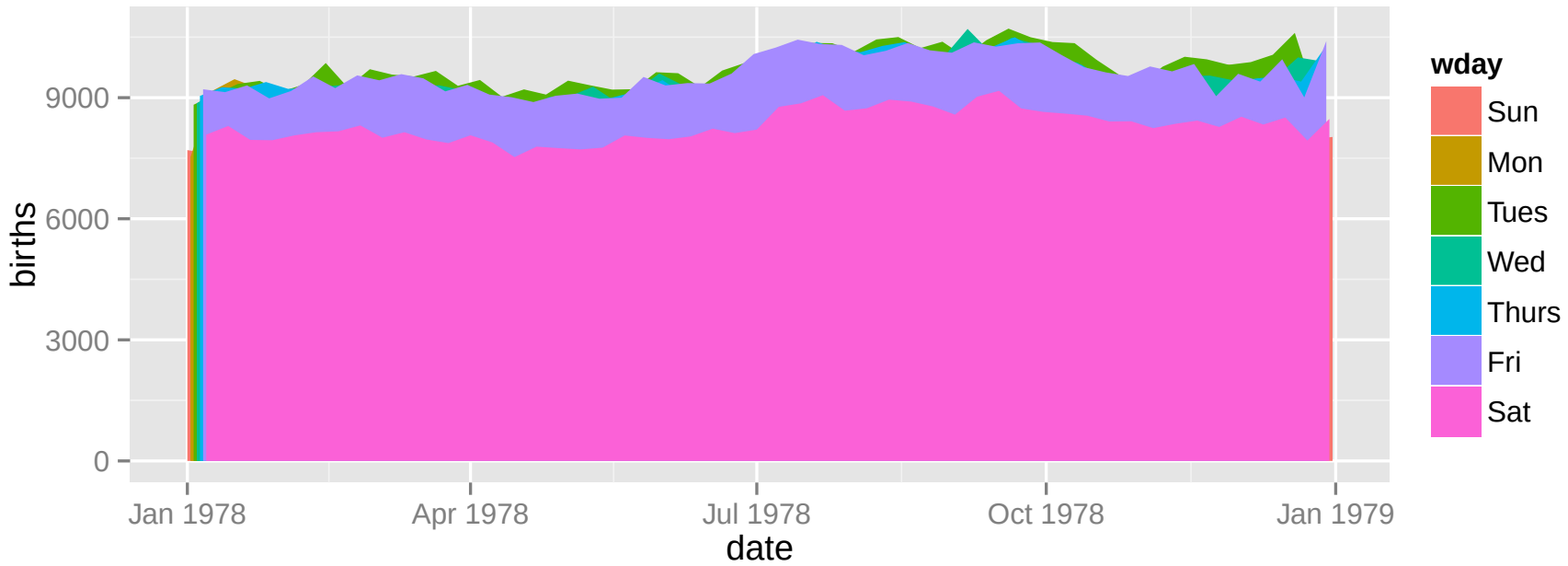
```
apropos("^geom_")
```

```
 [1] "geom_abline"        "geom_area"          "geom_bar"
 [4] "geom_bin2d"         "geom_blank"         "geom_boxplot"
 [7] "geom_contour"       "geom_crossbar"      "geom_density"
[10] "geom_density2d"     "geom_dotplot"       "geom_errorbar"
[13] "geom_errorbarh"     "geom_freqpoly"      "geom_hex"
[16] "geom_histogram"     "geom_hline"         "geom_jitter"
[19] "geom_line"          "geom_linerange"     "geom_map"
[22] "geom_path"          "geom_point"         "geom_pointrange"
[25] "geom_polygon"       "geom_quantile"      "geom_rangefra"
[28] "geom_raster"        "geom_rect"          "geom_ribbon"
[31] "geom_rug"           "geom_segment"       "geom_smooth"
[34] "geom_step"          "geom_text"          "geom_tile"
[37] "geom_tufteboxplot" "geom_violin"        "geom_vline"
```

help pages will tell you their aesthetics and default stats

Let's try geom_area

```
Births2 %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=date, y=births, fill=wday)) +
  geom_area()
```



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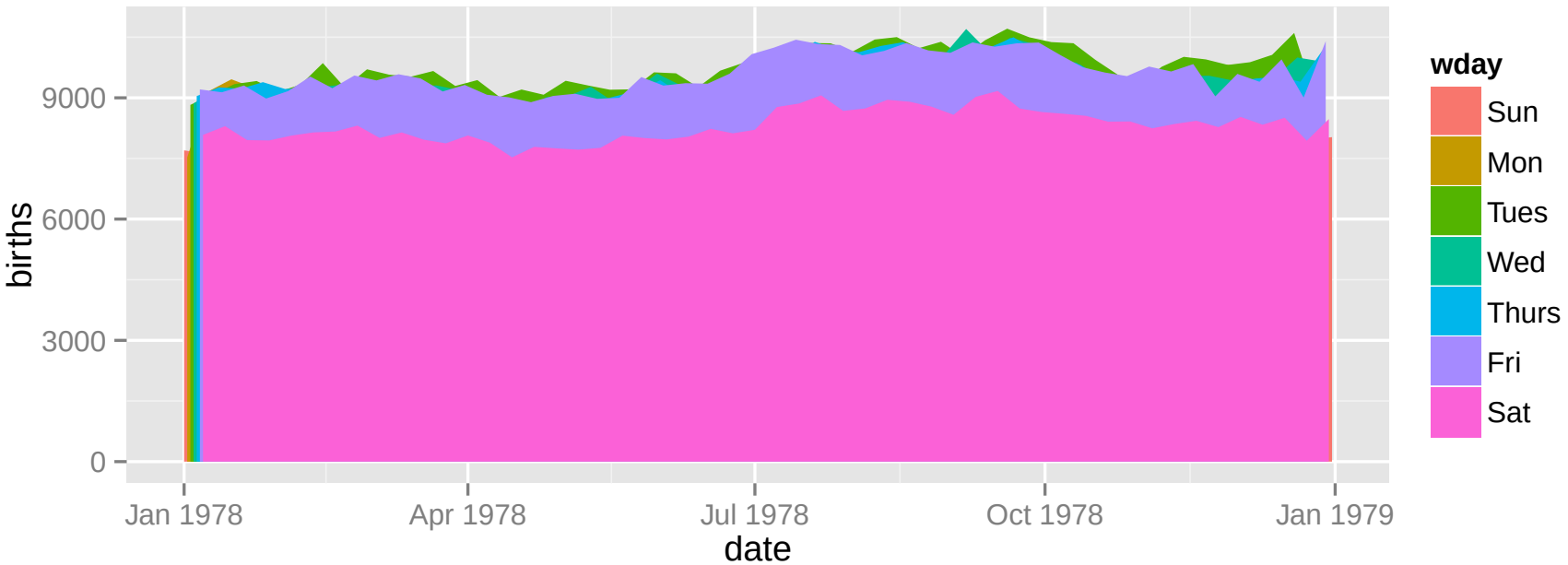


This is not a good plot

- overplotting is hiding much of the data
- extending y-axis to 0 may or may not be desirable.

Side note: what makes a plot good?

Most (all?) graphics are intended to help us make comparisons

- How does something change over time?
- Do my treatments matter? How much?
- Do men and women respond the same way?

Key plot metric: Does my plot make the comparisions I am interested in

- easily, and
- accurately?

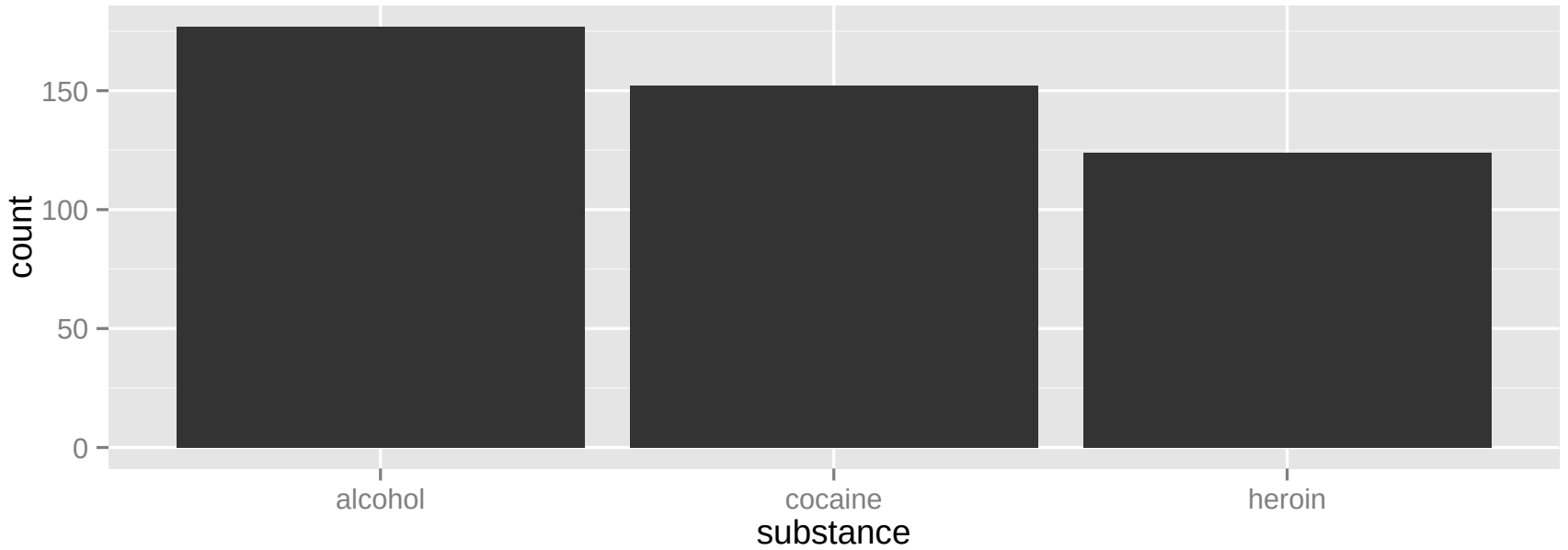
Time for some different data

HELPrct: Health Evaluation and Linkage to Primary care randomized clinical trial

```
?HELPrct
```

