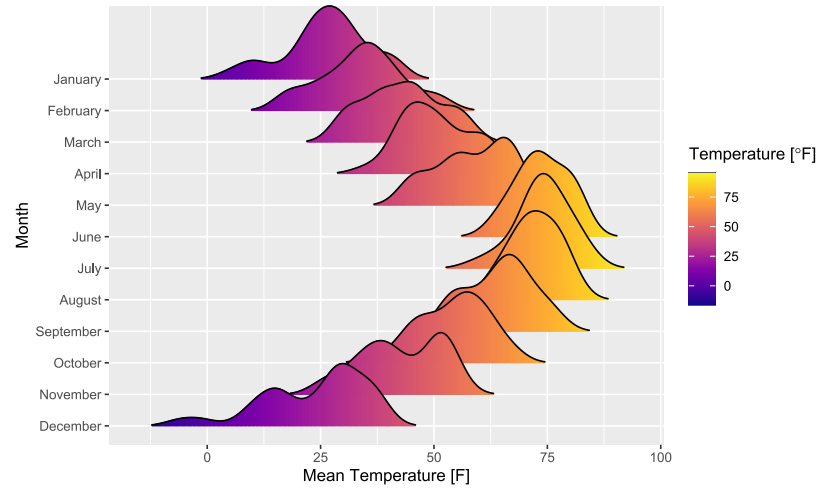




Graphics

Andrew Redd, PhD.

R Bootcamp 2020



Plots

Packages

Must have

- `ggplot2` (<https://cran.r-project.org/package=ggplot2>)
- `viridis` (<https://cran.r-project.org/package=viridis>)

