

Week 6: *Amounts & Proportions*

☰ EMSE 4575: Exploratory Data Analysis

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📅 February 17, 2021

Tip of the week

The fcuk package

The `fcuk` package

Error message **without** the `fcuk` package:

```
maen(c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
```

```
Error in maen(c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)) : could not find function "maen"
```



The `fcuk` package

Error message **without** the `fcuk` package:

```
maen(c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
```

```
Error in maen(c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)) : could not find function "maen"
```

Error message **with** the `fcuk` package:

```
library(fcuk)
```

```
maen(c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
```

```
Error in maen(c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)) : could not find function "maen"
```

```
Did you mean : mean or rename ?
```



The fcuk package

Install:

```
install.packages("fcuk")
```

Automatically load:

```
fcuk::add_fcuk_to_rprofile()
```

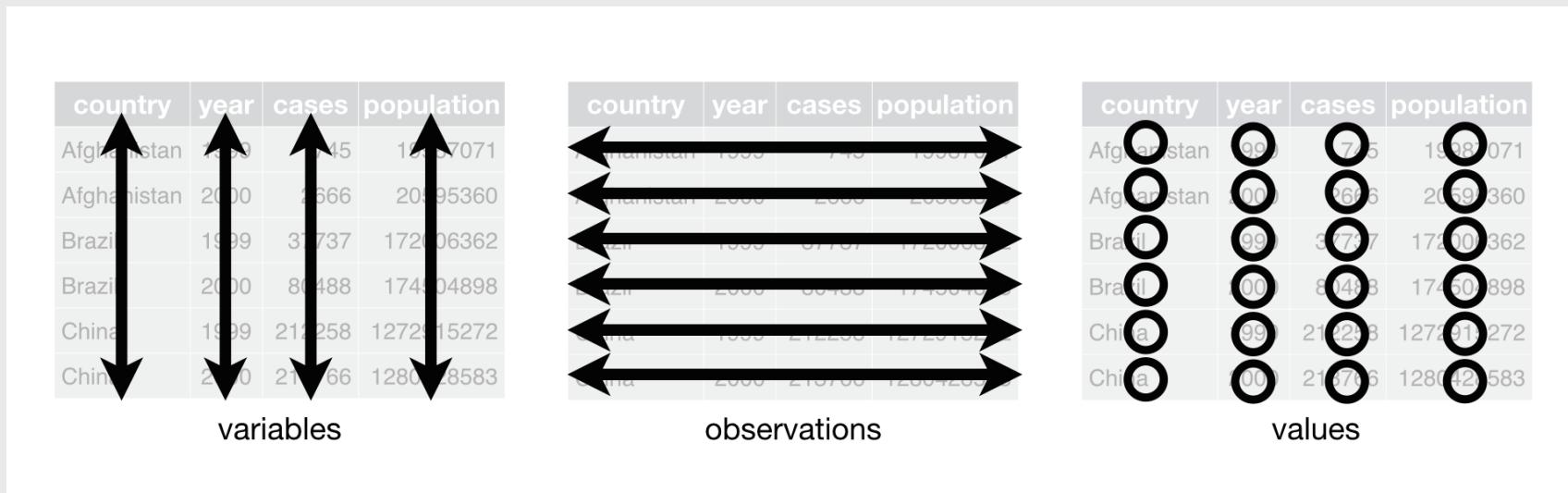


Tidy data review

Tidy data

Tidy data follows the following three rules:

- Each **variable** has its own **column**
- Each **observation** has its own **row**
- Each **value** has its own **cell**



Next projects due:

- Mini project 2: Redesign (Due 03/09)
- Project proposal (Due 03/12)

Today's data

```
avengers      <- read_csv(here('data', 'avengers.csv'))
bears         <- read_csv(here('data', 'north_america_bear_killings.csv'))
federal_spending <- read_csv(here('data', 'fed_spend_long.csv'))
gapminder     <- read_csv(here('data', 'gapminder.csv'))
lotr_words    <- read_csv(here('data', 'lotr_words.csv'))
milk_production <- read_csv(here('data', 'milk_production.csv'))
wildlife_impacts <- read_csv(here('data', 'wildlife_impacts.csv'))
```

New packages

```
install.packages("waffle")
```

Week 6: Amounts & Proportions

1. Manipulating factors

2. Graphing amounts

BREAK

3. Graphing proportions

Week 6: Amounts & Proportions

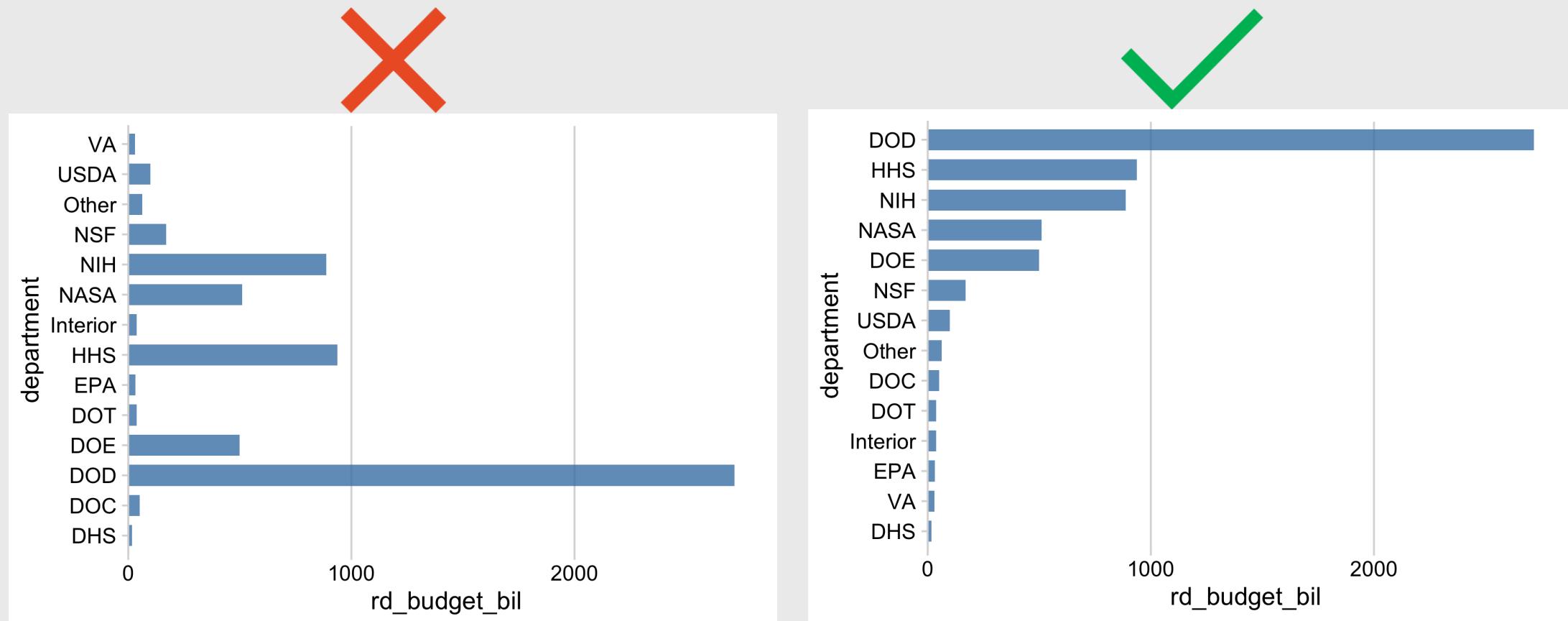
1. Manipulating factors

2. Graphing amounts

BREAK

3. Graphing proportions

Sorting in ggplot is done by reordering factors

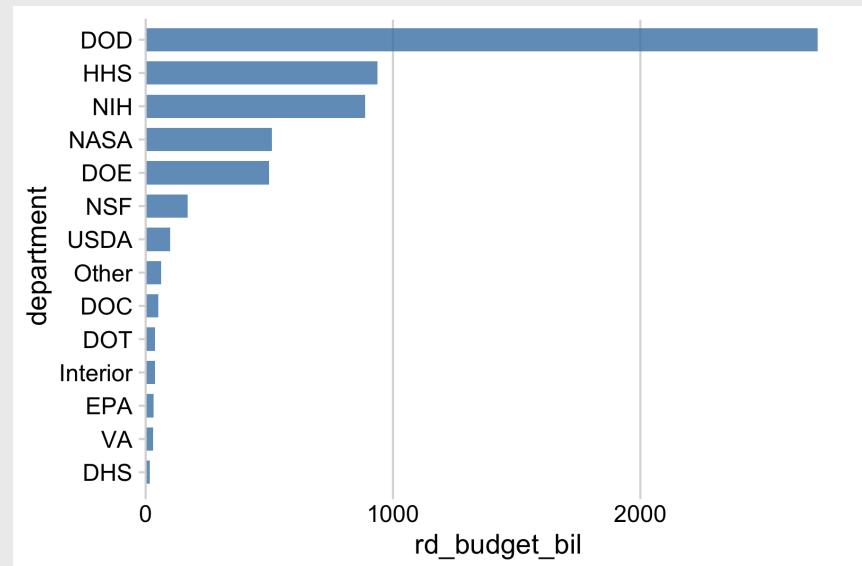


Two ways to sort

Method 1: Use `reorder()` inside aesthetic mapping

```
# Format the data frame
federal_spending %>%
  group_by(department) %>%
  summarise(rd_budget_bil = sum(rd_budget_mil) / 10^3) %>%
  mutate_if(is.numeric, na_if, 0)

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(aes(x = rd_budget_bil,
               y = reorder(department, rd_budget_bil)),
           width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8,
           fill = "steelblue") +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```

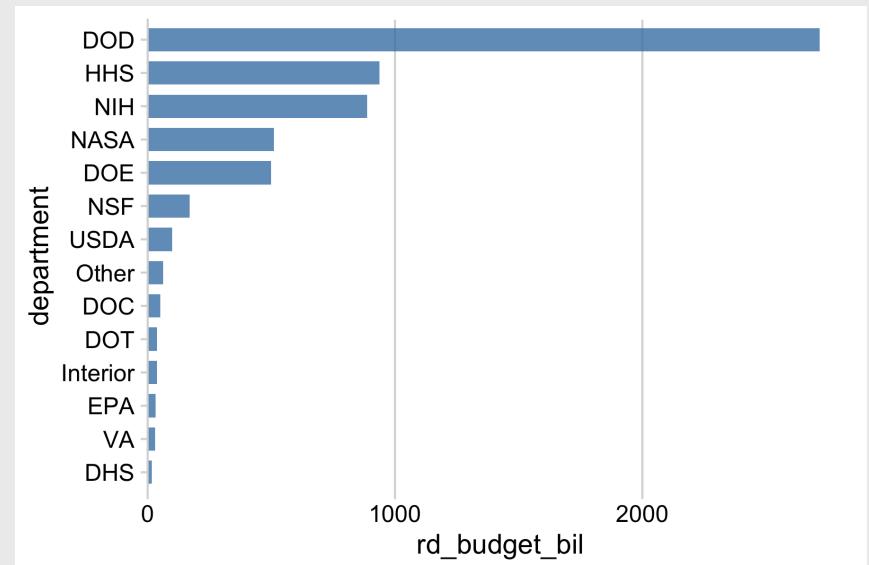


Two ways to sort

Method 2: Use `fct_reorder()` when formatting the data frame

```
# Format the data frame
federal_spending %>%
  group_by(department) %>%
  summarise(rd_budget_bil = sum(rd_budget_mil) / 10^3) %>%
  mutate(
    department = fct_reorder(department, rd_budget_bil))

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(aes(x = rd_budget_bil,
               y = department),
           width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8,
           fill = "steelblue") +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```



Reorder & modify factors with the **forcats** library

Loaded with `library(tidyverse)`



Common situations for modifying / reordering factors:

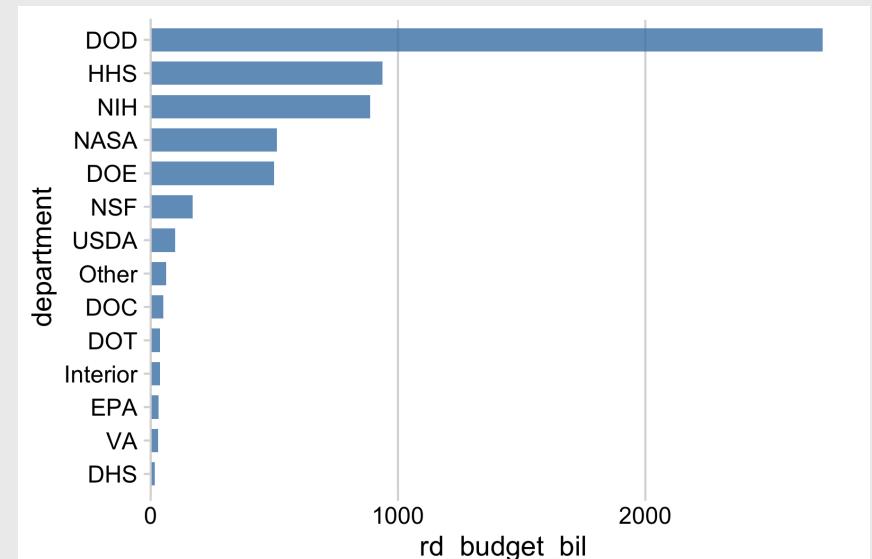
1. Reorder factors based on another numerical variable
2. Reorder factors manually
3. Modify factors manually
4. What if there are too many factor levels?