Why are these people in the study?

```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=substance)) +
  geom_bar()
```



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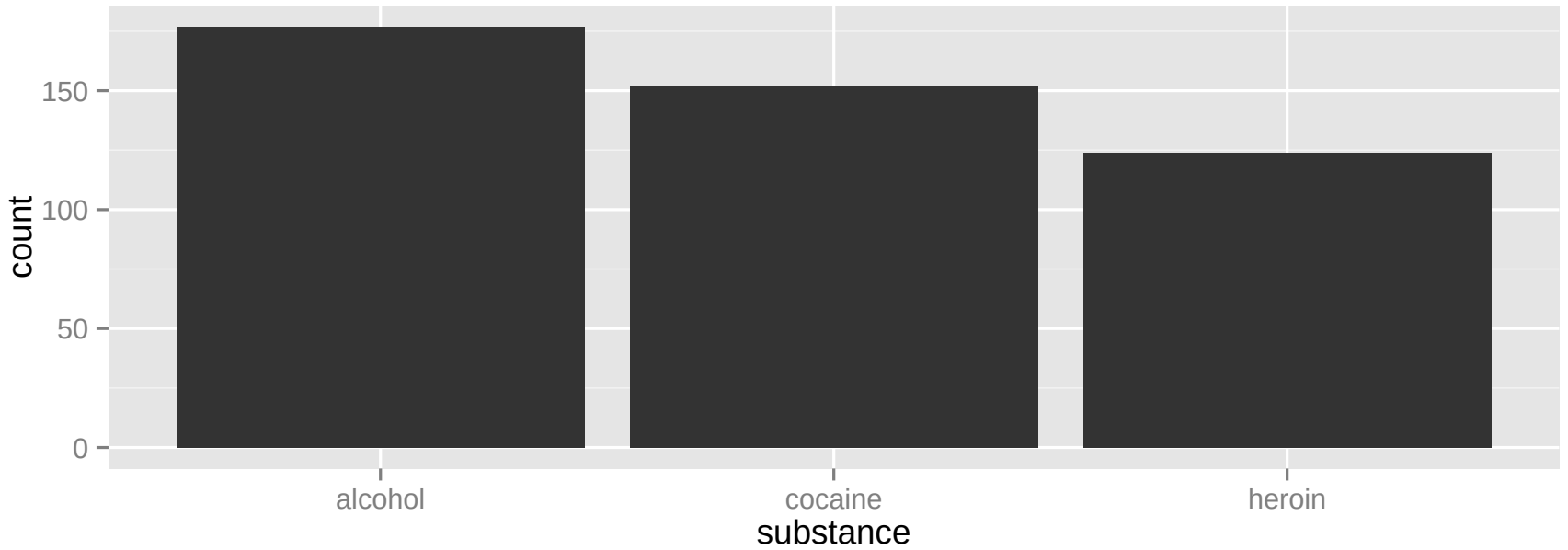

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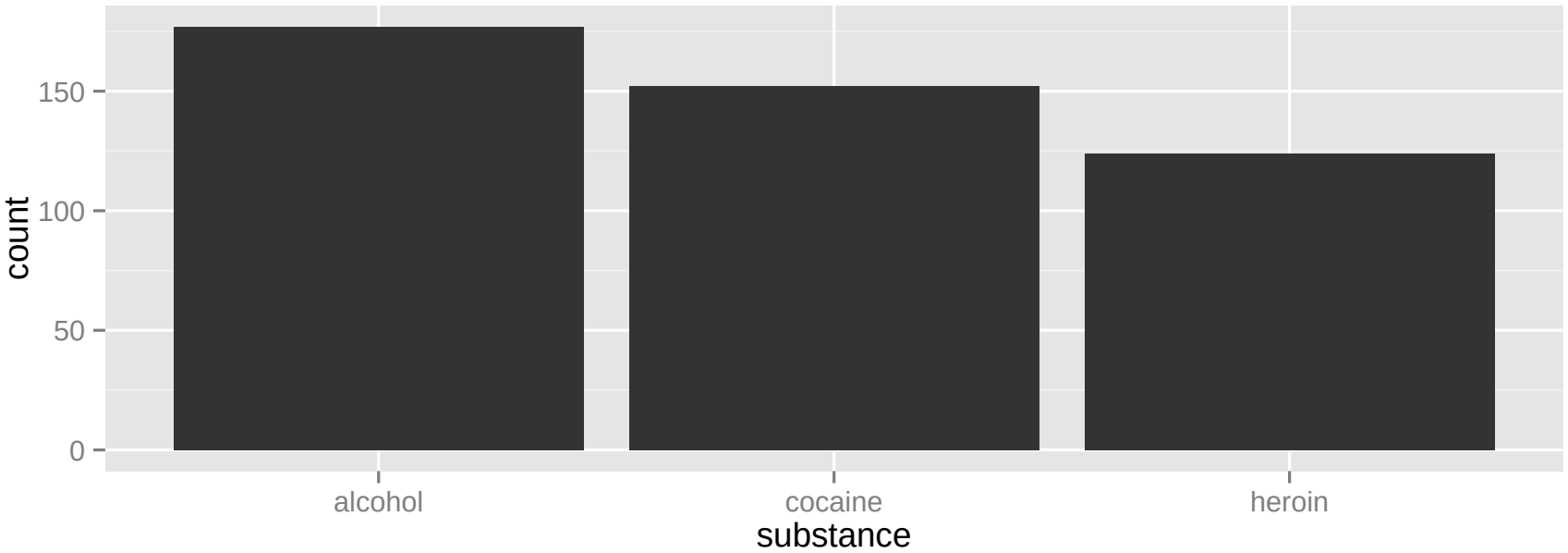


- Hmm. What's up with `y`?
  - `stat_bin()` is being applied to the data before the `geom_bar()` gets to do its thing. Binning creates the `y` values.

Data Flow

org data $\xrightarrow{\text{stat}}$ statified $\xrightarrow{\text{aesthetics}}$ aesthetic data $\xrightarrow{\text{scales}}$ scaled data

Simplifications:

- aesthetics get computed twice, once before the stat and again after. Examples: bar charts, histograms
- item we need to look at the aesthetics to figure out which variable to bin
  - then the stat does the binning
  - bin counts become part of the aesthetics for geom: `y=..count..`
- This process happens *in each layer*
- `stat_identity()` is the "do nothing" stat.

How old are people in the HELP study?

How old are people in the HELP study?