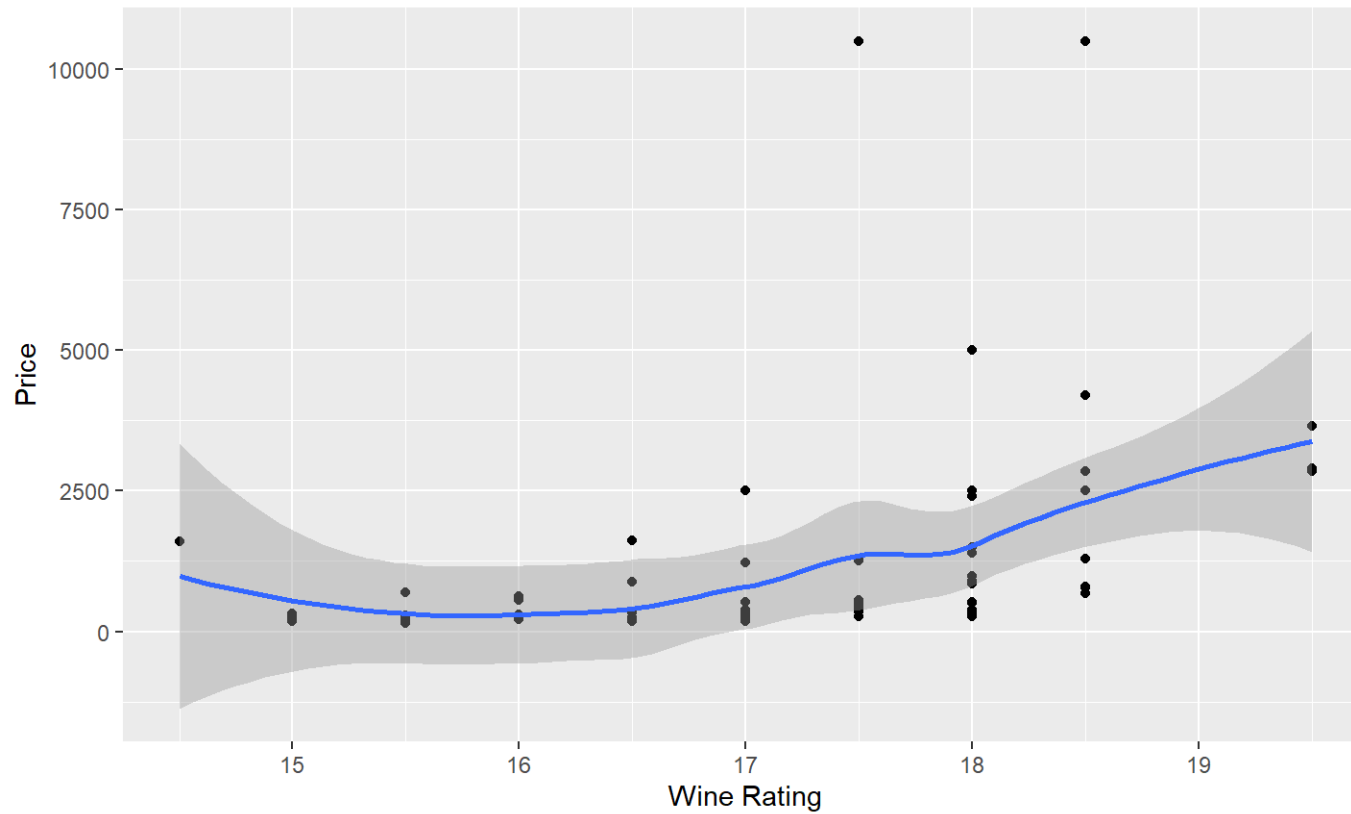
Extras to check out

- `ggribes` (<https://cran.r-project.org/package=ggplot2>)

Thought Exercise:

What are we trying to do with graphics?