1. Reorder factors based on another numerical variable

Use `fct_reorder()`

```
# Format the data frame
federal_spending %>%
  group_by(department) %>%
  summarise(rd_budget_bil = sum(rd_budget_mil) / 10^3) %>%
  mutate(
    department = fct_reorder(department, rd_budget_bil))

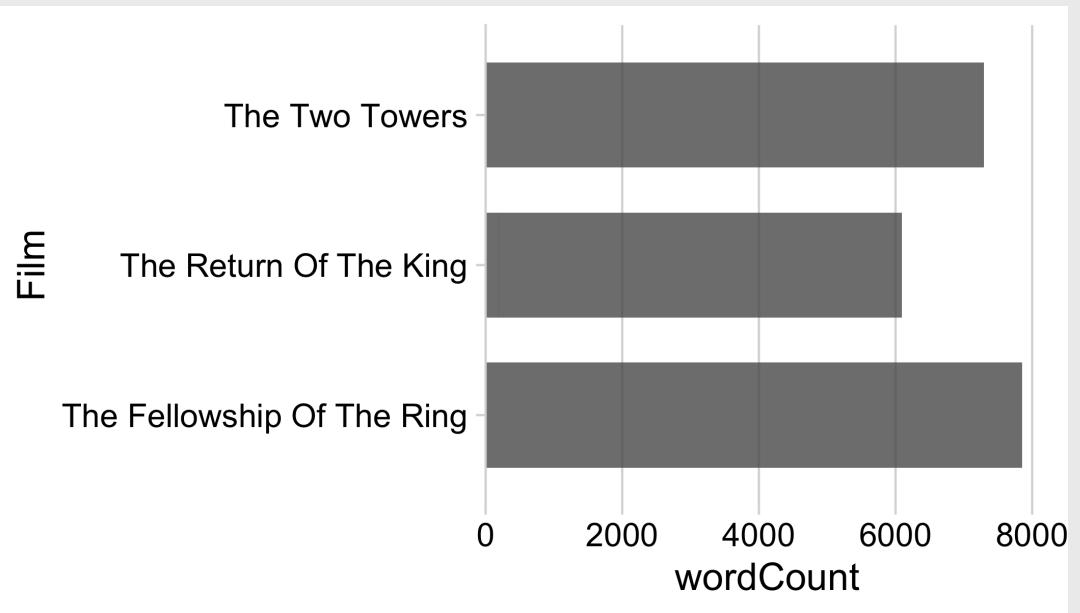
# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(aes(x = rd_budget_bil,
               y = department),
           width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8,
           fill = "steelblue") +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```



2. Reorder factors manually

```
# Format the data frame
lotr_words %>%
  gather(key = 'gender', value = 'wordCount',
    Female:Male) %>%

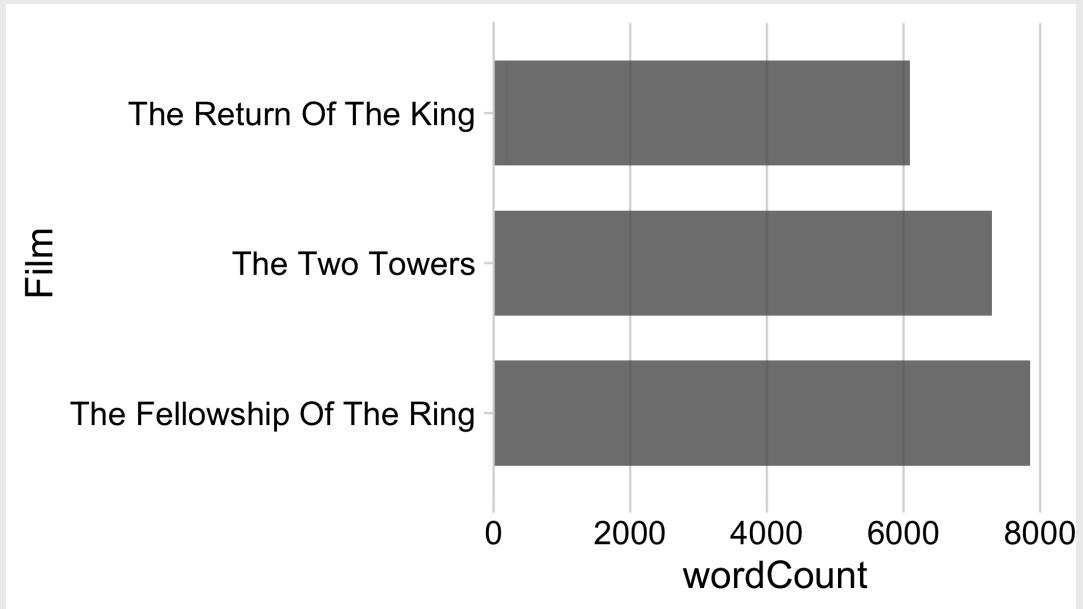
# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(aes(x = wordCount, y = Film),
           width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```



2. Reorder factors manually with `fct_relevel()`

```
# Format the data frame
lotr_words %>%
  gather(key = 'gender', value = 'wordCount',
    Female:Male) %>%
  mutate(
    Film = fct_relevel(Film, levels = c(
      'The Fellowship Of The Ring',
      'The Two Towers',
      'The Return Of The King'))) %>%

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(aes(x = wordCount, y = Film),
            width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```

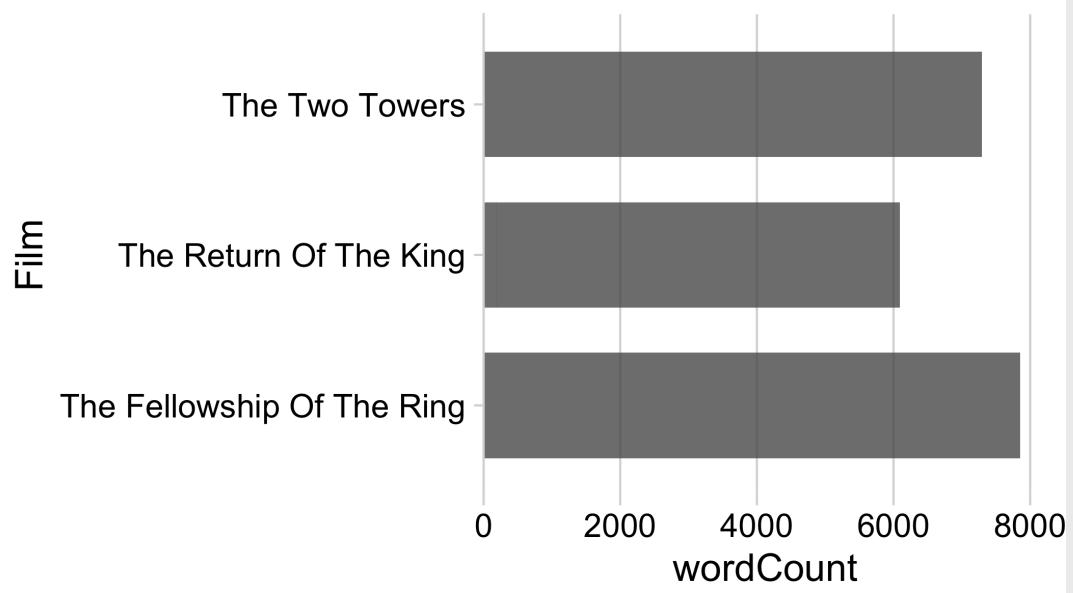


3. Modify factors manually

```
# Format the data frame
lotr_words %>%
  gather(key = 'gender', value = 'wordCount',
         Female:Male) %>%

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(aes(x = wordCount, y = Film),
           width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```

The film names here are too long

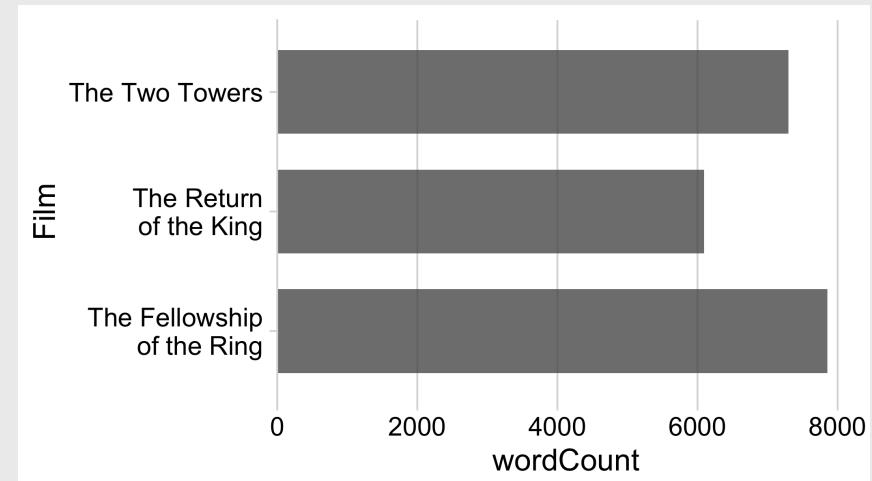


3. Modify factors manually with `fct_recode()`

"new label" = "old label"

```
# Format the data frame
lotr_words %>%
  gather(key = 'gender', value = 'wordCount',
         Female:Male) %>%
  mutate(
    Film = fct_recode(Film,
      'The Fellowship\nof the Ring' = 'The Fellowship Of'
      'The Return\nof the King' = 'The Return Of The King')

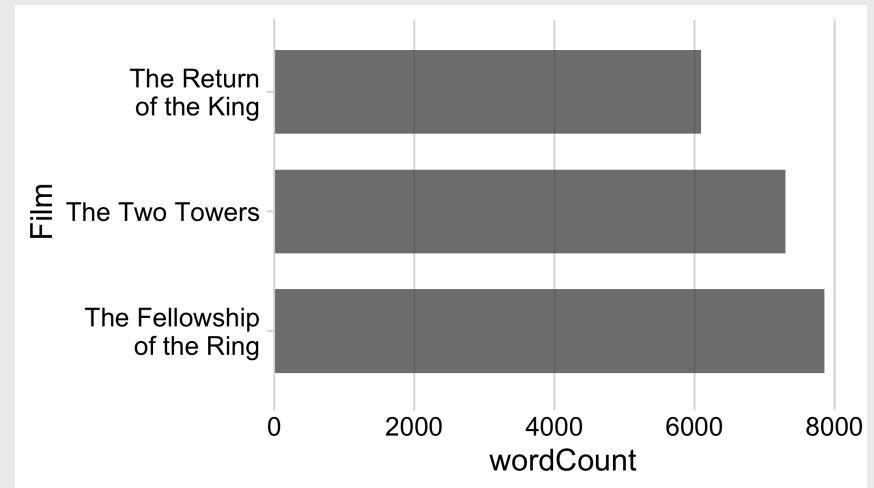
# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(aes(x = wordCount, y = Film),
           width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```



2 & 3. Modify and reorder factors manually

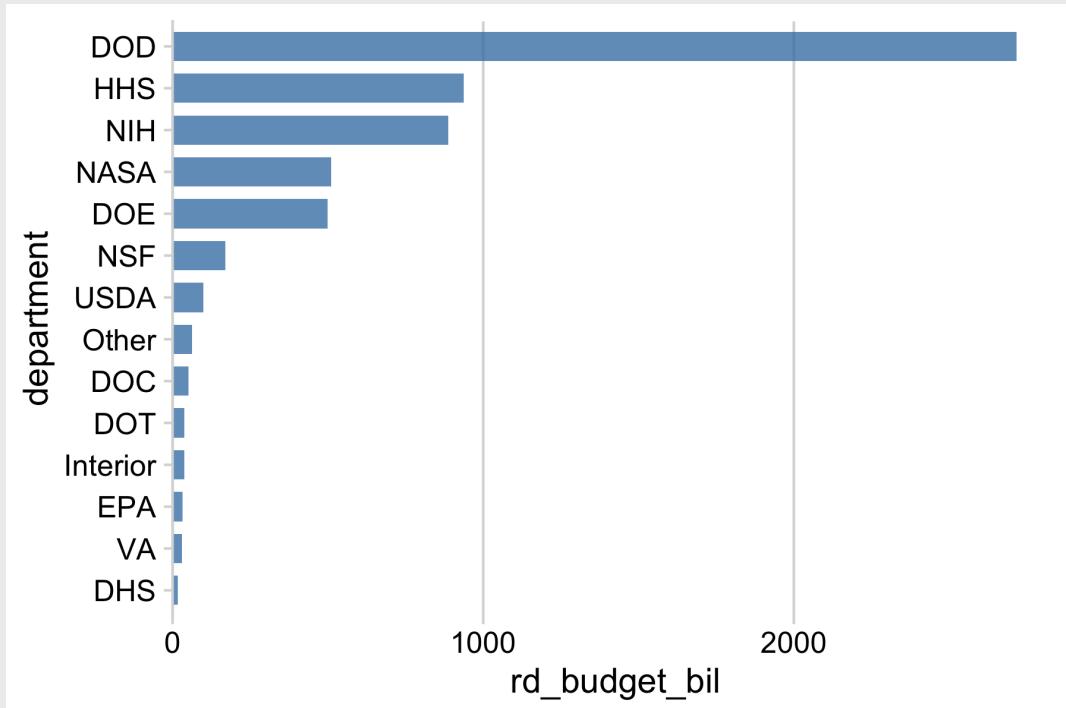
```
# Format the data frame
lotr_words %>%
  gather(key = 'gender', value = 'wordCount',
         Female:Male) %>%
  mutate(
    Film = fct_relevel(Film, levels = c(
      'The Fellowship Of The Ring',
      'The Two Towers',
      'The Return Of The King')),
    Film = fct_recode(Film,
      'The Fellowship\nof the Ring' = 'The Fellowship Of',
      'The Return\nof the King' = 'The Return Of The King'))
```

```
# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(aes(x = wordCount, y = Film),
           width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```



4. What if there are too many factor levels?

```
# Format the data frame
federal_spending %>%
  group_by(department) %>%
  summarise(rd_budget_bil = sum(rd_budget_mil))
  mutate(
    department = fct_reorder(department, rd_bud
  )
# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(aes(x = rd_budget_bil,
               y = department),
            width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8,
            fill = "steelblue") +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```

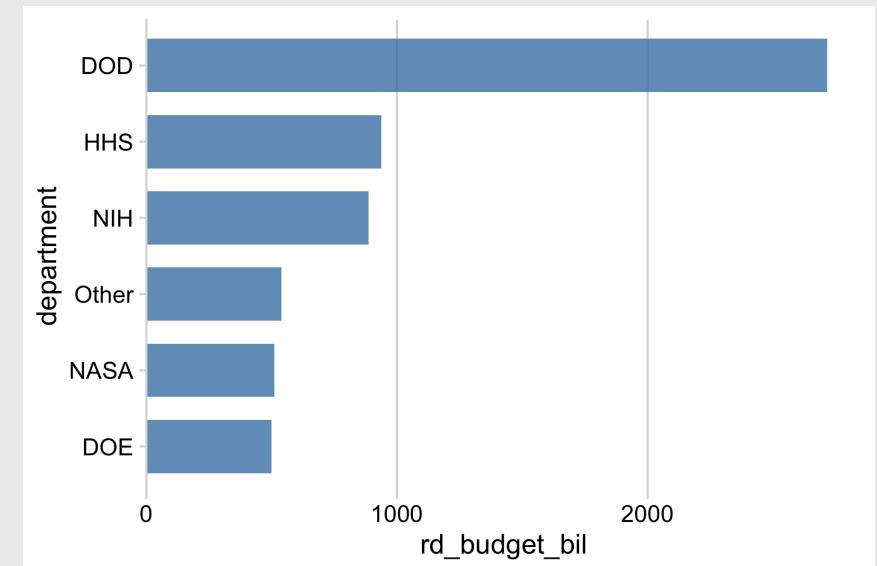


4. What if there are too many factor levels?

Strategy: Merge smaller factors into "Other" with `fct_other()`

```
# Format the data frame
federal_spending %>%
  mutate(
    department = fct_other(department,
      keep = c('DOD', 'HHS', 'NIH', 'NASA', 'DOE'))) %>%
  group_by(department) %>%
  summarise(rd_budget_bil = sum(rd_budget_mil) / 10^3) %>%
  mutate(department = fct_reorder(department, rd_budget_))

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(aes(x = rd_budget_bil,
    y = department),
    width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8,
    fill = "steelblue") +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```