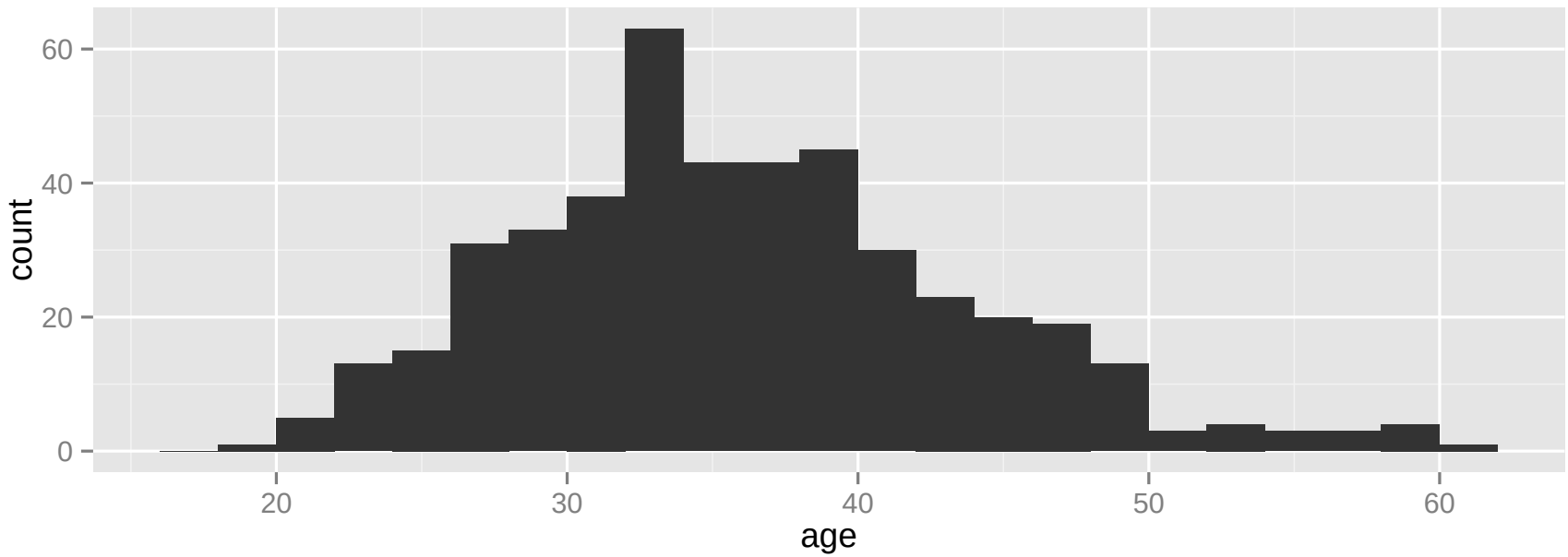
```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=age)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

Notice the messages

- `stat_bin`: Histograms are not mapping the raw data but binned data.
  `stat_bin()` performs the data transformation.
- `binwidth`: a default binwidth has been selected, but we should really choose our own.

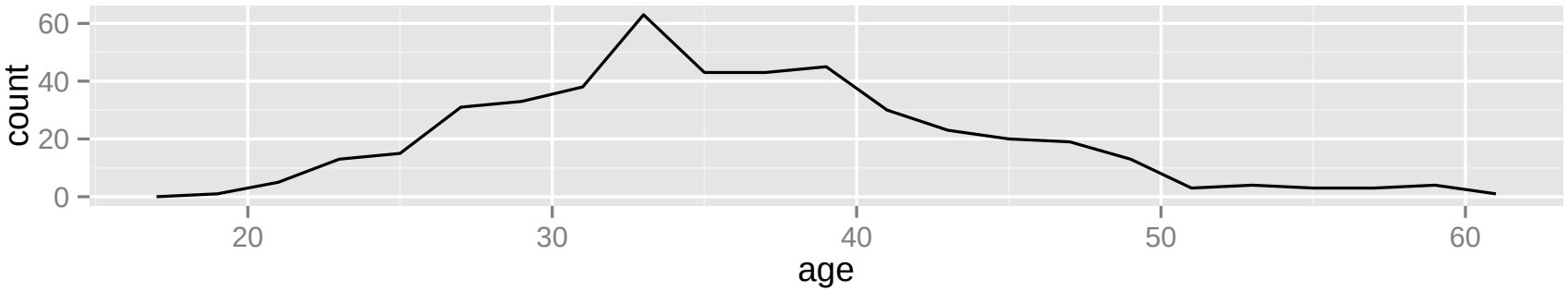
Setting the binwidth manually

```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=age)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth=2)
```

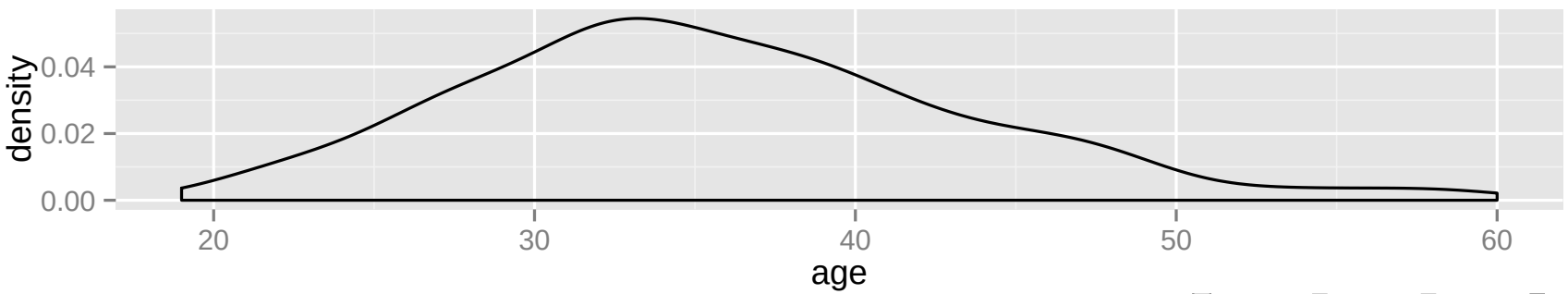


How old are people in the HELP study? – Other geoms

```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=age)) +
  geom_freqpoly(binwidth=2)
```




```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=age)) +
  geom_density()
```

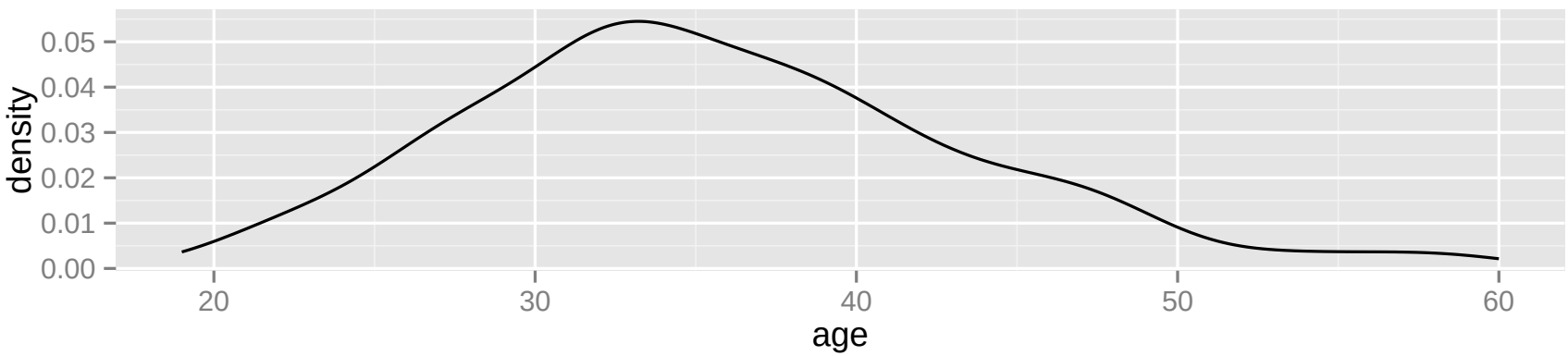


Selecting stat and geom manually

Every geom comes with a default stat

- for simple cases, the stat is `stat_identity()` which does nothing
- we can mix and match geoms and stats however we like

```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=age)) +
  geom_line(stat="density")
```

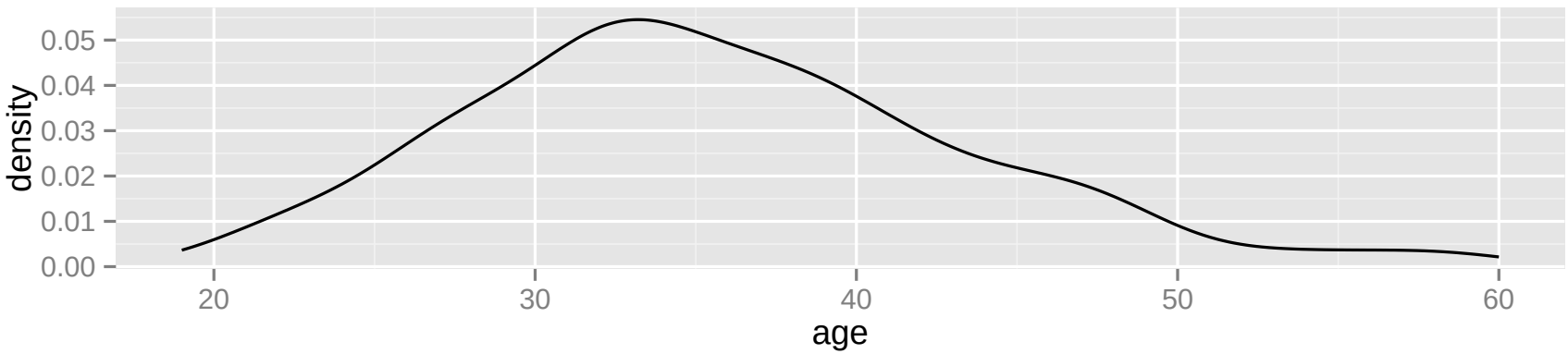


Selecting stat and geom manually

Every stat comes with a default geom

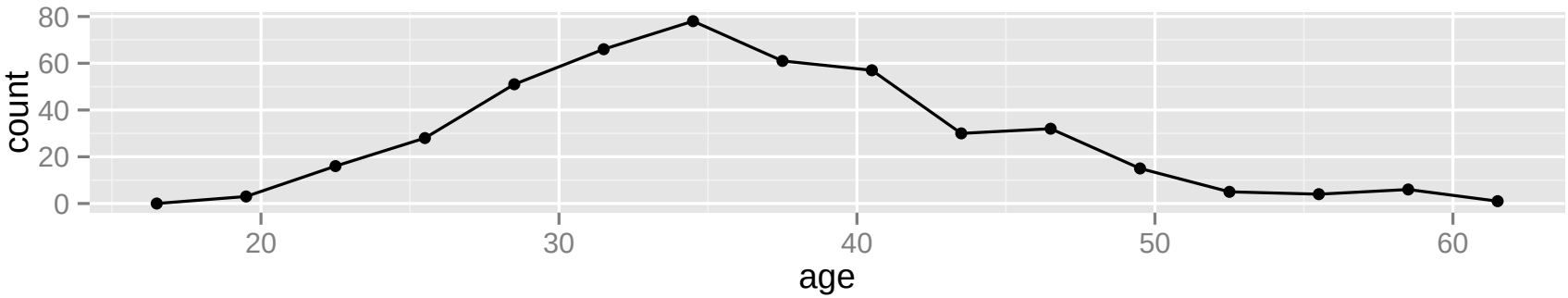
- we can specify stats instead of geom, if we prefer
- we can mix and match geoms and stats however we like