Example: What are the components?



Graphics Systems

There are essentially 3 graphics systems in R:

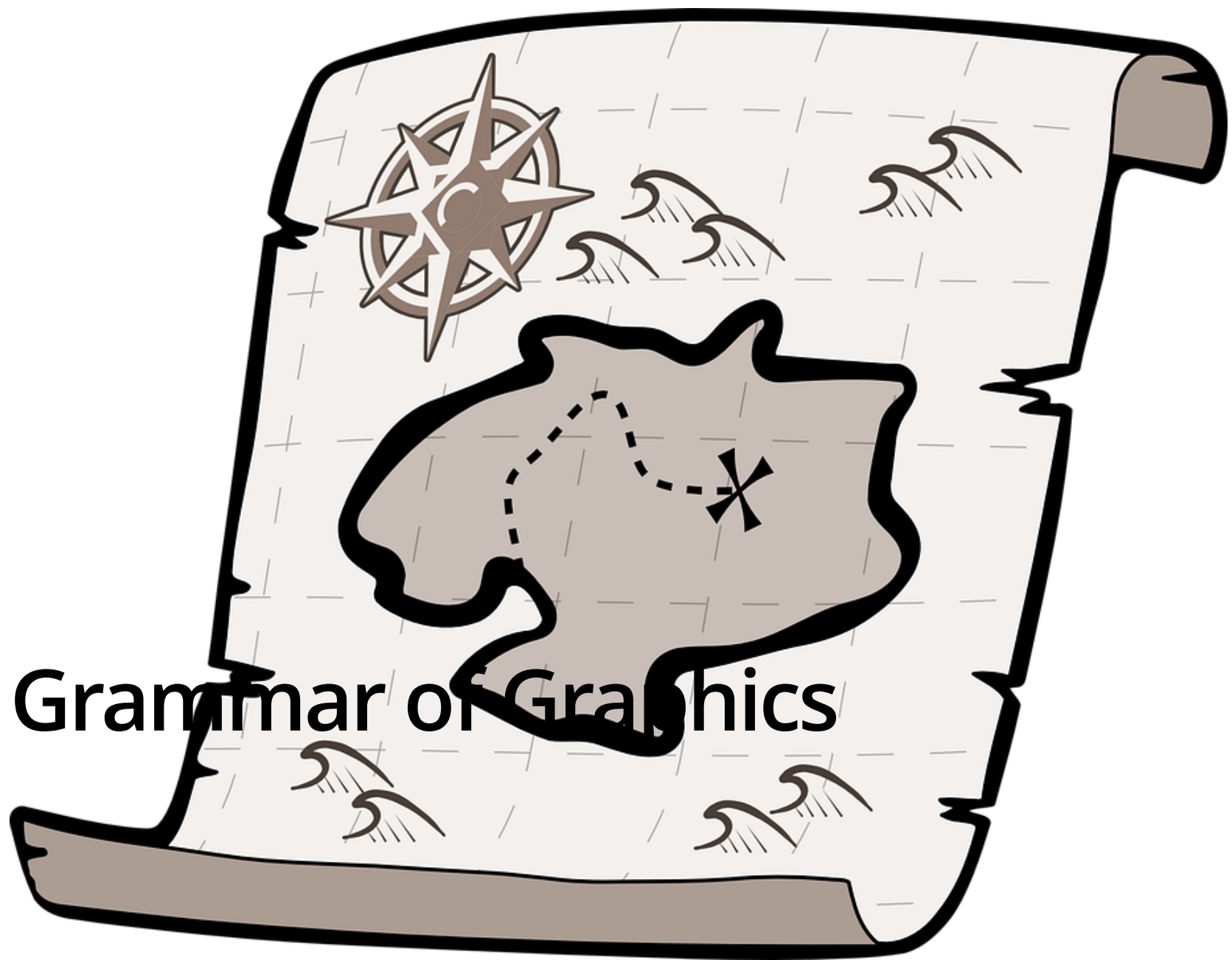
1. Base graphics
2. Grid graphics
3. ggplot2