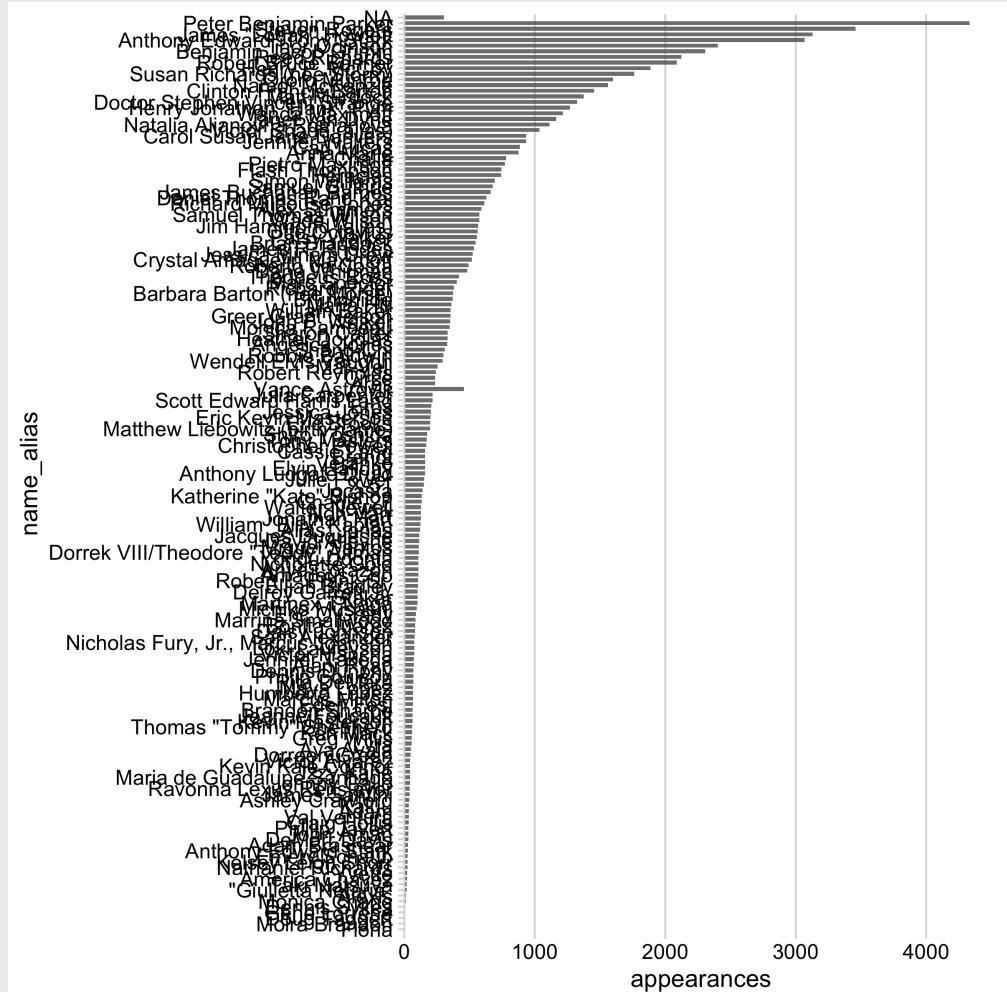


4. What if there are *really* too many factor levels?

```
# Format the data frame
avengers %>%
  mutate(
    name_alias = fct_reorder(name_alias, appearan
```



```
# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(aes(x = appearances,
               y = name_alias),
           width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```

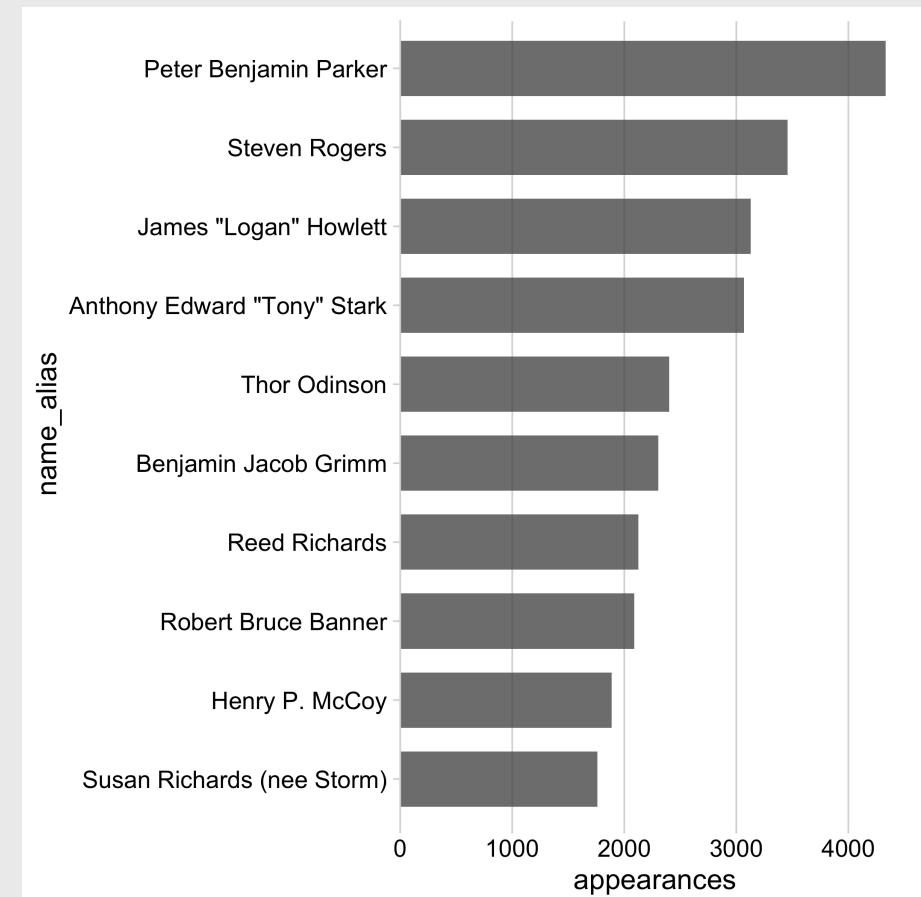


4. What if there are *really* too many factor levels?

Strategy: Keep top N, drop the rest with `slice()`

```
# Format the data frame
avengers %>%
  mutate(
    name_alias = fct_reorder(name_alias, appearan
  arrange(desc(appearances)) %>%
  slice(1:10) %>%

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(aes(x = appearances,
               y = name_alias),
           width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```