```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=age)) +
  stat_density( geom="line")
```

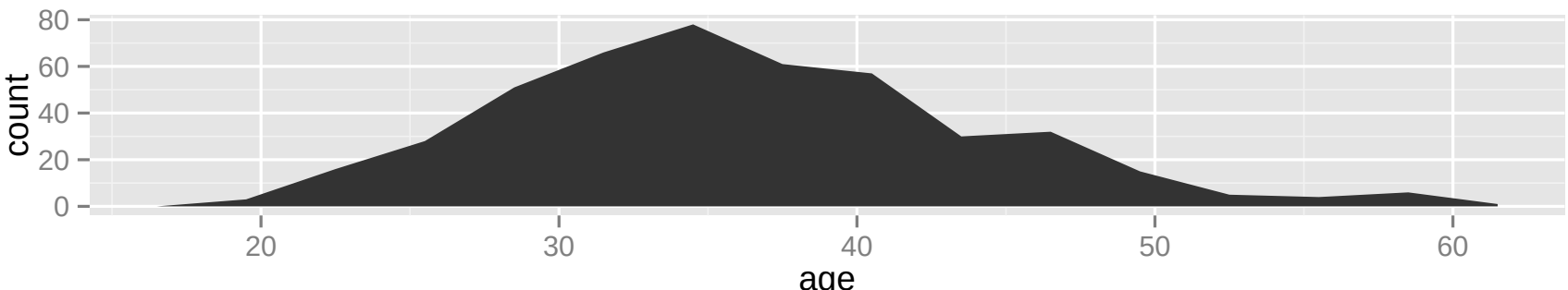


More combinations

```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=age)) +
  geom_point(stat="bin", binwidth=3) +
  geom_line(stat="bin", binwidth=3)
```




```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=age)) +
  geom_area(stat="bin", binwidth=3)
```

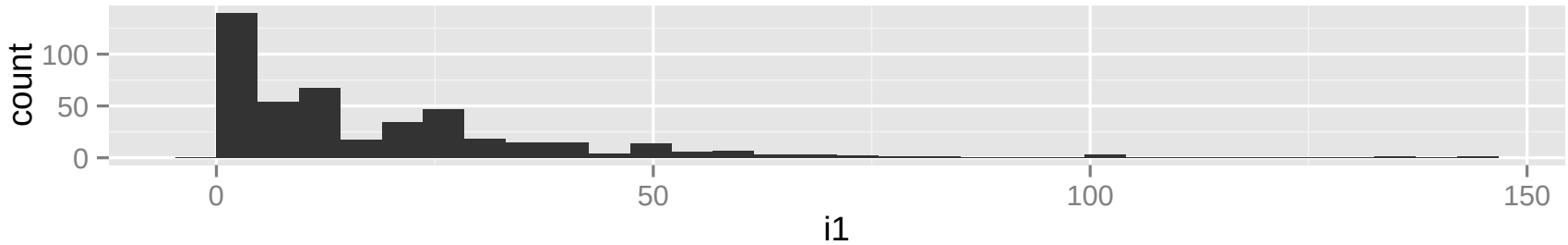


Your turn: How much do they drink? (i1)

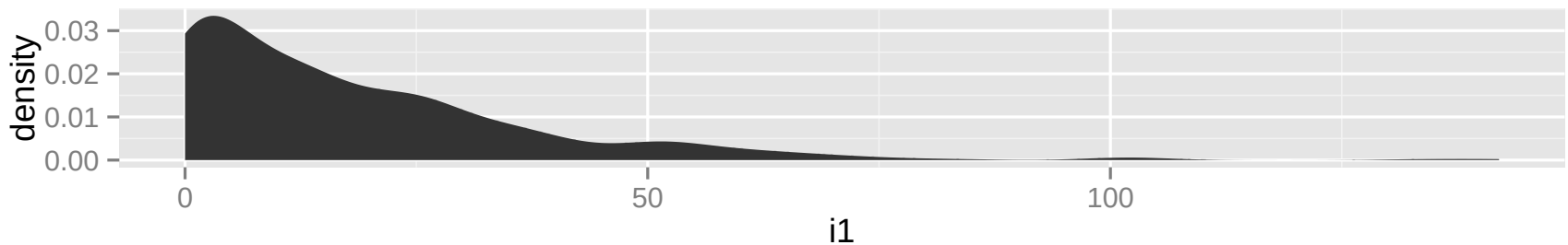
Create a plot that shows the distribution of the average daily alcohol consumption in the past 30 days (`i2`).

How much do they drink? (i1)

```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=i1)) +  geom_histogram()
```




```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=i1)) +  geom_area(stat="density")
```



Covariates: Adding in more variables

Q. How does alcohol consumption (or age, your choice) differ by sex and substance (alcohol, cocaine, heroin)?

Decisions:

- How will we display the variables: `i1` (or `age`), `sex`, `substance`
- What comparisons are we most interested in?

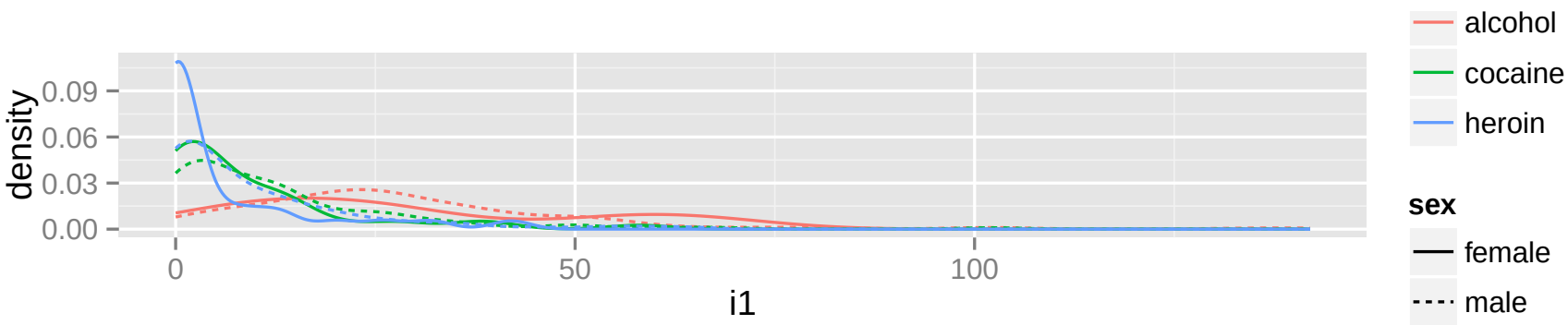
Give it a try.

- Note: I'm cheating a bit. You may want to do some things I haven't shown you yet. (Feel free to ask.)

Covariates: Adding in more variables

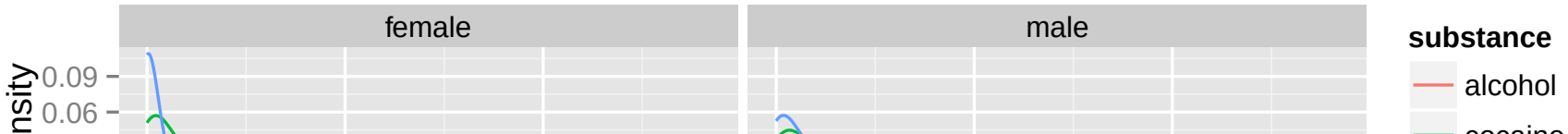
Using color and linetype:

```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=i1, color=substance, linetype=sex)) +
  geom_line(stat="density")
```



Using color and facets

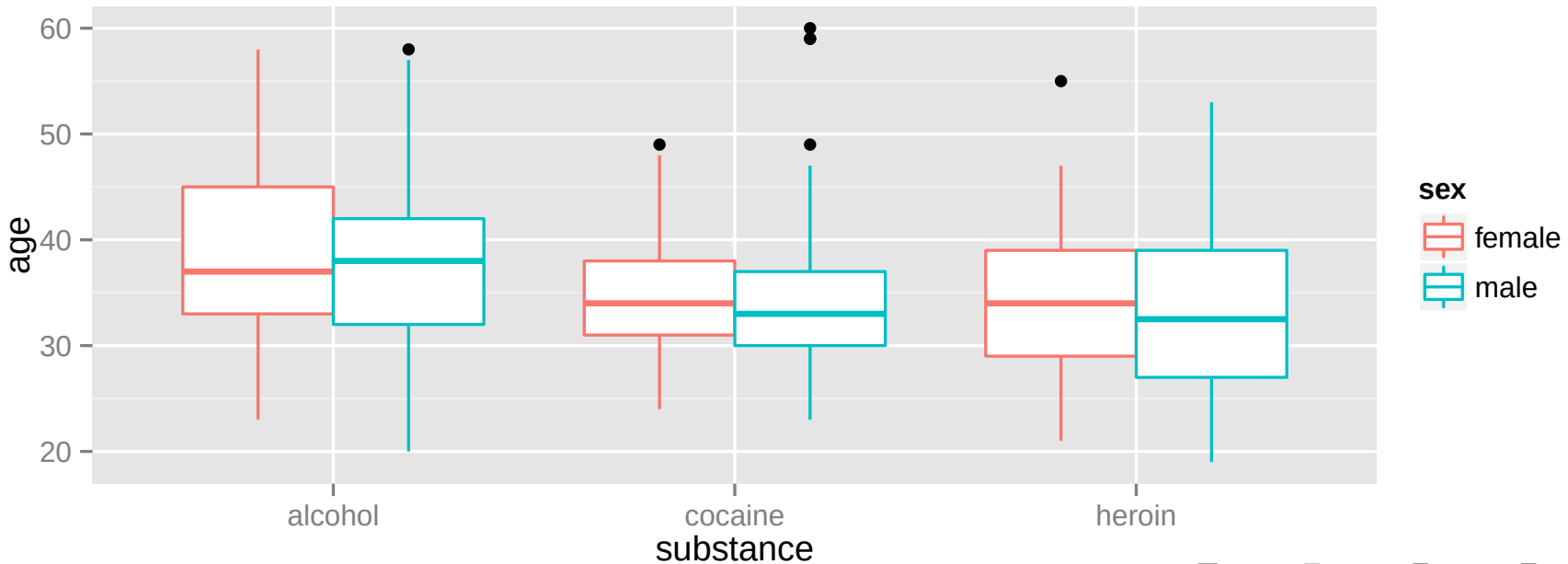
```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=i1, color=substance)) +
  geom_line(stat="density") + facet_grid( . ~ sex )
```



Boxplots

Boxplots use `stat_quantile()` which computes a five-number summary (roughly the five quartiles of the data) and uses them to define a "box" and "whiskers". The quantitative variable must be `y`, and there must be an additional `x` variable.

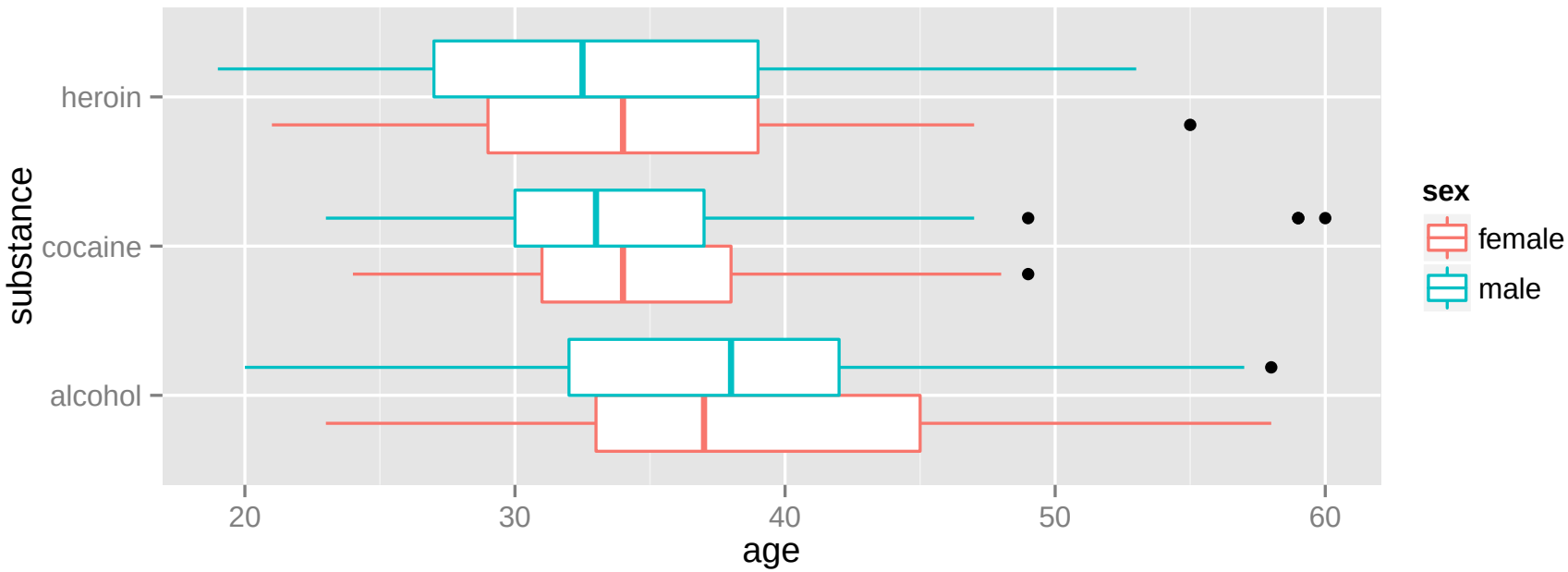
```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=substance, y=age, color=sex)) +
  geom_boxplot()
```



Horizontal boxplots

Horizontal boxplots are obtained by flipping the coordinate system:

```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=substance, y=age, color=sex)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  coord_flip()
```

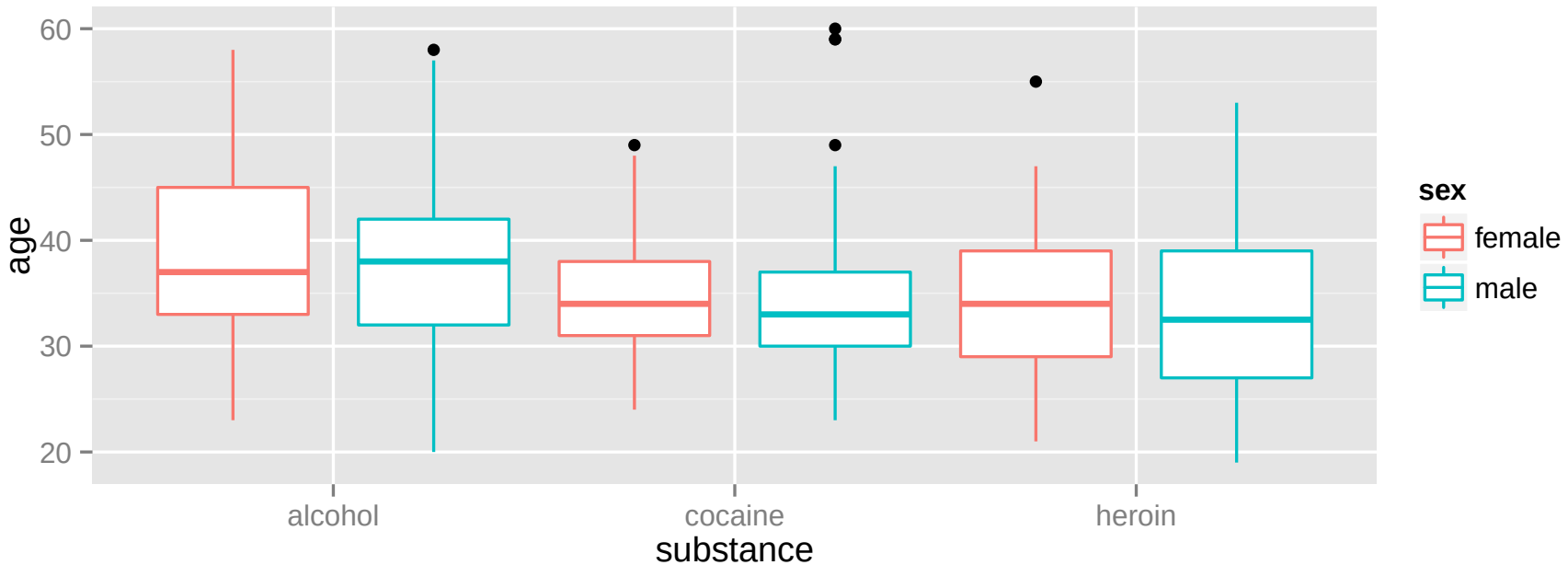


- `coord_flip()` may be used with other plots as well to reverse the roles of `x` and `y` on the plot.

Give me some space

We've triggered a new feature: `dodge` (for dodging things left/right). We can control how much if we set the dodge manually.