Base Graphics

Don't waste your time

Base Graphics

An even bigger waste of time



Grammar of Graphics

Building blocks of data visualizations.

- Aesthetics
 - location
 - size
 - shape
 - height
 - width
 - area
 - color
 - fill
 - border
 - transparency
 - ~~time/animation~~

Grammar of Graphics

Building 🧱 blocks 🧱 of data visualizations.

- Aesthetics...
- Data
 - map variables from data to aesthetics
 - Summarizations
 - outliers, Q1, Median Q3, outliers → Box plots
 - binning → histograms
 - density → density, violin, etc.
 - smoothing: loess, splines, etc.

Grammar of Graphics

Building blocks of data visualizations.

- Aesthetics...
- Data
- Coordinate System
 - Cartesian
 - Geographic
 - Polar
 - Scaling
 - Logarithmic
 - Square-root

Grammar of Graphics

Building blocks of data visualizations.

- Aesthetics...
- Data
- Coordinate System
- Facets
 - Grid
 - Strip
 - Wrap

Grammar of Graphics

Building blocks of data visualizations.

- Aesthetics...
- Data
- Coordinate System
- Facets
 - Grid
 - Strip
 - Wrap

Terminology

Terminology

Data

What we are visualizing

Geometry

The type of visualization.

Mapping

How variables translate variables from data to aesthetic components of the graph.

Statistic

If and how variables are to be summarized prior to being mapped to aesthetics.

Terminology

Terminology

Coordinates

How Axes are displayed.

Facets

How a visualization is to be broken into parts.