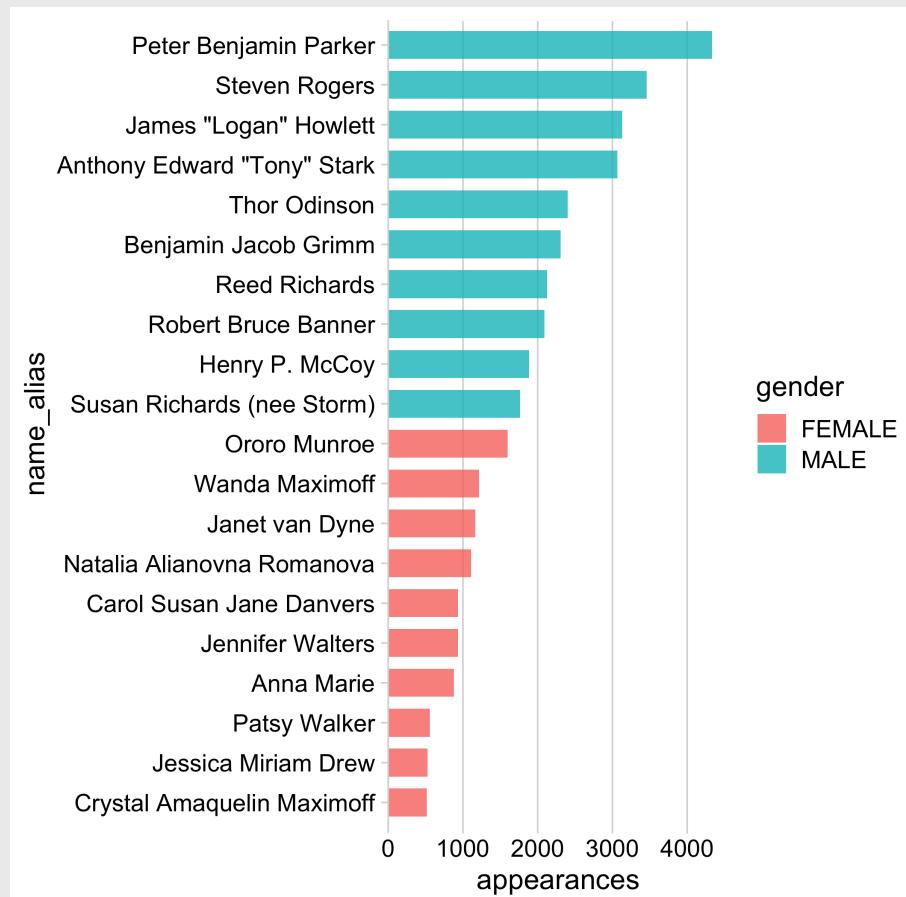


4. What if there are *really* too many factor levels?

`slice()` works with grouping too!

```
# Format the data frame
avengers %>%
  mutate(
    name_alias = fct_reorder(name_alias, appearan
  arrange(desc(appearances)) %>%
  group_by(gender) %>%
  slice(1:10) %>%

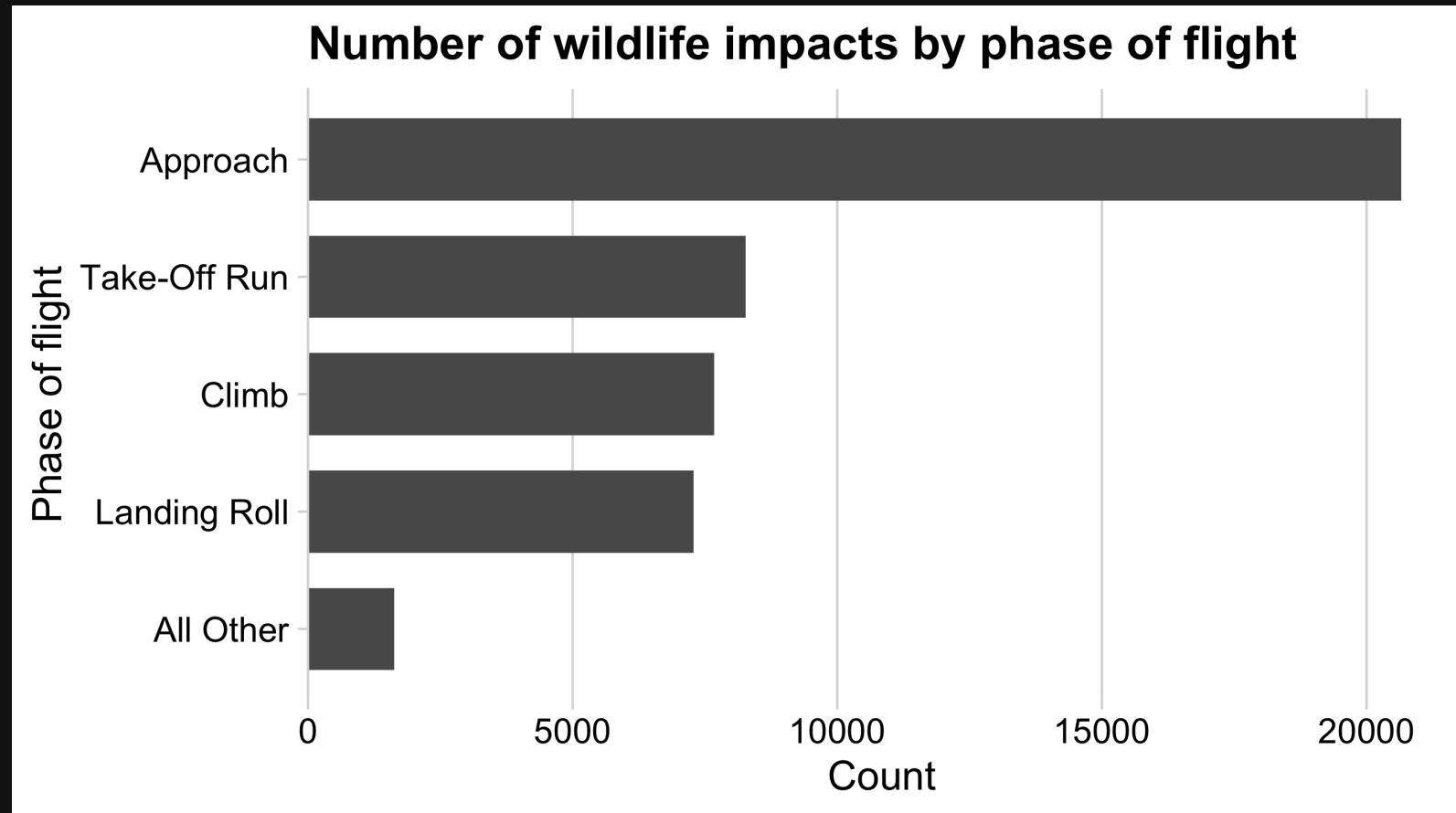
# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(aes(x = appearances,
               y = name_alias,
               fill = gender),
           width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```



20:00

Your turn - practice manipulating factors

Use the `wildlife_impacts` data to create the following plot



Week 6: Amounts & Proportions

1. Manipulating factors

2. Graphing amounts

BREAK

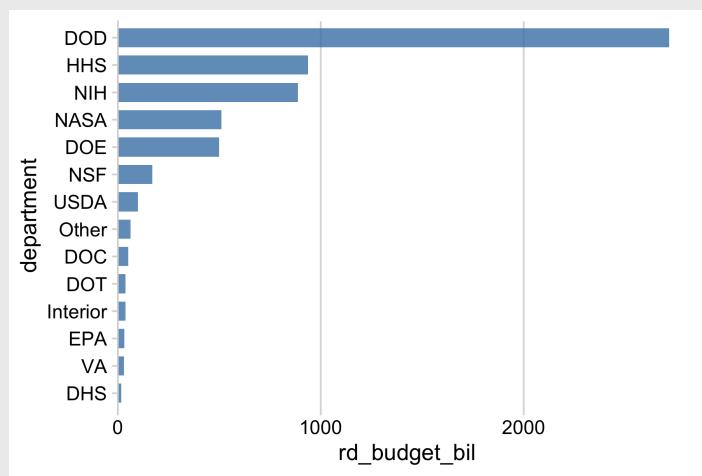
3. Graphing proportions

Show amounts with:

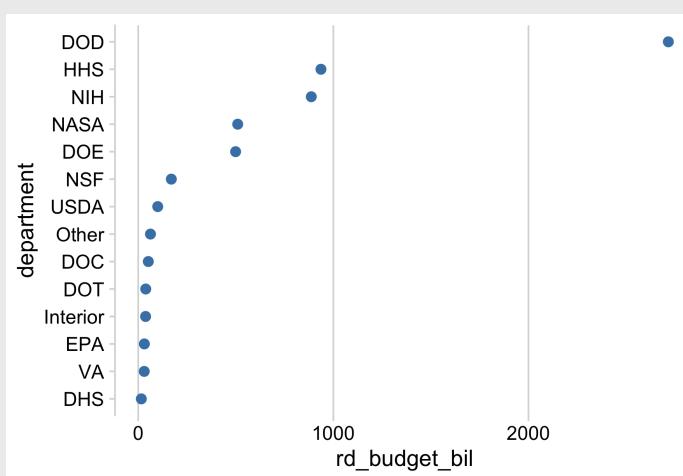




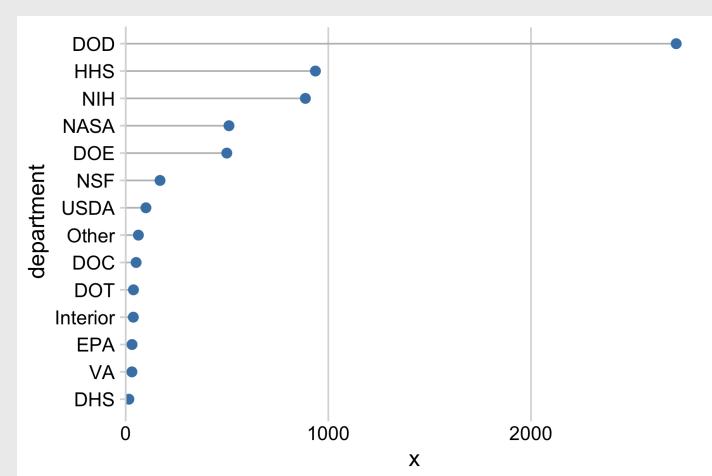
Bar chart



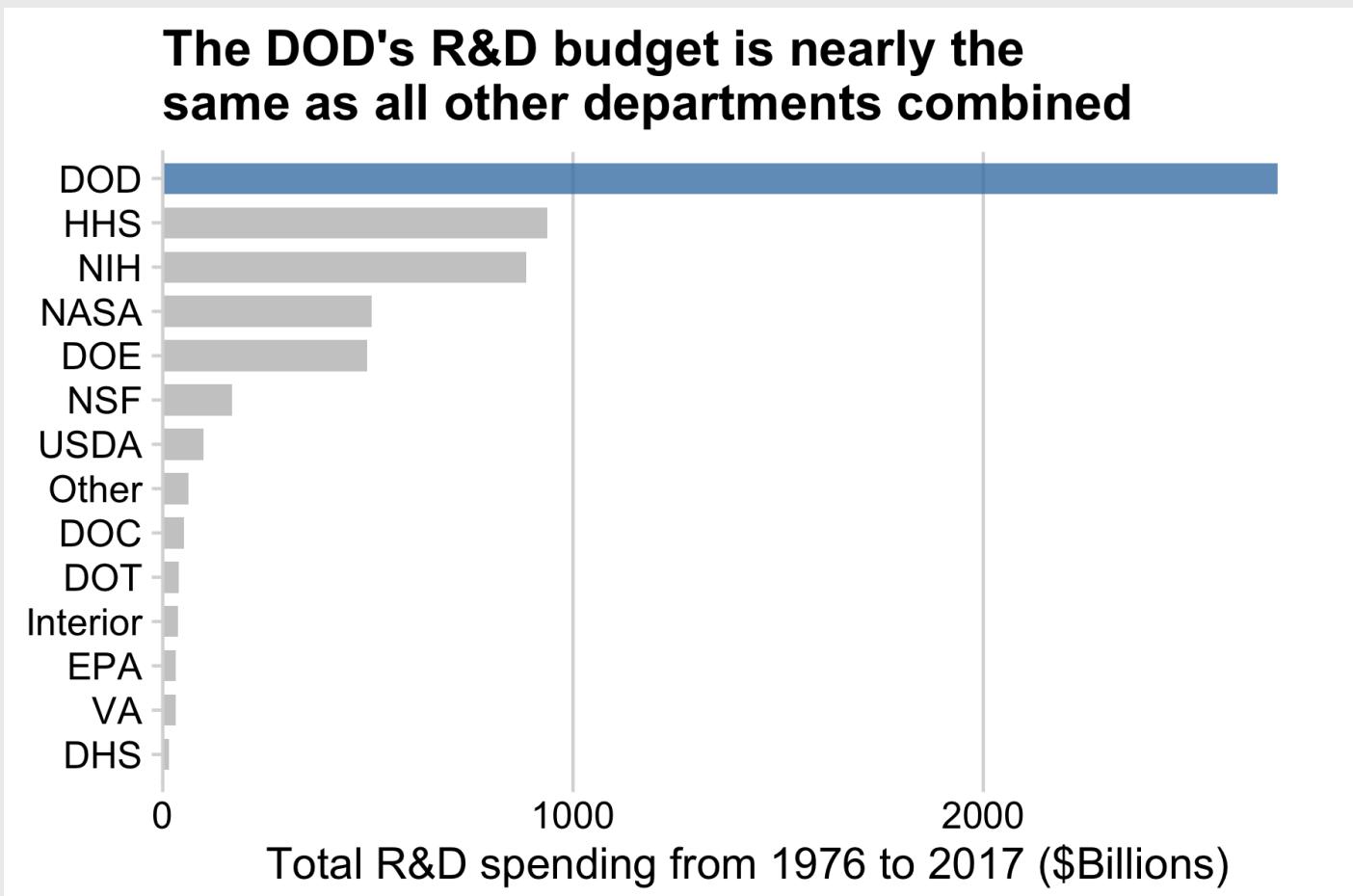
Dot chart



Lollipop chart

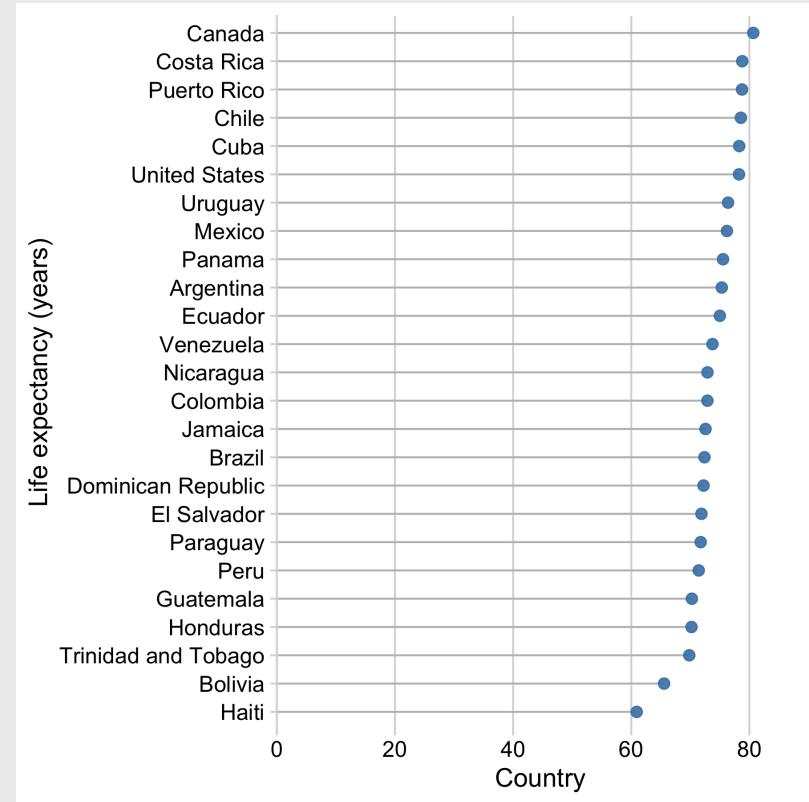
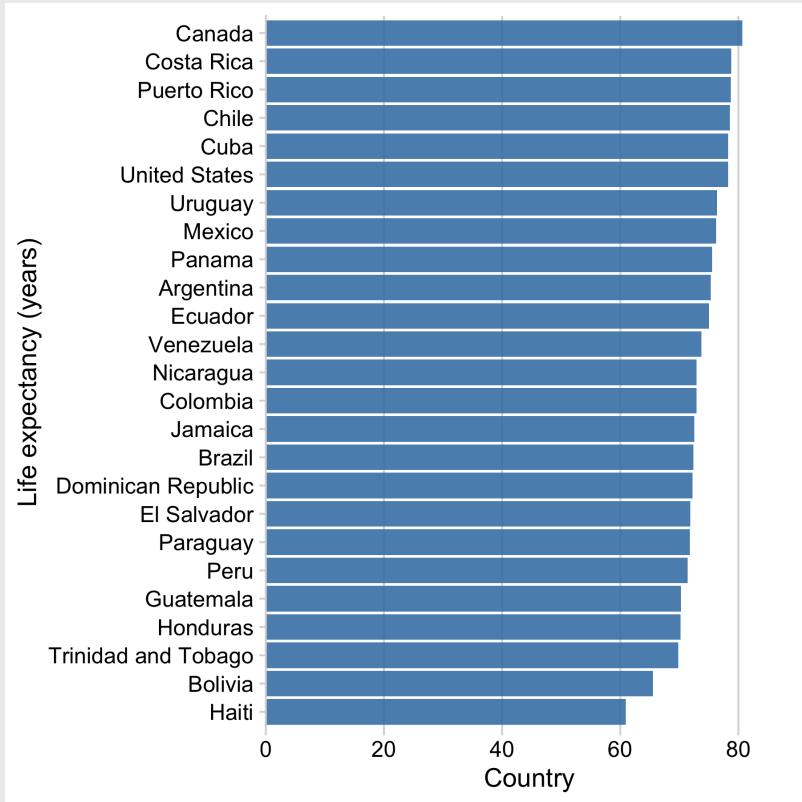


Bars are good for highlighting specific categories

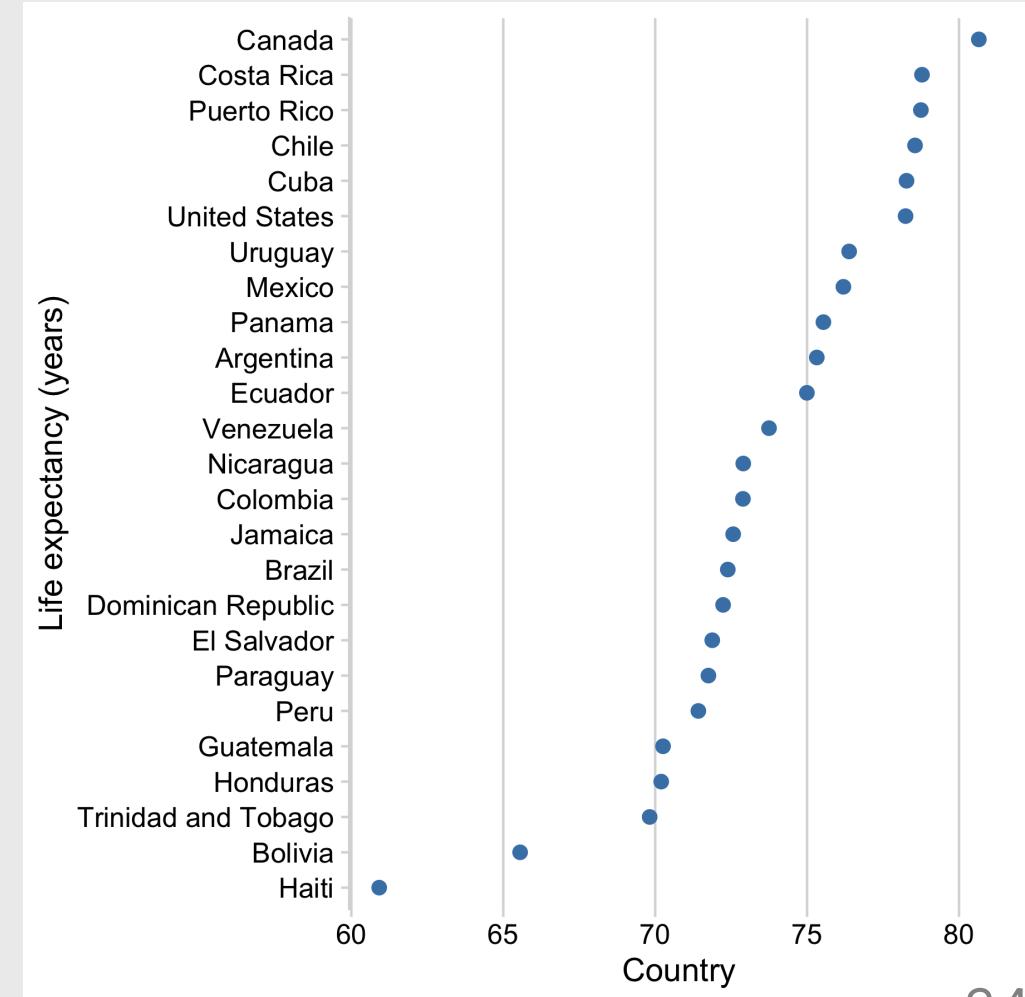
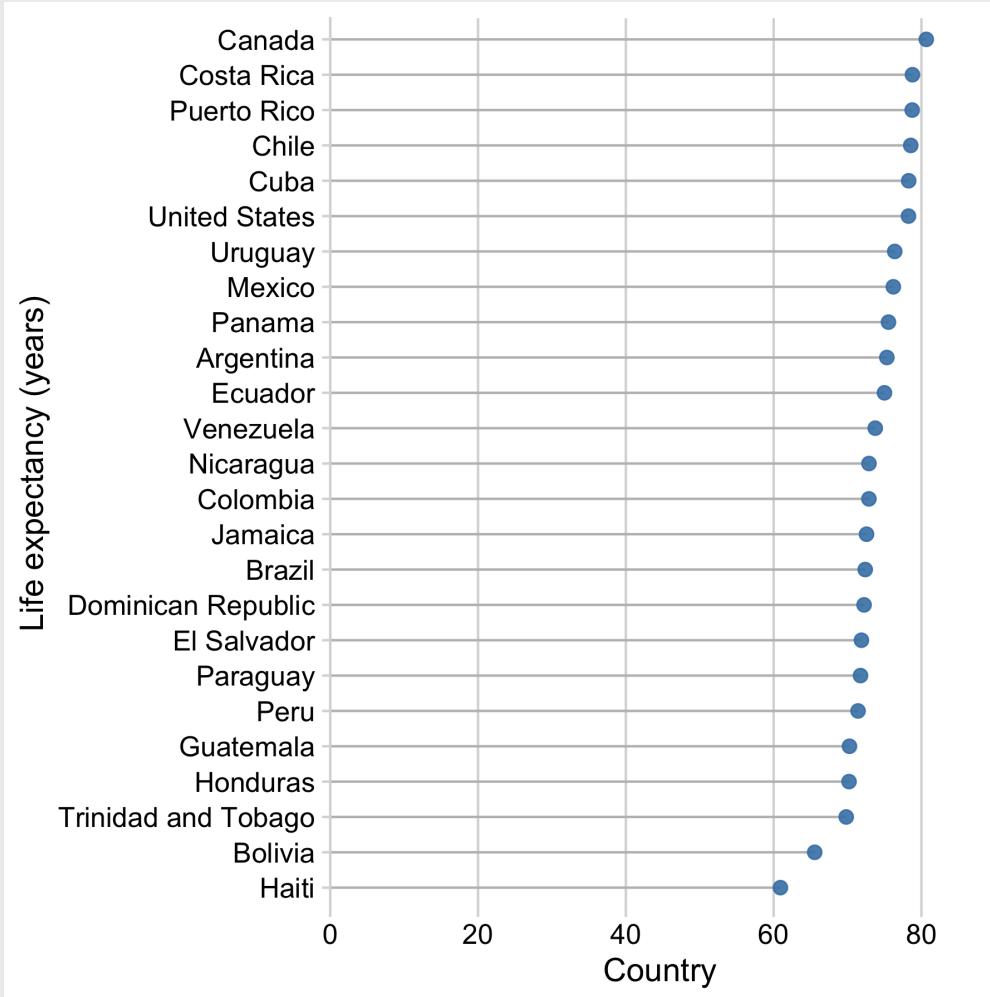


Use lollipops when:

- The bars are overwhelming
- You're not highlighting categories



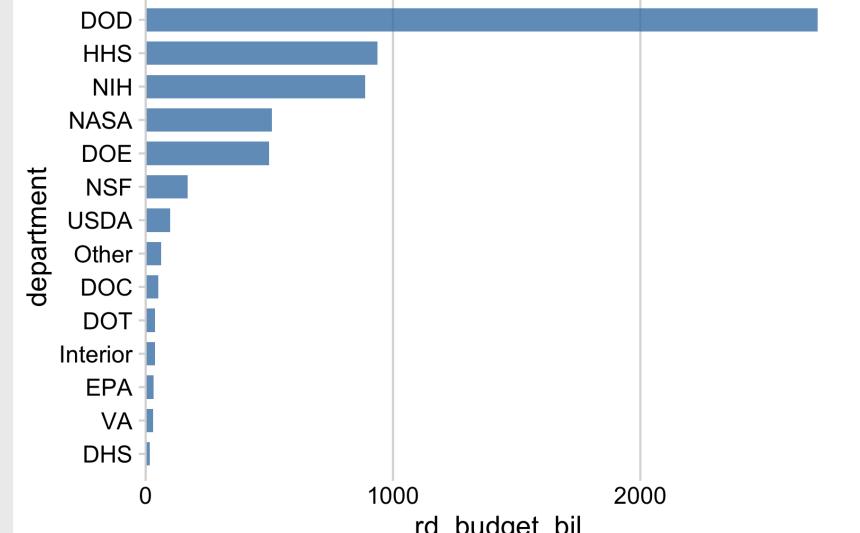
Or use dots and don't set axis to 0



How to make a **Bar chart**