```
HELPrct %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=substance, y=age, color=sex)) +
  geom_boxplot(position=position_dodge(width=1))
```

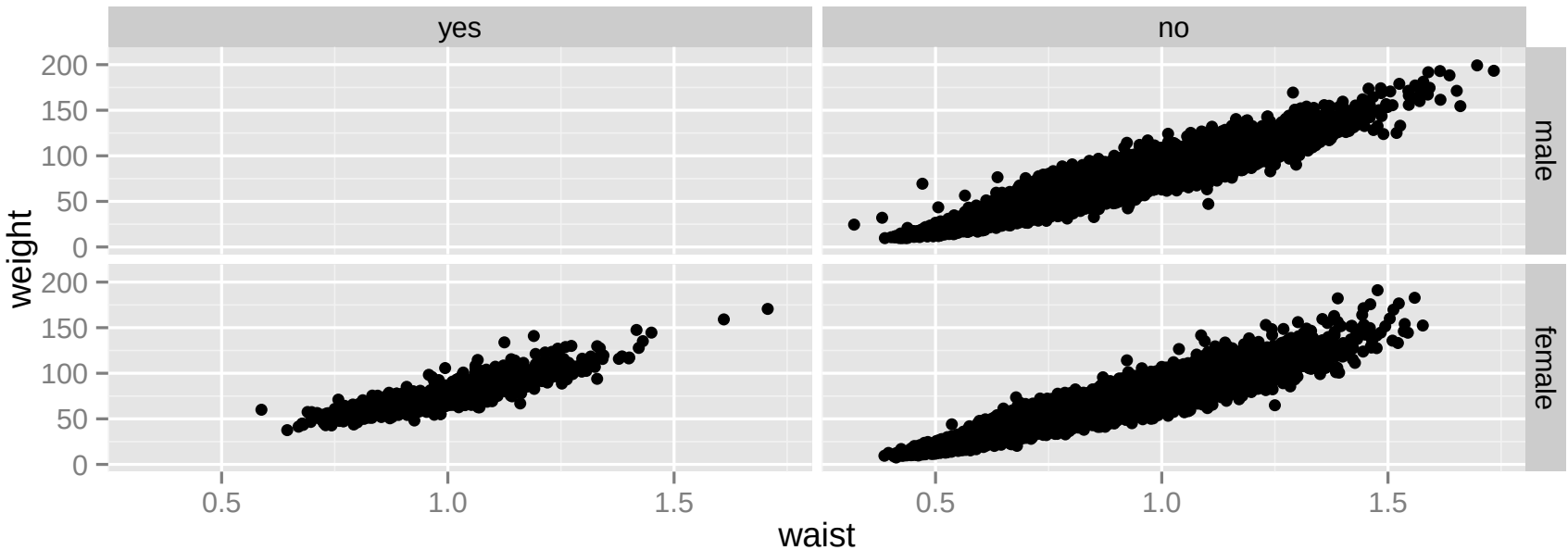


Issues with bigger data

```
dim(NHANES)
```

```
## [1] 31126    53
```

```
NHANES %>%  ggplot(aes(x=waist, y=weight)) +
  geom_point() + facet_grid( sex ~ pregnant )
```

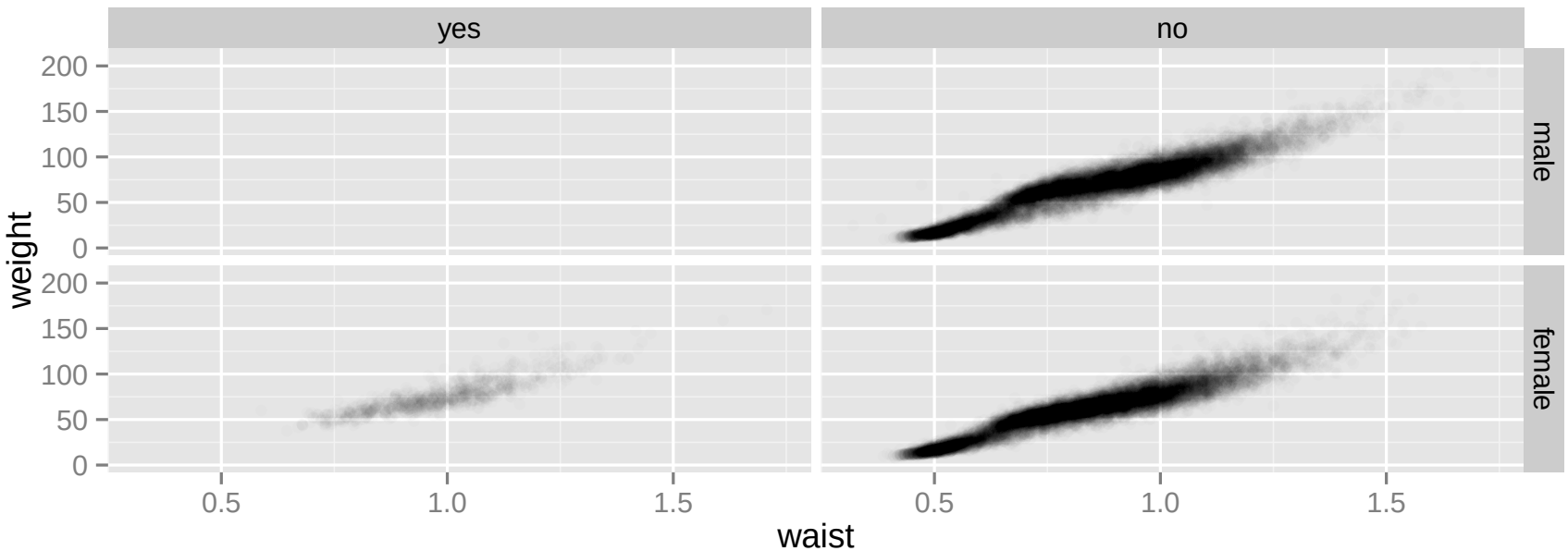


- Although we can see a generally positive association (as we would expect), the overplotting may be hiding information.

Using alpha (opacity)

One way to deal with overplotting is to set the opacity low.

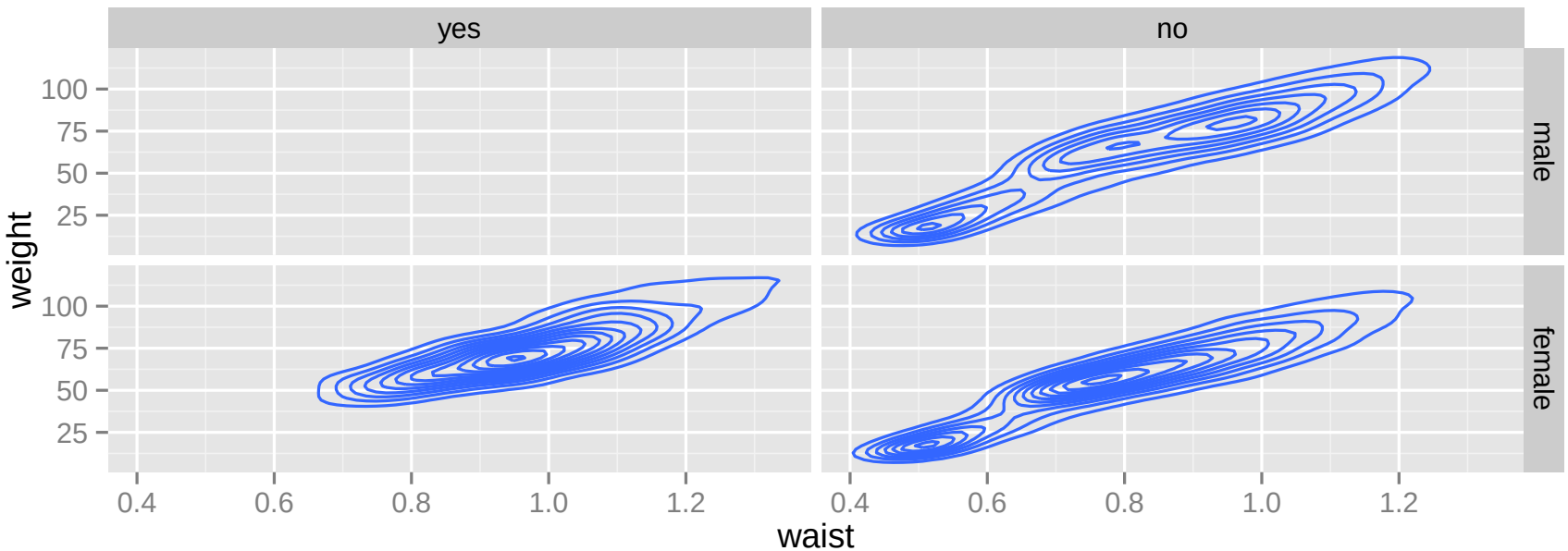
```
NHANES %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=waist, y=weight)) +
  geom_point(alpha=0.01) + facet_grid( sex ~ pregnant )
```



geom_density2d

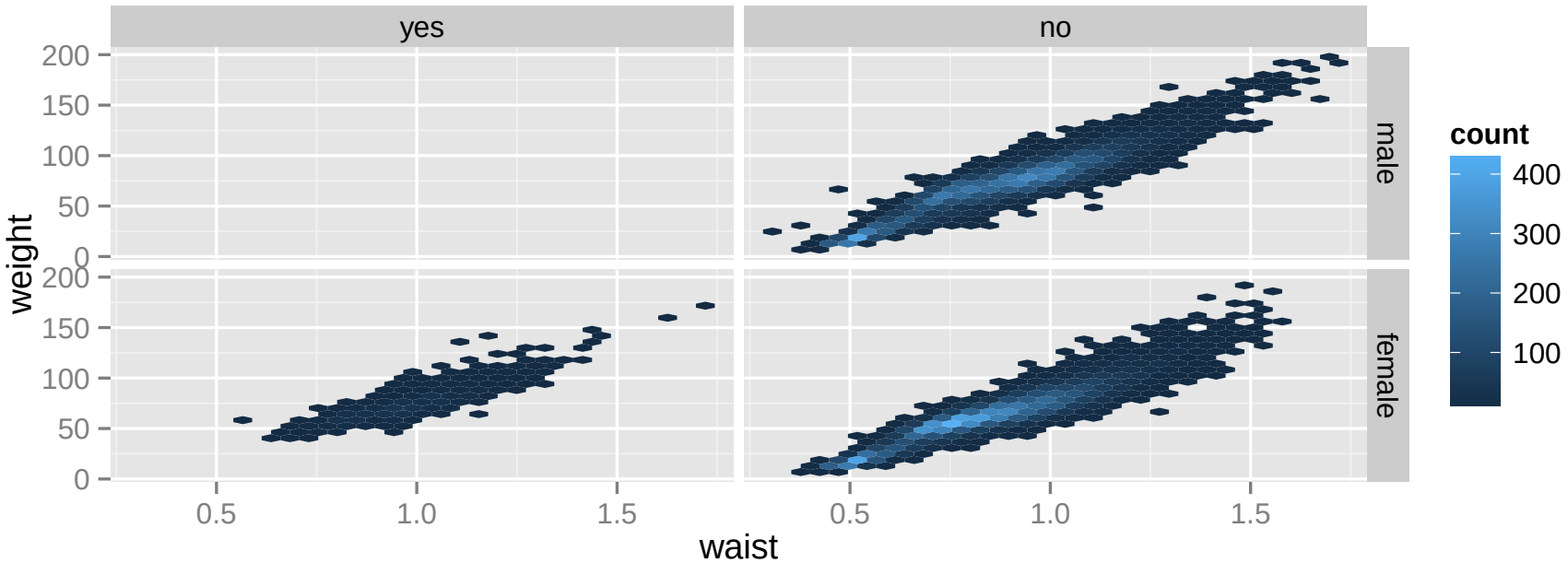
Alternatively (or simultaneously) we might prefere a different geom altogether.