Position

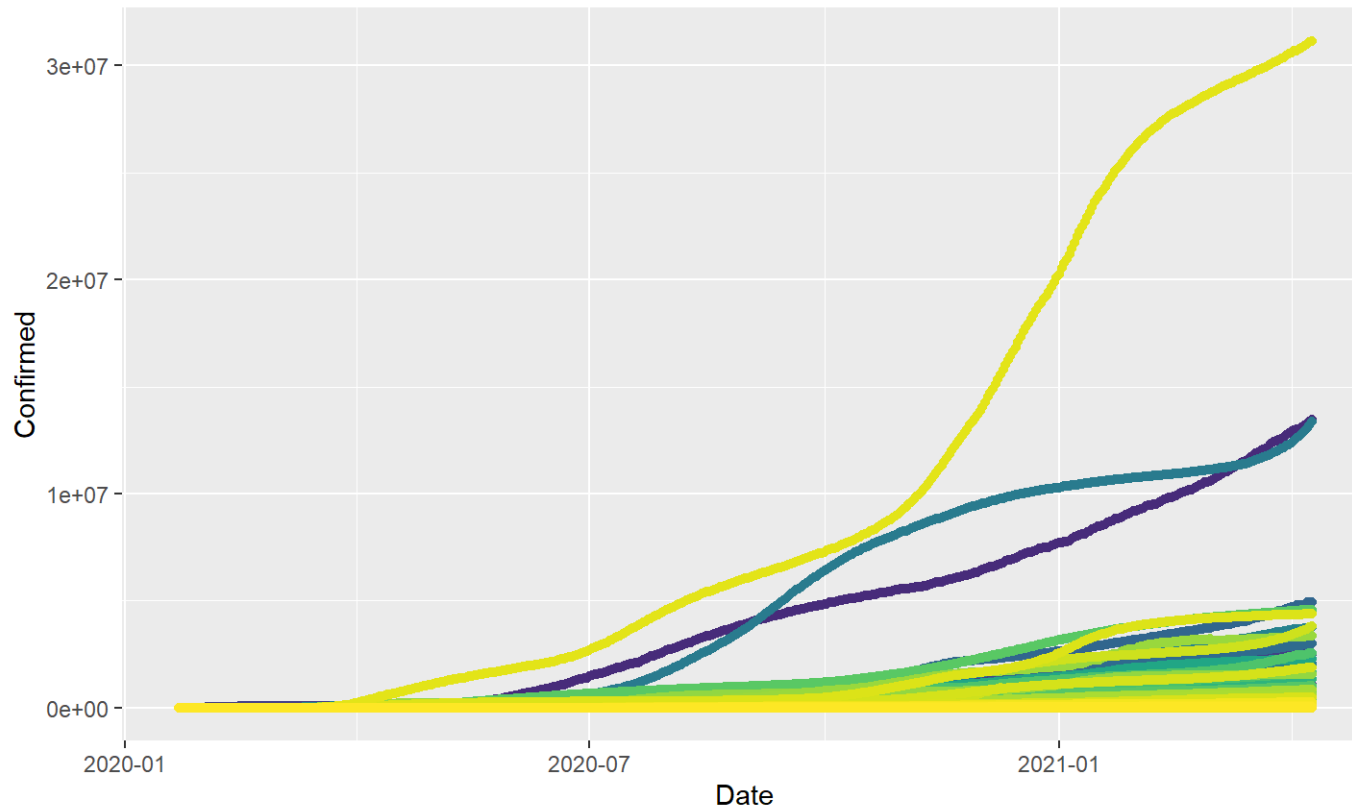
How elements should be positioned; sitter, stacked, dodge, etc.

Example

```
library(ggplot2)
load("data/covid.data.long.final.RData")
plot1 <-
ggplot(data=covid.data.long.final) +           #< Our 'data' component
  geom_point(                                   #< a point geometry layer
    aes( x = Date #< our mappings
          , y = Confirmed
          , col = `Country/Region`
        )
    , stat = 'unique'                           #< our statistic
    , position = 'identity'                     #< how to position data
  ) +
scale_color_viridis_d(guide=FALSE)
```

Example

plot1



We can do better.

Layers

Terminology

Layers

Layers are the combination of a geometry, data, mapping, statistic, and position.

Graphs may have and often do have many layers in them.