```
# Summarize the data
federal_spending %>%
  group_by(department) %>%
  summarise(rd_budget_bil = sum(rd_budget_mil) / 10^3) %>%
  mutate(department = fct_reorder(department, rd_budget_bil))

# Make chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(
    aes(x = rd_budget_bil, y = department),
    width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8,
    fill = 'steelblue') +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```

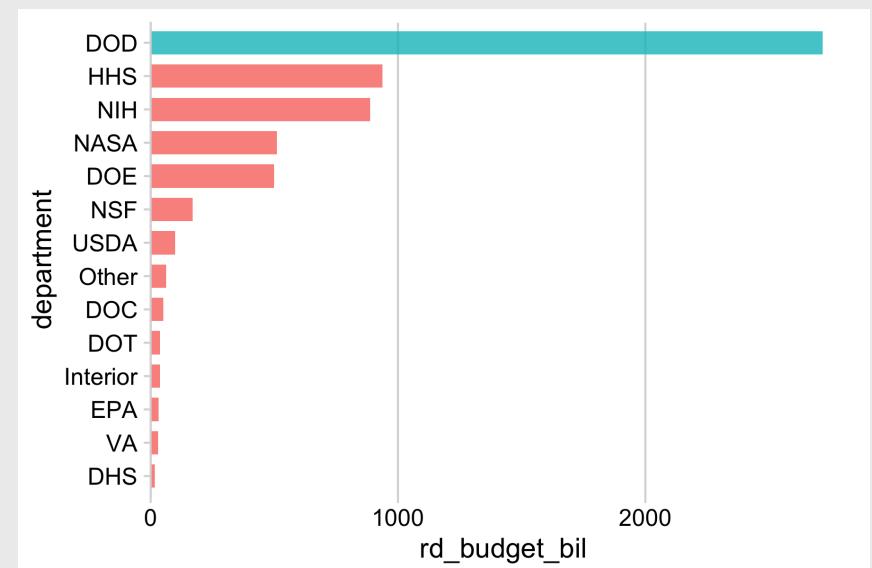


Filling the bars with color

```
# Summarize the data
federal_spending %>%
  group_by(department) %>%
  summarise(rd_budget_bil = sum(rd_budget_mil) / 10^3) %>%
  mutate(
    department = fct_reorder(department, rd_budget_bil),
    is_dod = if_else(
      department == 'DOD', TRUE, FALSE)) %>%

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(
    aes(x = rd_budget_bil, y = department,
        fill = is_dod),
    width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid() +
  theme(legend.position = 'none')
```

The DOD's R&D budget is nearly the same as all other departments combined

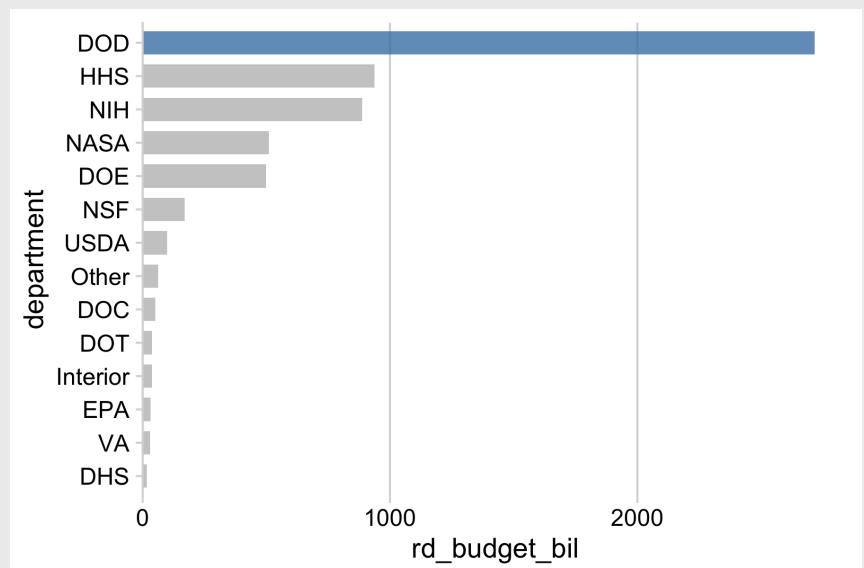


Filling the bars with color

```
# Summarize the data
federal_spending %>%
  group_by(department) %>%
  summarise(rd_budget_bil = sum(rd_budget_mil) / 10^3) %>%
  mutate(
    department = fct_reorder(department, rd_budget_bil),
    is_dod = if_else(
      department == 'DOD', TRUE, FALSE)) %>%

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(
    aes(x = rd_budget_bil, y = department,
        fill = is_dod),
    width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c('grey', 'steelblue')) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid() +
  theme(legend.position = 'none')
```

The DOD's R&D budget is nearly the same as all other departments combined



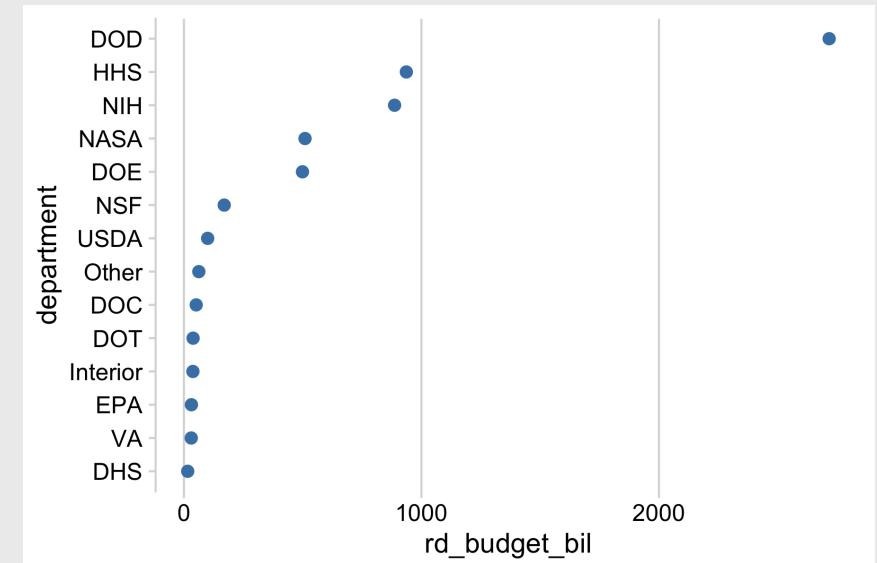
How to make a **Dot chart**

Summarize data frame:

```
# Summarize the data
federal_spending %>%
  group_by(department) %>%
  summarise(rd_budget_bil = sum(rd_budget_mil) / 10^3) %>
  mutate(department = fct_reorder(department, rd_budget_bil))

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = rd_budget_bil, y = department),
    size = 2.5, color = 'steelblue') +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```

Dot chart of federal R&D spending by department



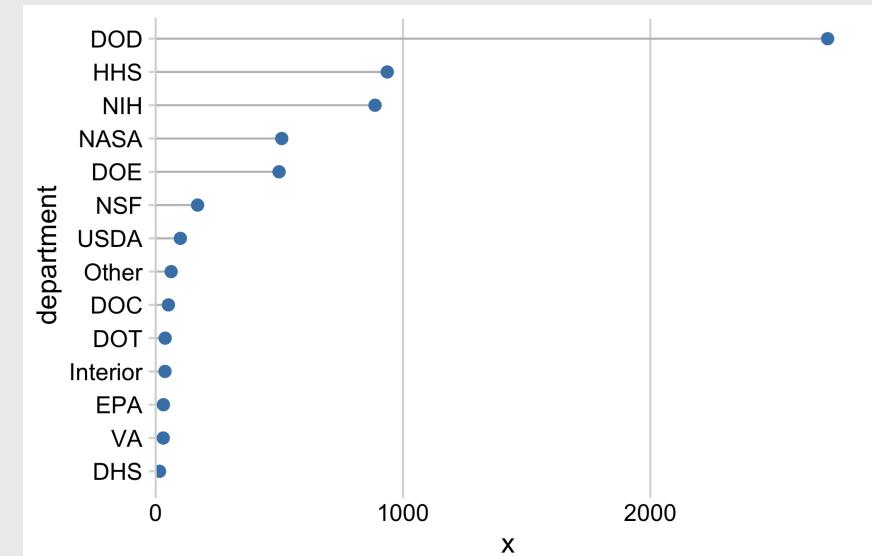
How to make a **Lollipop chart**

Summarize data frame:

```
# Summarize the data
federal_spending %>%
  group_by(department) %>%
  summarise(rd_budget_bil = sum(rd_budget_mil) / 10^3) %>
  mutate(department = fct_reorder(department, rd_budget_bil))

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_segment(
    aes(x = 0, xend = rd_budget_bil,
        y = department, yend = department),
    color = 'grey') +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = rd_budget_bil, y = department),
    size = 2.5, color = 'steelblue') +
  theme_minimal_vgrid()
```

Lollipop chart of federal R&D spending by department

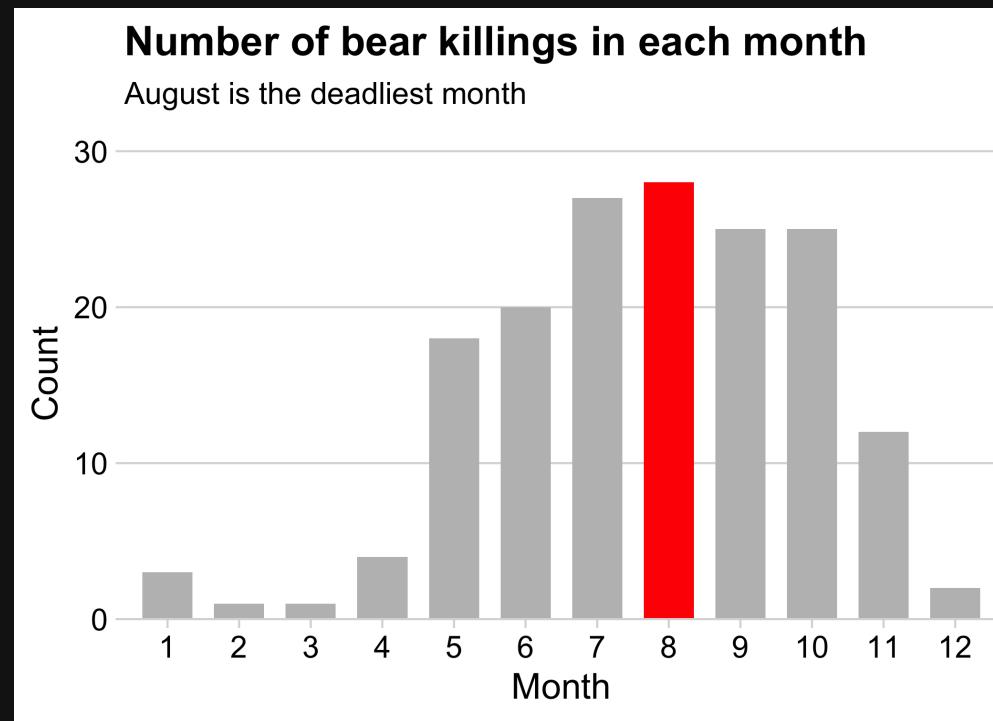


20:00

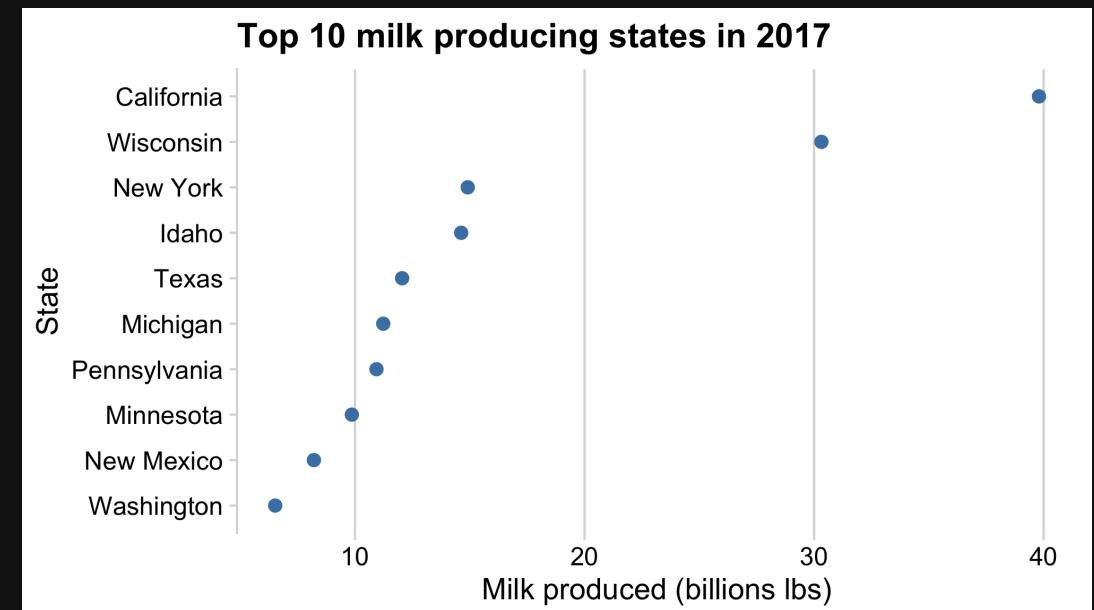
Your turn - practice plotting amounts

Create the following charts:

Data: bears



Data: milk_production



Break!

Stand up, Move around, Stretch!

05 : 00

Week 6: Amounts & Proportions

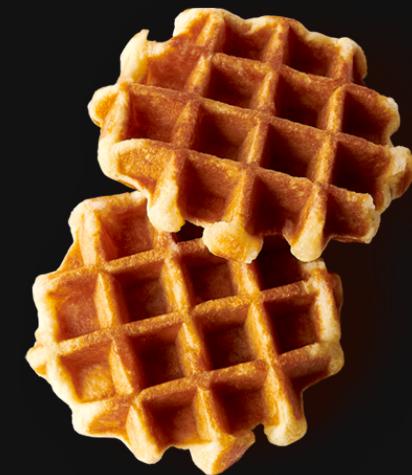
1. Manipulating factors

2. Graphing amounts

BREAK

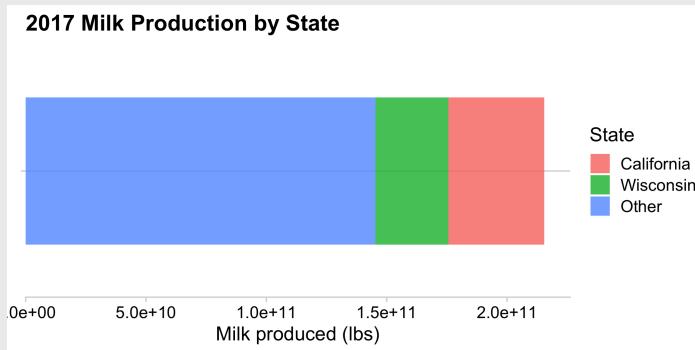
3. Graphing proportions

Show proportions with:

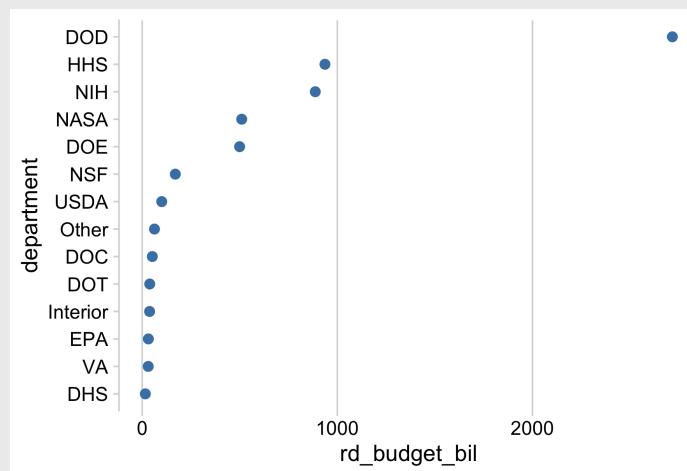




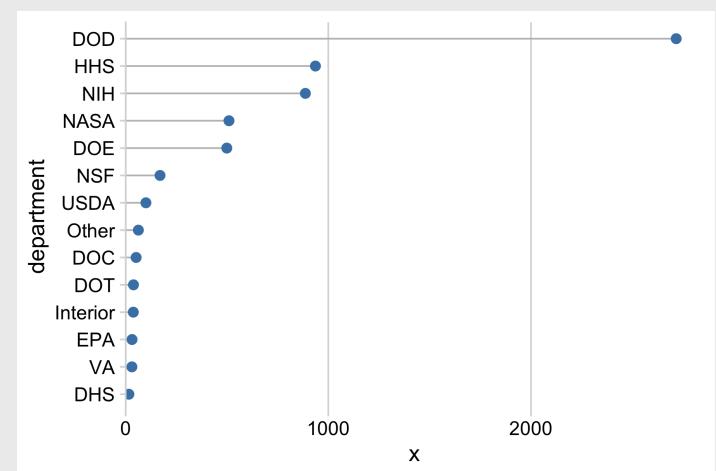
Bar charts



Pie charts



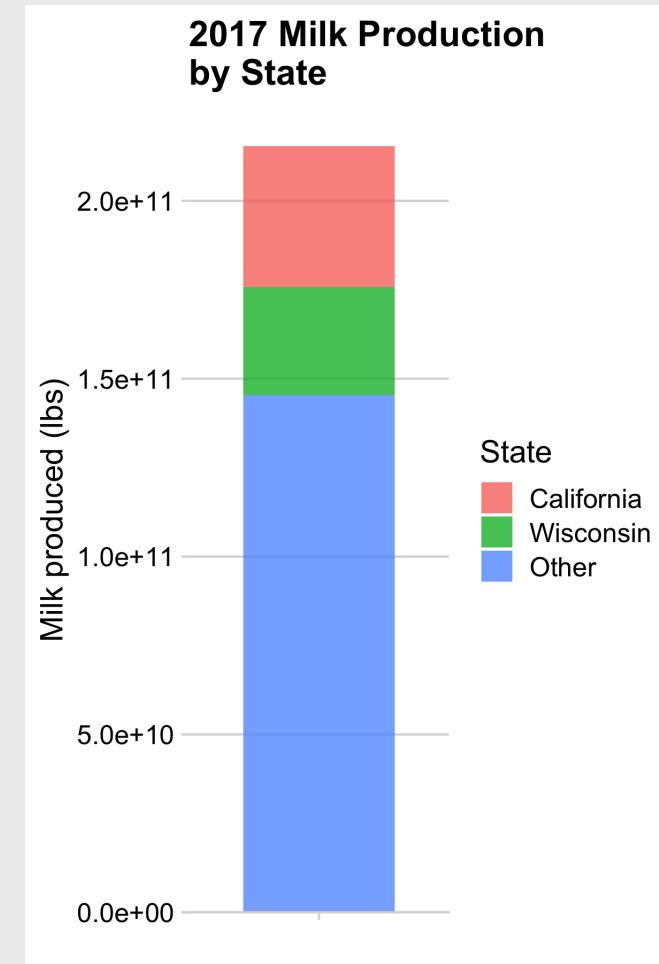
Waffle charts



Stacked bars