```
NHANES %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=waist, y=weight)) +
  geom_density2d() + facet_grid( sex ~ pregnant )
```



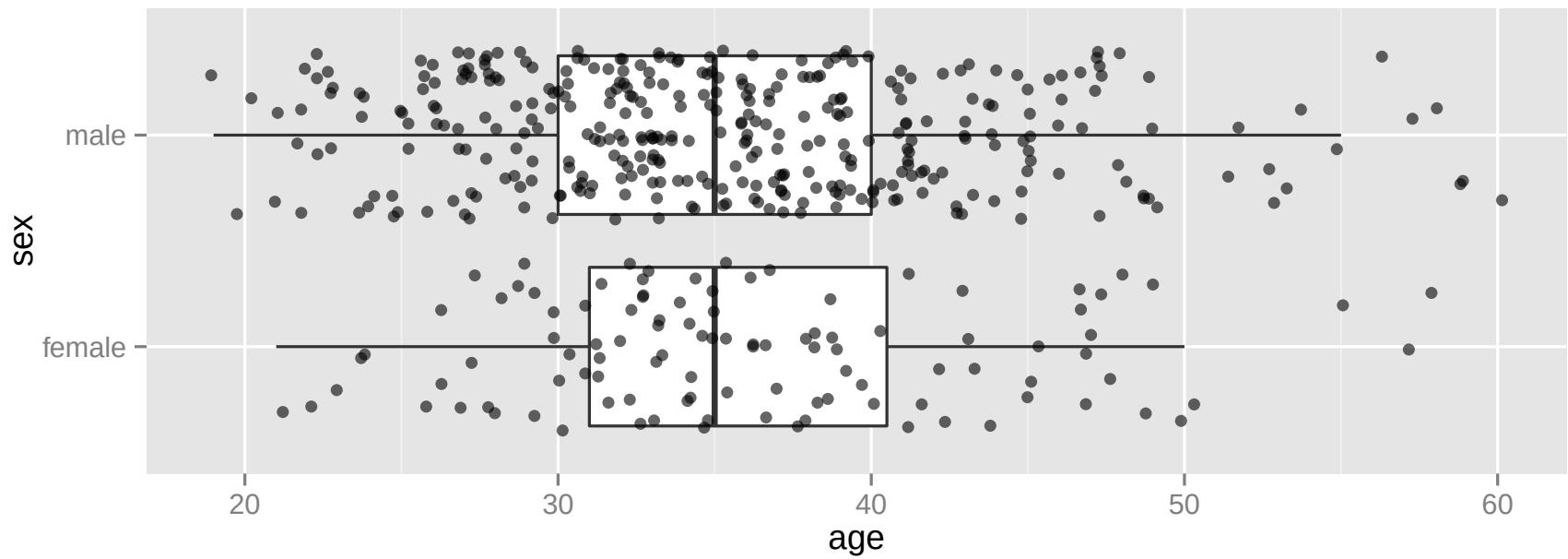
geom_hex

```
NHANES %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=waist, y=weight)) +
  geom_hex() + facet_grid( sex ~ pregnant )
```



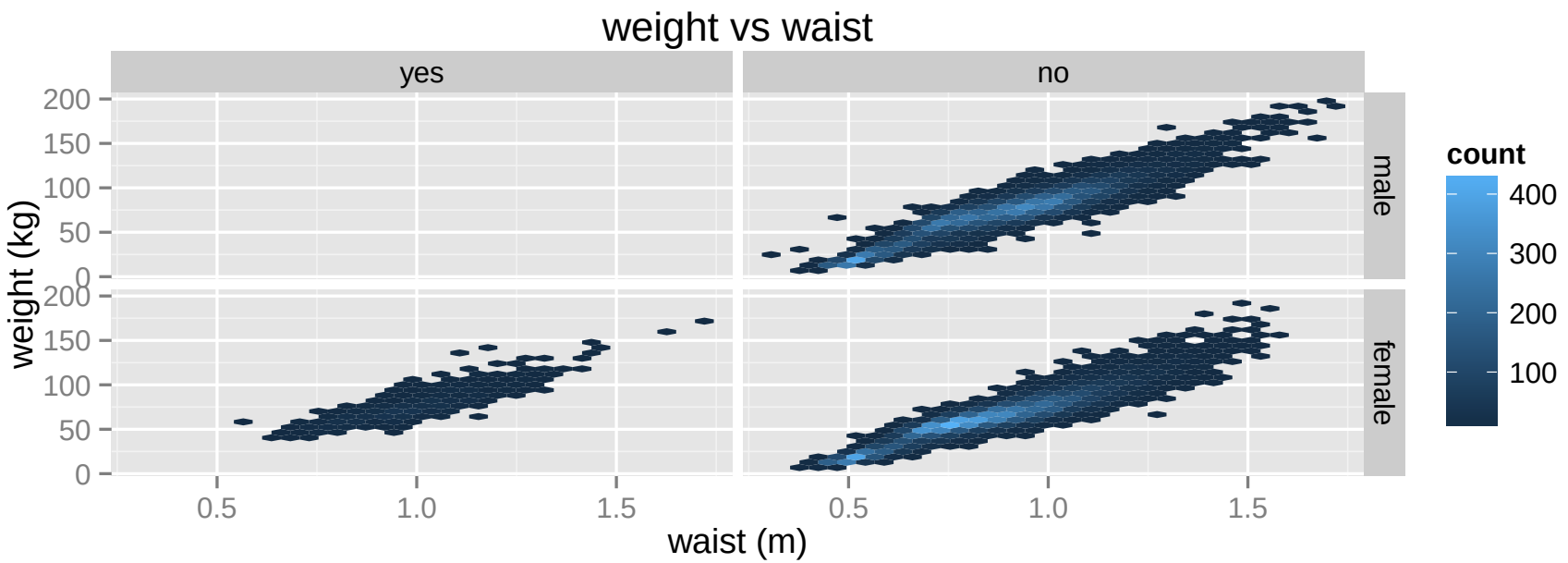
Multiple layers