Layered Example

```
library(ggplot2)
load("data/covid.data.long.final.RData")
plot.data <- covid.data.long.final %>%
  filter(iso3c %in% c('USA', 'CAN', 'MEX')) %>%
  pivot_longer( Confirmed:Recovered
                , names_to = 'Metric'
                , values_to= 'Count'
                )

plot2 <-
  ggplot(data= plot.data
        , aes( x = Date
              , y = Count
              , col = `Country/Region`
              )
        ) +
  geom_point( stat = 'unique'
            , size = 1           #< An explicit aesthetic.
            ) +
  geom_smooth(method='gam', formula=y ~ s(x, bs = "cs")) + #< new 'smooth' Layer
  facet_wrap(~Metric, 3, 1) #< faceting
```

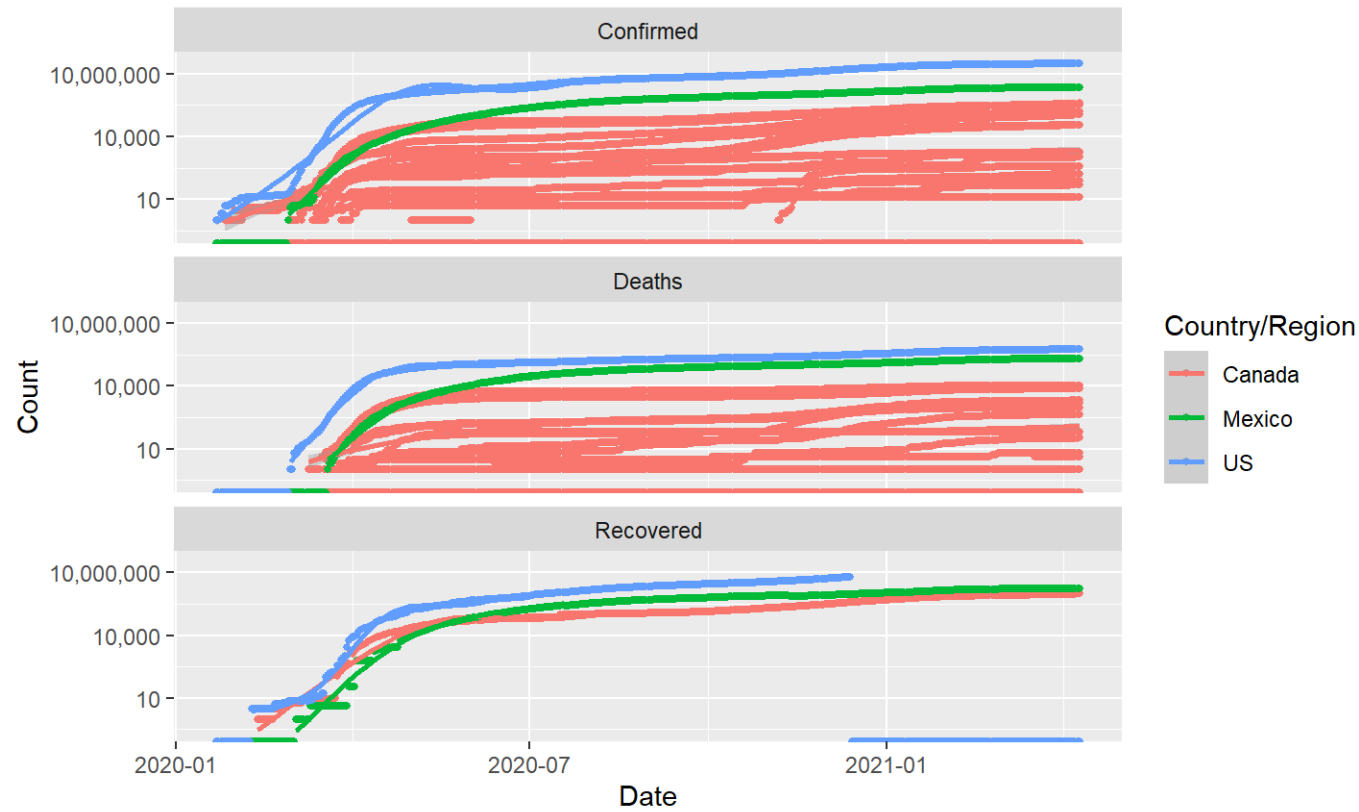
Layered Example



Scales

Reference (<https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/#section-scales>)