```
# Format the data
milk_production %>%
  filter(year == 2017) %>%
  mutate(state = fct_other(state,
    keep = c('California', 'Wisconsin'))) %>%
  group_by(state) %>%
  summarise(milk_produced = sum(milk_produced)) %>%

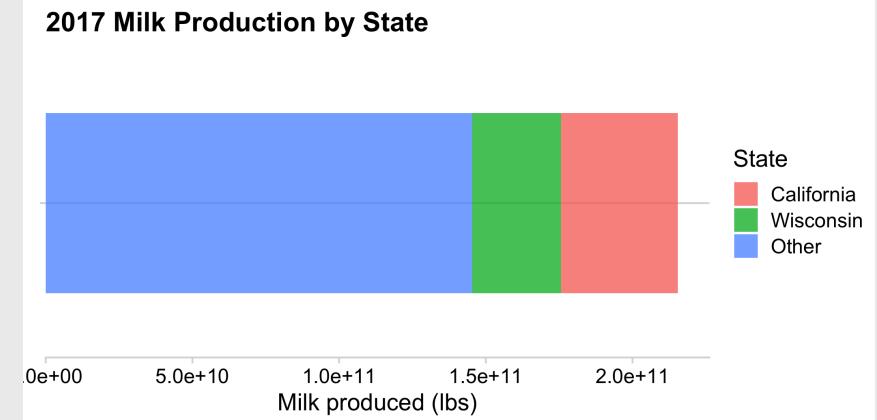
# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(
    aes(x = "", y = milk_produced, fill = state),
    width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_y_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_hgrid() +
  labs(x = NULL,
    y = 'Milk produced (lbs)',
    fill = 'State',
    title = '2017 Milk Production\nby State')
```



Stacked bars - Rotated also looks good

```
# Format the data
milk_production %>%
  filter(year == 2017) %>%
  mutate(state = fct_other(state,
    keep = c('California', 'Wisconsin'))) %>%
  group_by(state) %>%
  summarise(milk_produced = sum(milk_produced)) %>%

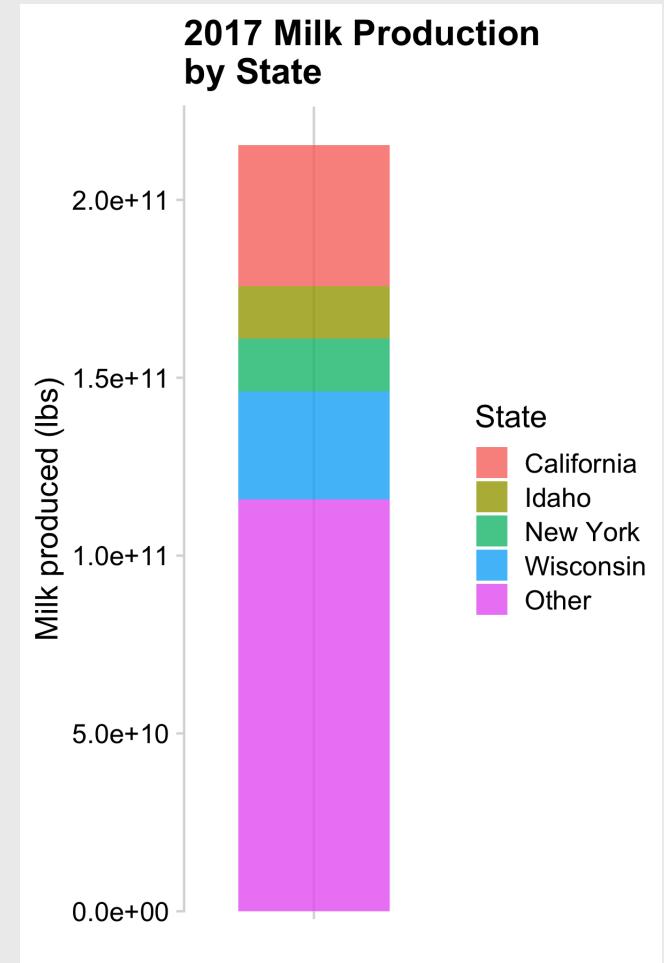
# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(
    aes(x = milk_produced, y = "", fill = state),
    width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_hgrid() +
  labs(y = NULL,
    x = 'Milk produced (lbs)',
    fill = 'State',
    title = '2017 Milk Production by State')
```



Stacked bars - not great for more than a few categories

```
# Format the data
milk_production %>%
  filter(year == 2017) %>%
  mutate(state = fct_other(state,
    keep = c('California', 'Wisconsin',
      'New York', 'Idaho'))) %>%
  group_by(state) %>%
  summarise(milk_produced = sum(milk_produced))

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(
    aes(x = "", y = milk_produced, fill = state),
    width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_y_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid() +
  labs(x = NULL,
    y = 'Milk produced (lbs)',
    fill = 'State',
    title = '2017 Milk Production\nby State')
```



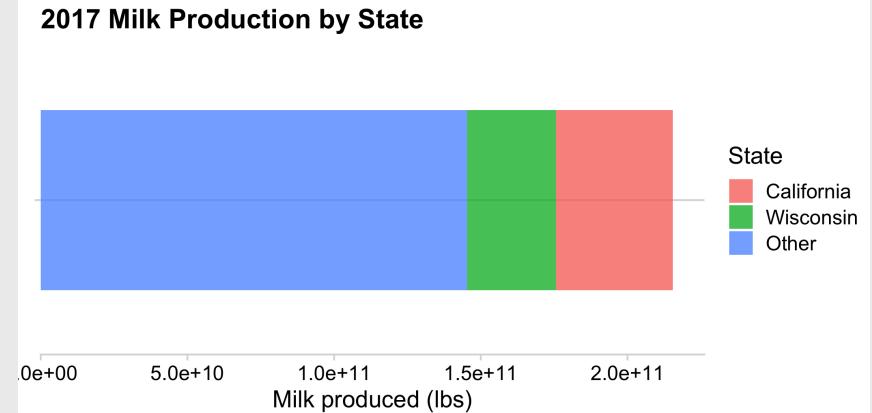
Dodged bars

Better for **part-to-whole comparison**

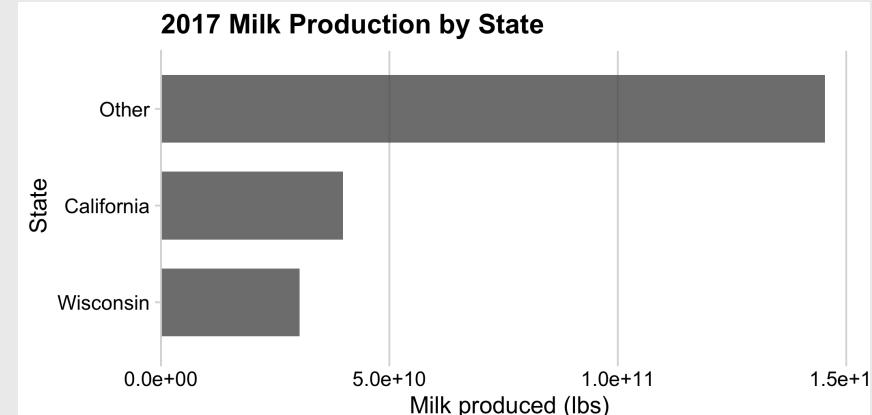
```
# Format the data
milk_production %>%
  filter(year == 2017) %>%
  mutate(state = fct_other(state,
    keep = c('California', 'Wisconsin'))) %>%
  group_by(state) %>%
  summarise(milk_produced = sum(milk_produced)) %>%
  mutate(state = fct_reorder(state, milk_produced)) %>%

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(
    aes(x = milk_produced, y = state),
    width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid() +
  labs(x = 'Milk produced (lbs)',
       y = 'State',
       title = '2017 Milk Production by State')
```

Okay:



Better:

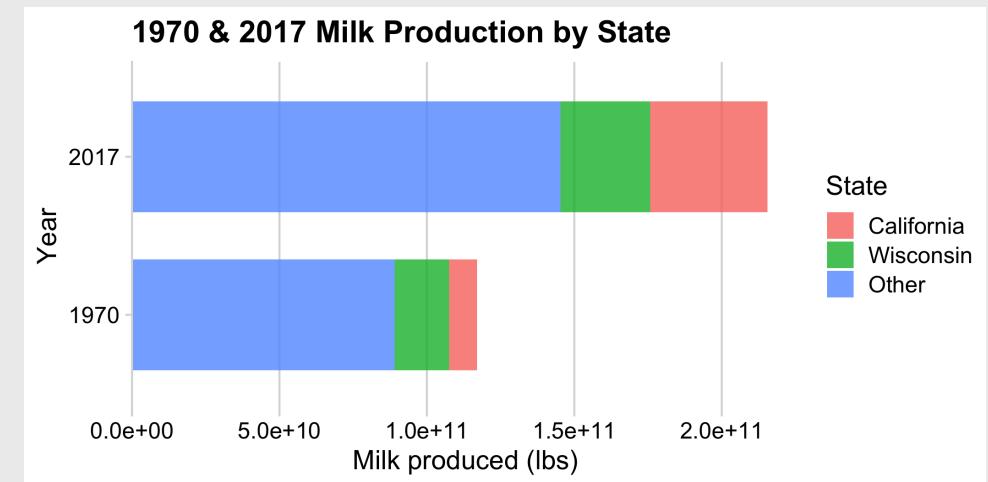


Dodged bars

```
milk_production %>%
  filter(year %in% c(1970, 2017)) %>%
  mutate(state = fct_other(state,
    keep = c('California', 'Wisconsin'))) %>%
  group_by(year, state) %>%
  summarise(milk_produced = sum(milk_produced)) %>%