```
ggplot( data=HELPrct, aes(x=sex, y=age)) +
  geom_boxplot(outlier.size=0) +
  geom_jitter(alpha=.6) +
  coord_flip()
```



Labeling

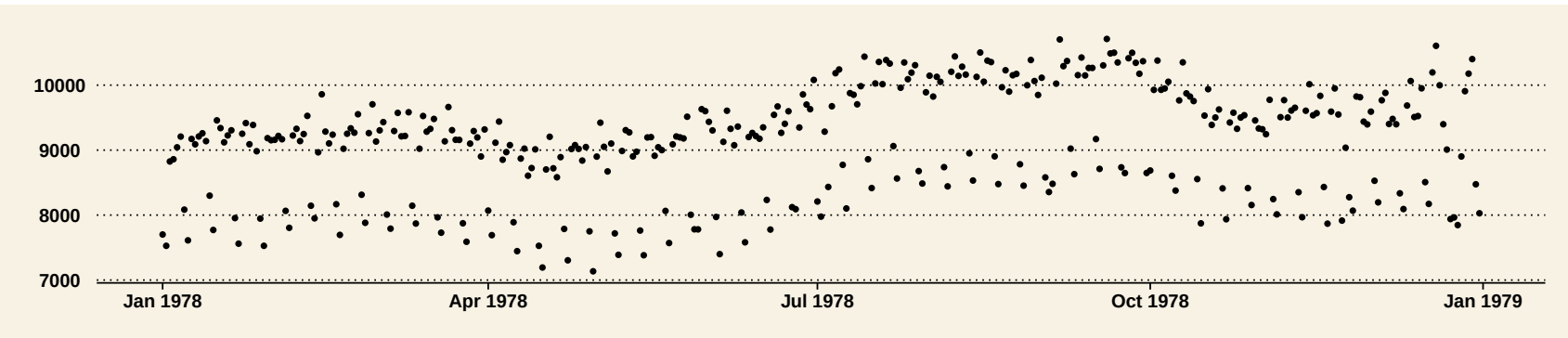
```
NHANES %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=waist, y=weight)) +
  geom_hex() + facet_grid( sex ~ pregnant ) +
  labs(x="waist (m)", y="weight (kg)", title="weight vs wai
```



Things I haven't mentioned (much)

- scales (fine tuning mapping from data to plot)
- guides (so reader can map from plot to data)
- coords (`coord_flip()` is good to know about)
- themes (for customizing appearance)

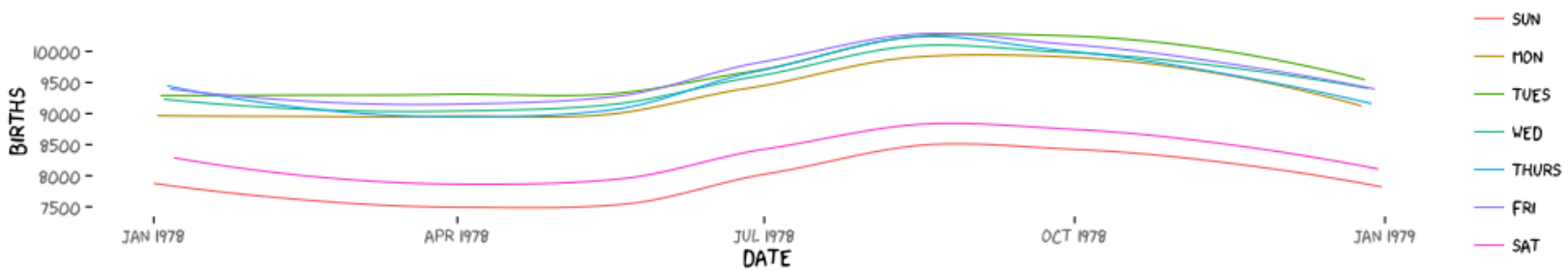
```
require(ggthemes)
qplot( x=date, y=births, data=Births2) + theme_wsj()
```



Things I haven't mentioned (much)

- scales (fine tuning mapping from data to plot)
- guides (so reader can map from plot to data)
- coords (`coord_flip()` is good to know about)
- themes (for customizing appearance)

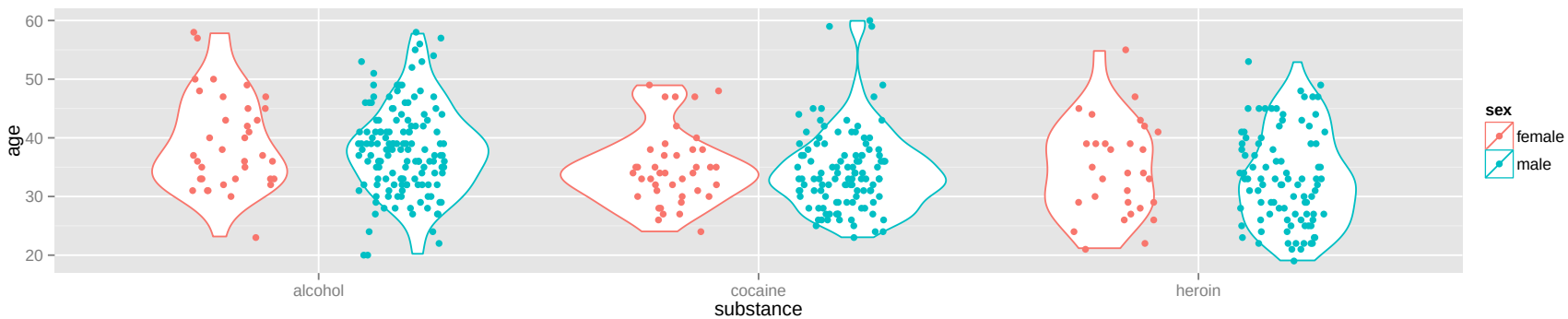
```
require(xkcd)
qplot( x=date, y=births, data=Births2, color=wday,
       geom="smooth", se=FALSE) +
  theme_xkcd()
```



Things I haven't mentioned (much)

- scales (fine tuning mapping from data to plot)
- guides (so reader can map from plot to data)
- coords (`coord_flip()` is good to know about)
- themes (for customizing appearance)
- position (`position_dodge()` can be used for side by side bars)

```
ggplot( data=HELPrct, aes(x=substance, y=age, color=sex)) +
  geom_violin(coef = 10, position=position_dodge()) +
  geom_point(aes(color=sex, fill=sex), position=position_j
```



Things I haven't mentioned (much)

- scales (fine tuning mapping from data to plot)
- guides (so reader can map from plot to data)
- themes (for customizing appearance)
- position (`position_dodge()`, `position_jitterdodge()`, `position_stack()`, etc.)

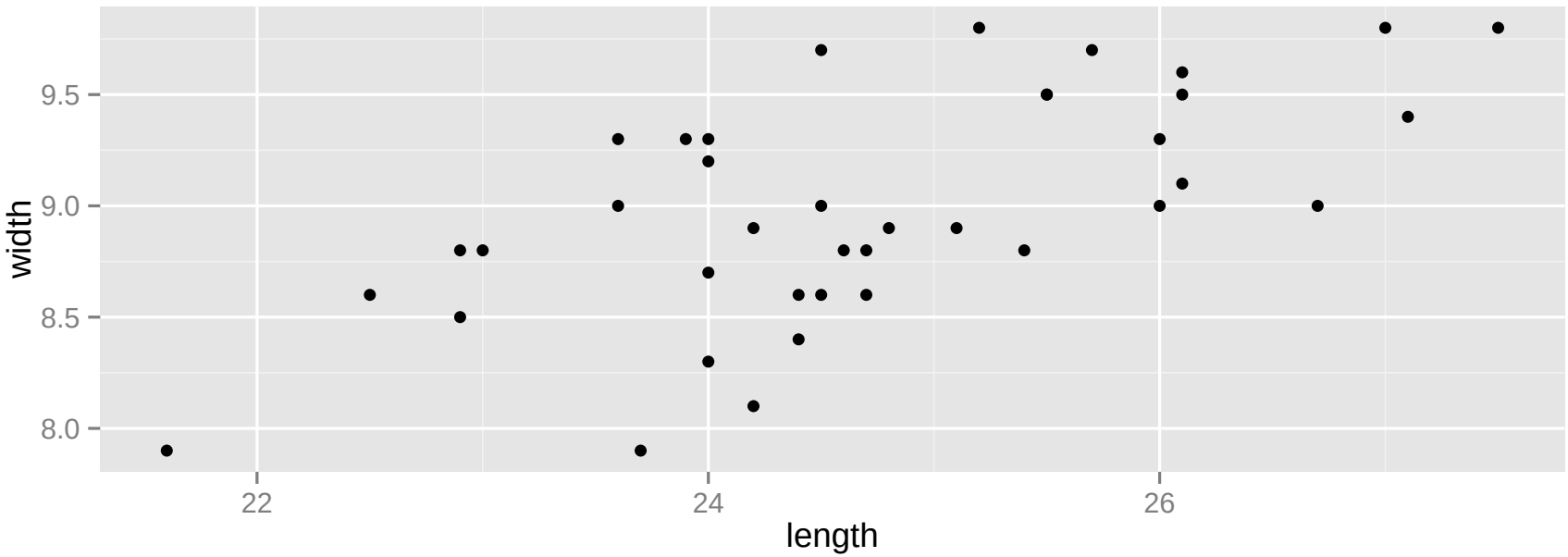
A little bit of everything

```
ggplot( data=HELPrct, aes(x=substance, y=age, color=sex)) +
  geom_boxplot(coef = 10, position=position_dodge(width=1)) +
  geom_point(aes(fill=sex), alpha=.5,
             position=position_jitterdodge(dodge.width=1)) +
  facet_wrap(~homeless)
```

Some short cuts

1. `qplot()` provides "quick plots" for `ggplot2`

```
qplot(length, width, data=KidsFeet)
```



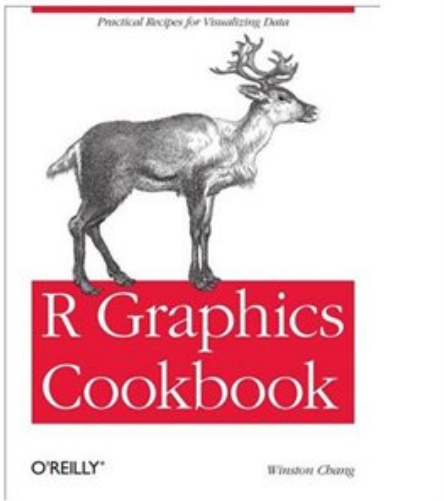
2. `mplot(dataframe)` provides an interactive plotting tool for both `ggplot2` and `lattice`.

```
mplot(HELPrct)
```

- quickly make several plots from a data frame

Want to learn more?

- docs.ggplot2.org/
- Winston Chang's: *R Graphics Cookbook*



What's around the corner?

`ggvis`

- dynamic graphics (brushing, sliders, tooltips, etc.)
- uses Vega (D3) to animate plots in a browser
- similar structure to `ggplot2` but different syntax and names
- version 0.3 just released to github

Dynamic documents

- combination of `RMarkdown`, `ggvis`, and `shiny`
- beta testing now