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(
    aes(x = milk_produced,
        y = as.factor(year),
        fill = state),
    position = 'dodge',
    width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid() +
  labs(x = 'Milk produced (lbs)',
       y = 'Year',
       fill = 'State',
       title = '1970 & 2017 Milk Production by State')
```

Better for comparing **total**:

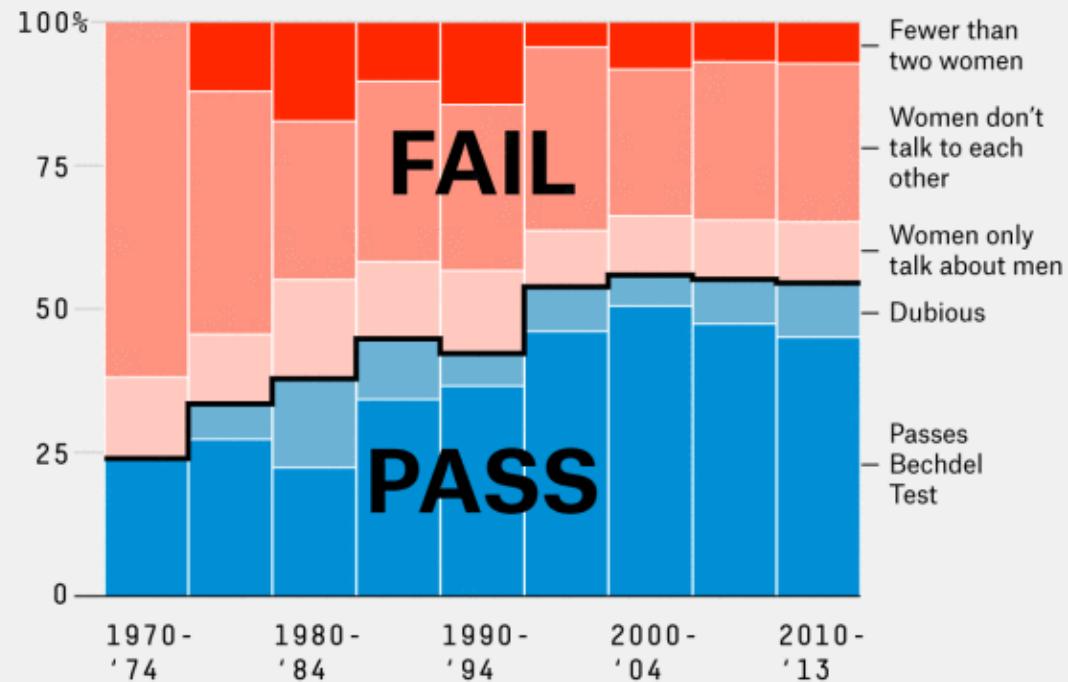


Better for comparing **parts**:

Where stacking is useful

The Bechdel Test Over Time

How women are represented in movies



ALLISON MCCANN

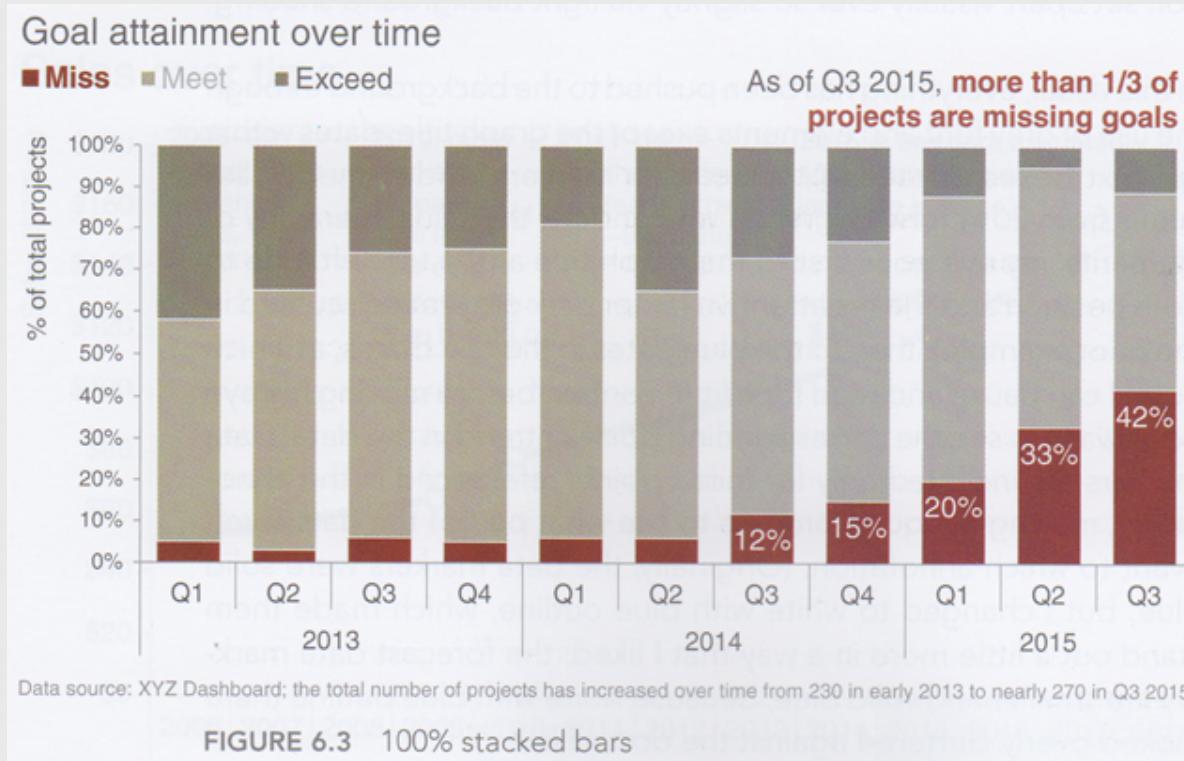
SOURCE: BECHDELTEST.COM

- 2 to 3 groups

- Proportions over time

<https://fivethirtyeight.com/features/the-dollar-and-cents-case-against-hollywoods-exclusion-of-women/>

Where stacking is useful



<https://www.perceptualedge.com/blog/?p=2239>

- 2 to 3 groups

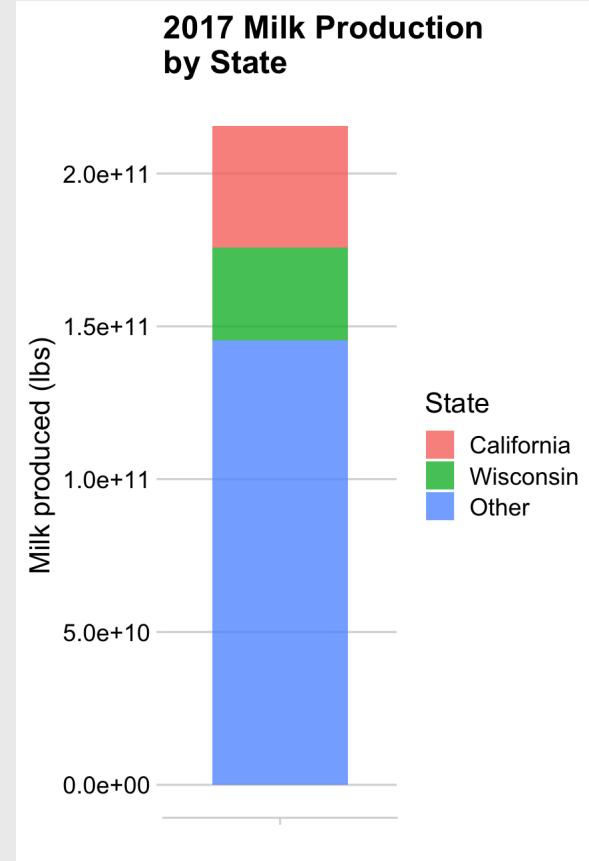
- **Proportions over time**

The Notorious P-I-E

Start with a bar chart

```
# Format the data
milk_production %>%
  filter(year == 2017) %>%
  mutate(state = fct_other(state,
    keep = c('California', 'Wisconsin'))) %>%
  group_by(state) %>%
  summarise(milk_produced = sum(milk_produced)) %>%

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(
    aes(x = "", y = milk_produced, fill = state),
    width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  theme_minimal_hgrid() +
  labs(x = NULL,
    y = 'Milk produced (lbs)',
    fill = 'State',
    title = '2017 Milk Production\nby State')
```

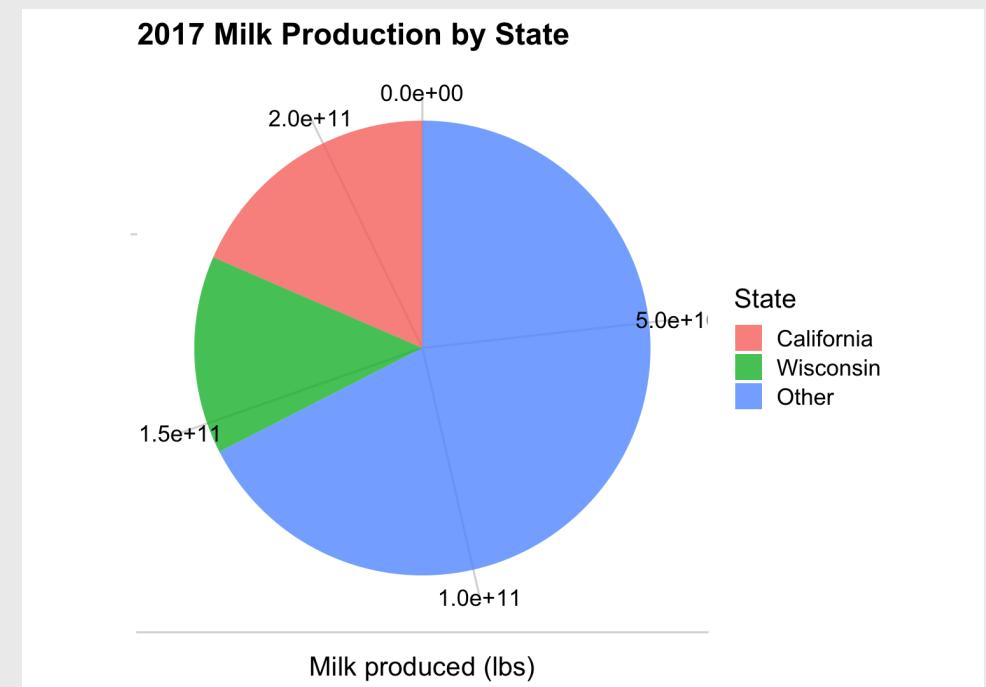


The Notorious P-I-E

Convert bar to pie with `coord_polar()`

```
# Format the data
milk_production %>%
  filter(year == 2017) %>%
  mutate(state = fct_other(state,
    keep = c('California', 'Wisconsin'))) %>%
  group_by(state) %>%
  summarise(milk_produced = sum(milk_produced)) %>%

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(
    aes(x = "", y = milk_produced, fill = state),
    width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  coord_polar(theta = "y") +
  theme_minimal_hgrid() +
  labs(x = NULL,
       y = 'Milk produced (lbs)',
       fill = 'State',
       title = '2017 Milk Production by State')
```



```

# Format the data
milk_production %>%
  filter(year == 2017) %>%
  mutate(state = fct_other(state,
    keep = c('California', 'Wisconsin'))) %>%
  group_by(state) %>%
  summarise(milk_produced = sum(milk_produced)) %>%
  arrange(desc(state)) %>%
  mutate(p = 100*(milk_produced / sum(milk_produced))
    label = str_c(round(p), '%')) %>%

```



```

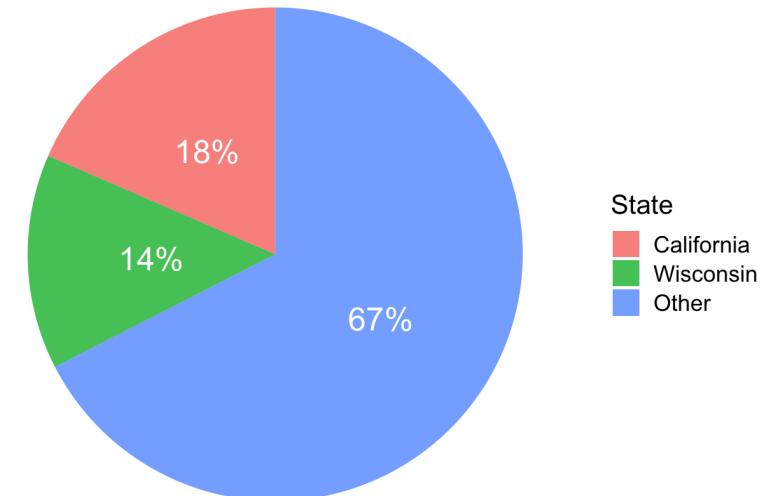
# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_col(
    aes(x = "", y = milk_produced, fill = state),
    width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  geom_text(
    aes(x = "", y = milk_produced, label = label),
    color = "white", size = 6,
    position = position_stack(vjust = 0.5)) +
  coord_polar(theta = "y") +
  theme_map() +
  labs(x = NULL,
       y = NULL,
       fill = 'State',
       title = '2017 Milk Production by State')

```

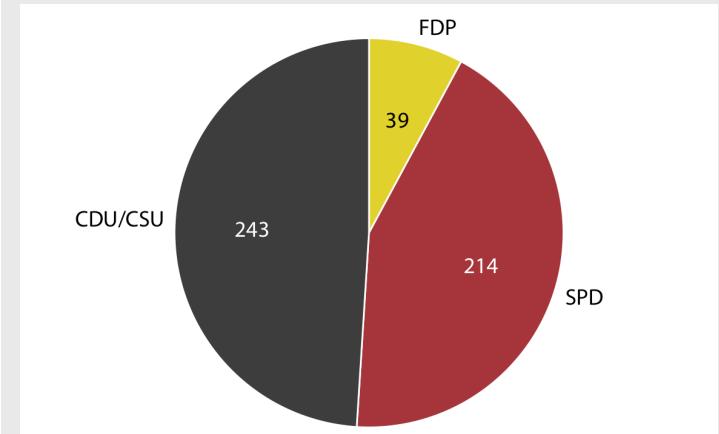
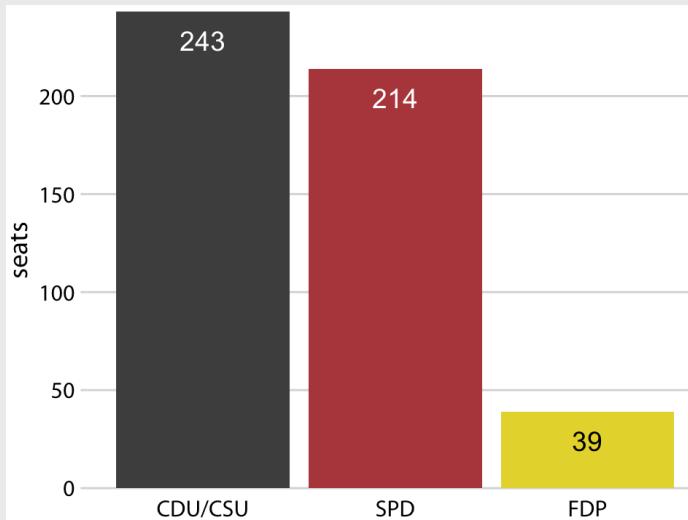
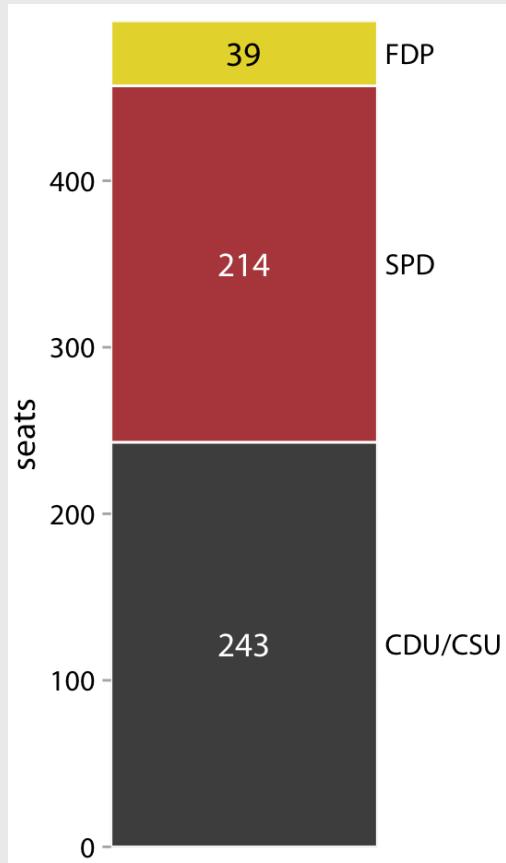
The Notorious P-I-E

Final chart with labels &
theme_map()

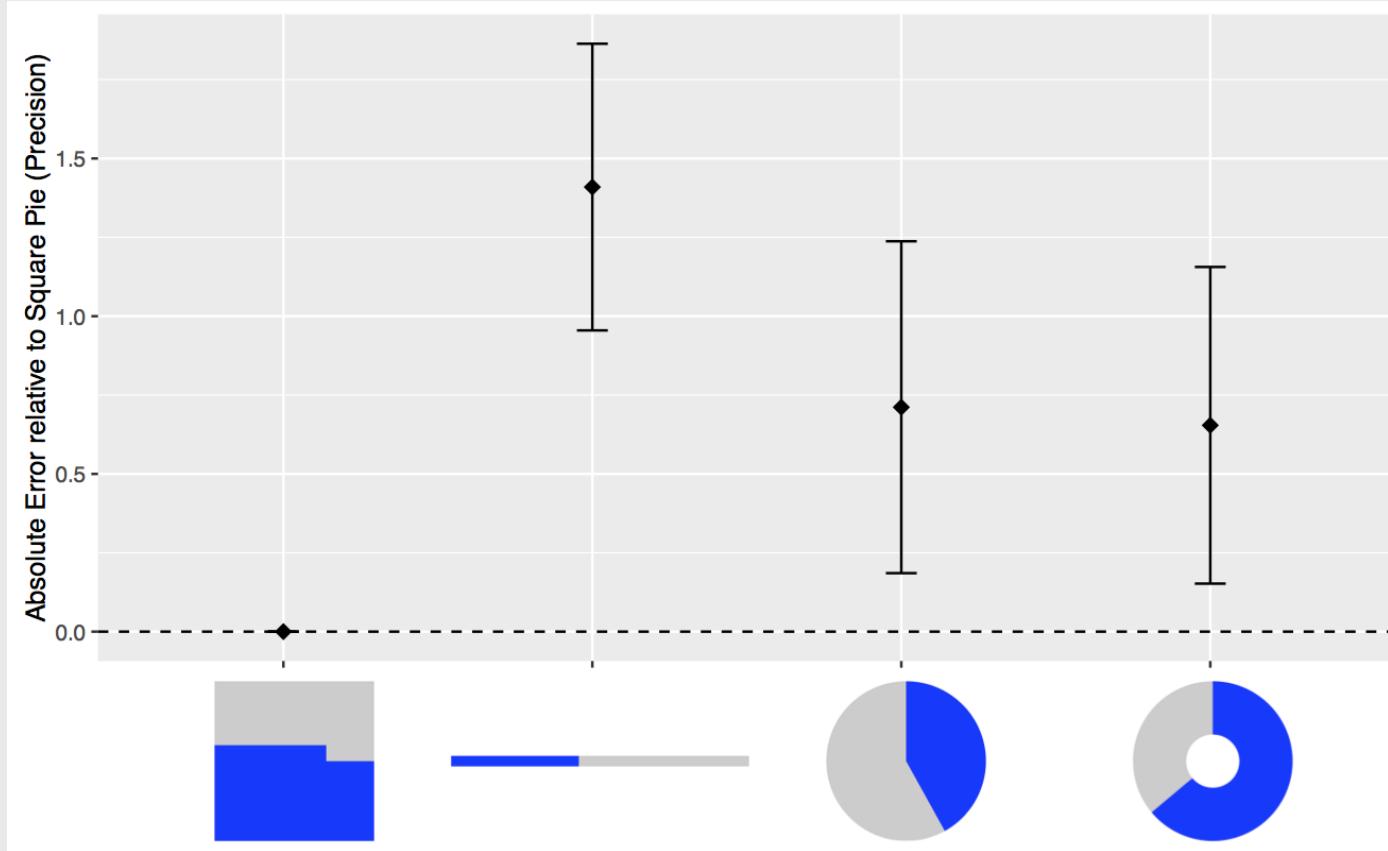
2017 Milk Production by State



Pies are still useful if the sum of components matters



The best pies are **square pies**



<https://eagereyes.org/blog/2016/a-reanalysis-of-a-study-about-square-pie-charts-from-2009>

Waffle plots

```
library(waffle)

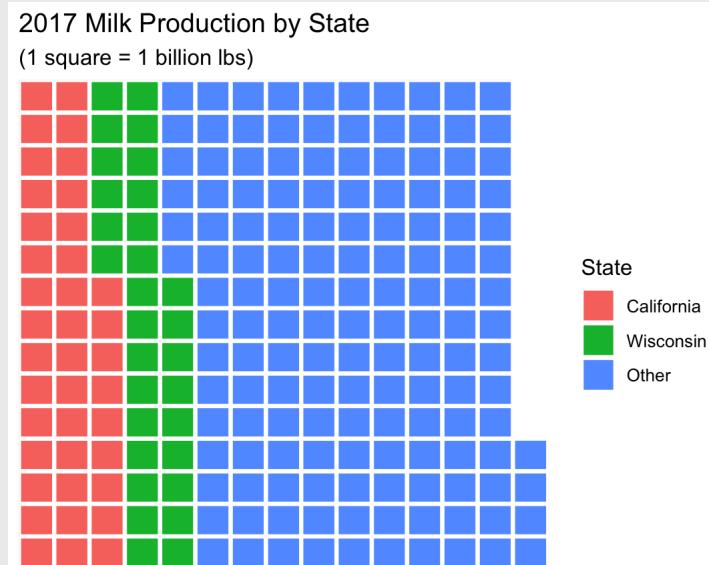
# Format the data
milk_production %>%
  filter(year == 2017) %>%
  mutate(state = fct_other(state,
    keep = c('California', 'Wisconsin'))) %>%
  group_by(state) %>%
  summarise(milk_produced = sum(milk_produced)) %>%
  mutate(milk_produced = milk_produced / 10^9) %>%

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_waffle(
    aes(fill = state, values = milk_produced),
    color = "white", size = 1, n_rows = 15) +
  scale_x_discrete(expand = c(0, 0)) +
  scale_y_discrete(expand = c(0, 0)) +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(fill = 'State',
       x = NULL, y = NULL,
       title = '2017 Milk Production by State',
       subtitle = '(1 square = 1 billion lbs)')
```

Use values between 100 - 1,000

(You don't want 1,000,000,000 boxes!)

```
#> # A tibble: 3 x 2
#>   state      milk_produced
#>   <fct>            <dbl>
#> 1 California        39.8
#> 2 Wisconsin         30.3
#> 3 Other              145.
```



Waffle plots

```
library(waffle)

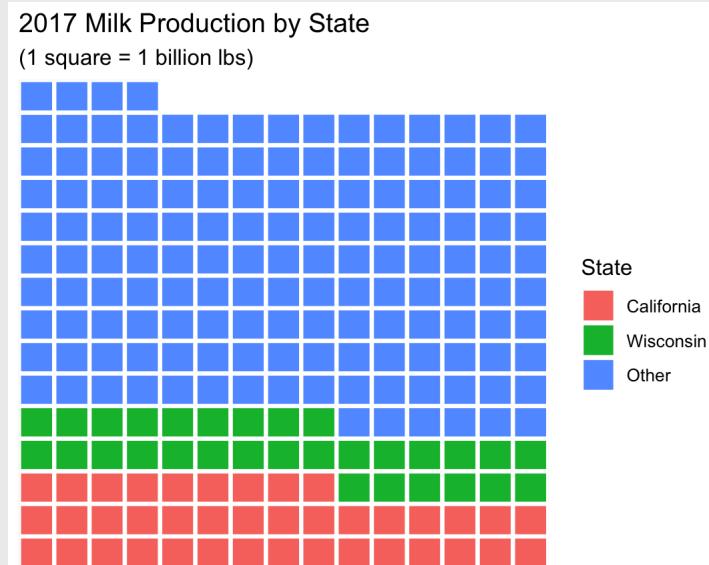
# Format the data
milk_production %>%
  filter(year == 2017) %>%
  mutate(state = fct_other(state,
    keep = c('California', 'Wisconsin'))) %>%
  group_by(state) %>%
  summarise(milk_produced = sum(milk_produced)) %>%
  mutate(milk_produced = milk_produced / 10^9) %>%

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_waffle(
    aes(fill = state, values = milk_produced),
    color = "white", size = 1, n_rows = 15,
    flip = TRUE) +
  scale_x_discrete(expand = c(0, 0)) +
  scale_y_discrete(expand = c(0, 0)) +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(fill = 'State',
       x = NULL, y = NULL,
       title = '2017 Milk Production by State',
       subtitle = '(1 square = 1 billion lbs)')
```

Use values between 100 - 1,000

(You don't want 1,000,000,000 boxes!)

```
#> # A tibble: 3 x 2
#>   state      milk_produced
#>   <fct>            <dbl>
#> 1 California        39.8
#> 2 Wisconsin         30.3
#> 3 Other              145.
```



```

library(waffle)

# Format the data
milk_production %>%
  filter(year %in% c(1970, 2017)) %>%
  mutate(state = fct_other(state,
    keep = c('California', 'Wisconsin'))) %>%
  group_by(year, state) %>%
  summarise(milk_produced = sum(milk_produced)) %>%
  mutate(milk_produced = milk_produced / 10^9) %>%

# Make the chart
ggplot() +
  geom_waffle(
    aes(fill = state, values = milk_produced),
    color = "white", size = 1, n_rows = 10,
    flip = TRUE) +
  facet_wrap(vars(year), strip.position = 'bottom')
  scale_x_discrete(expand = c(0, 0)) +
  scale_y_discrete(expand = c(0, 0)) +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(fill = 'State',
    x = NULL, y = NULL,
    title = '1970 & 2017 Milk Production by State',
    subtitle = '(1 square = 1 billion lbs)')

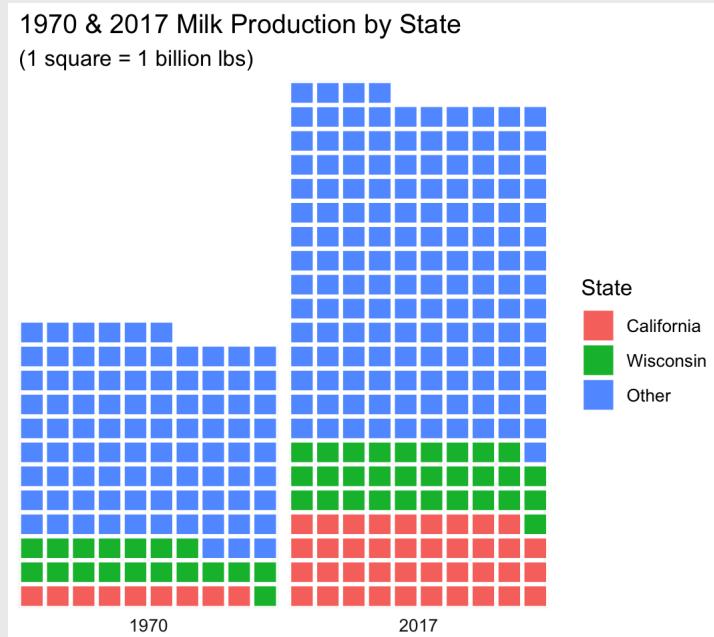
```

Waffle comparison

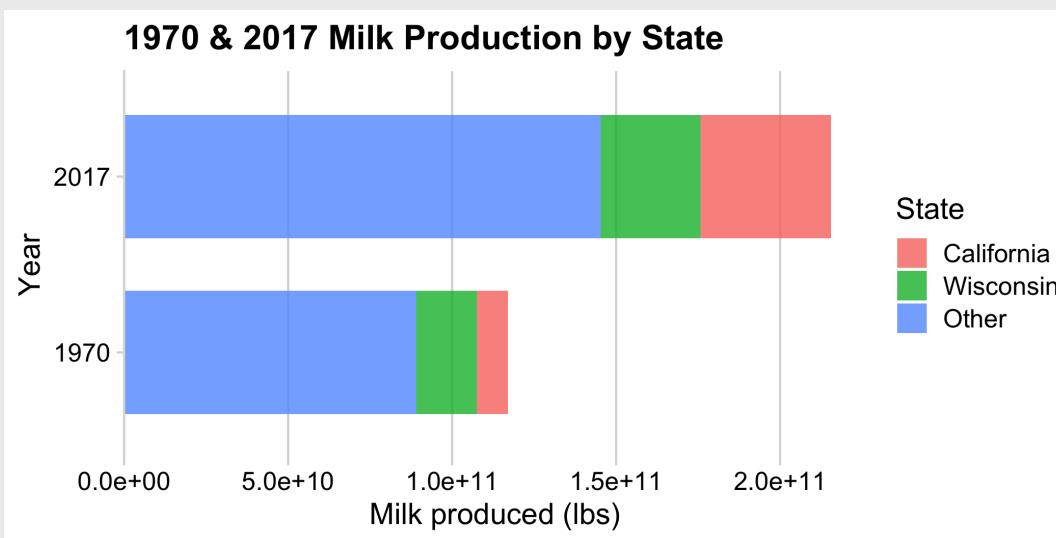
```

#> # A tibble: 3 x 2
#>   state      milk_produced
#>   <fct>            <dbl>
#> 1 California        39.8
#> 2 Wisconsin         30.3
#> 3 Other              145.

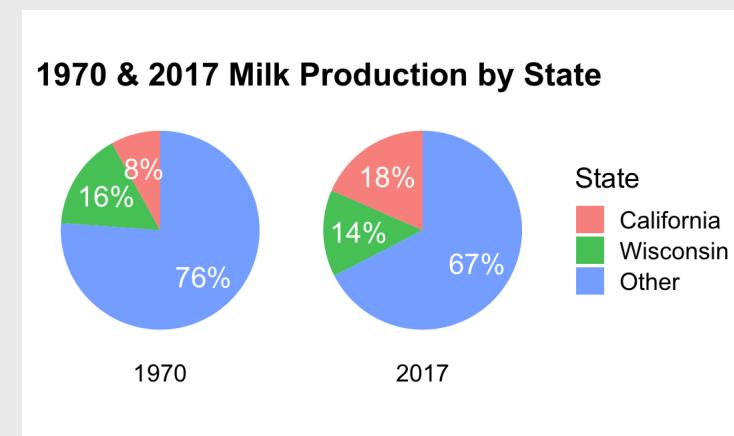
```



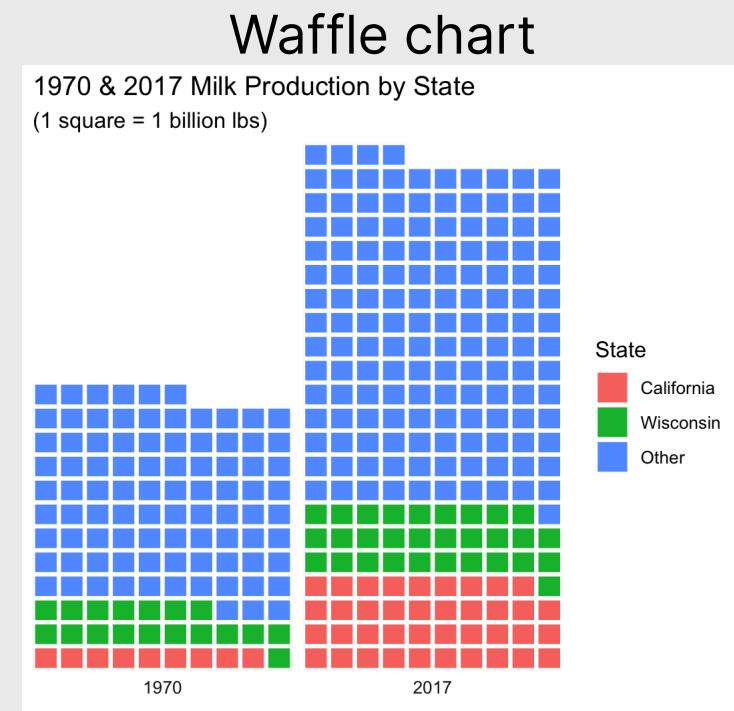
Stacked bars



Pie chart



Dodged bars



20:00

Your turn

Using the `wildlife_impacts` data, create plots that shows the proportion of incidents that occur at each different time of day.

For this exercise, you can remove `NA` values.

Try to create the following plots:

- Stacked bars
- Dodged bars
- Pie chart
- Waffle chart

To get started, you'll need to first summarize the data:

```
wildlife_summary <- wildlife_impacts %>%
  filter(!is.na(time_of_day)) %>%
  count(time_of_day)

wildlife_summary
```

```
#> # A tibble: 4 x 2
#>   time_of_day     n
#>   <chr>       <int>
#> 1 Dawn         1270
#> 2 Day          25123
#> 3 Dusk         1717
#> 4 Night        12735
```