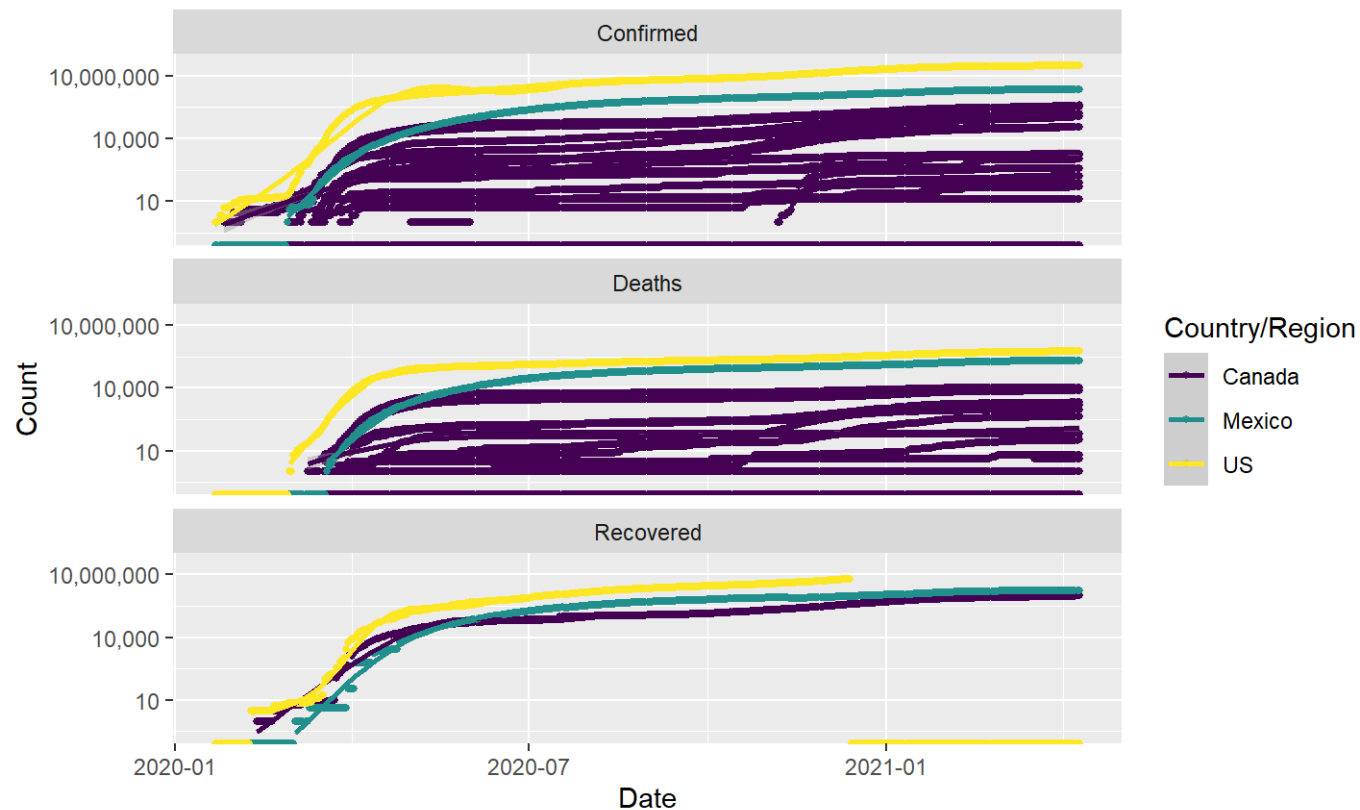
Scales



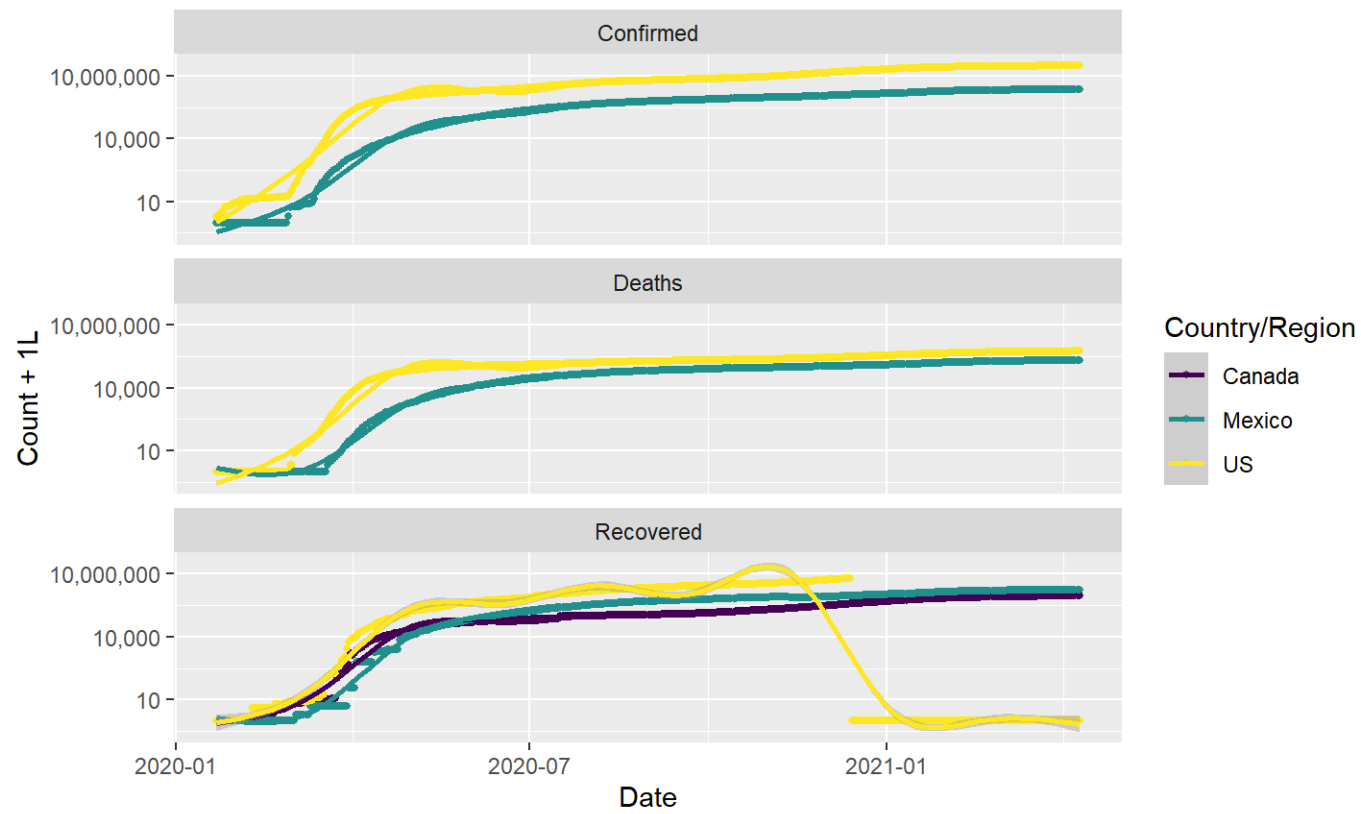
A comment about color

viridis (https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/scale_viridis.html)

```
plot3 + scale_color_viridis_d()
```



Fix Canada



Themes

Themes are what control the non-data elements of a visualization

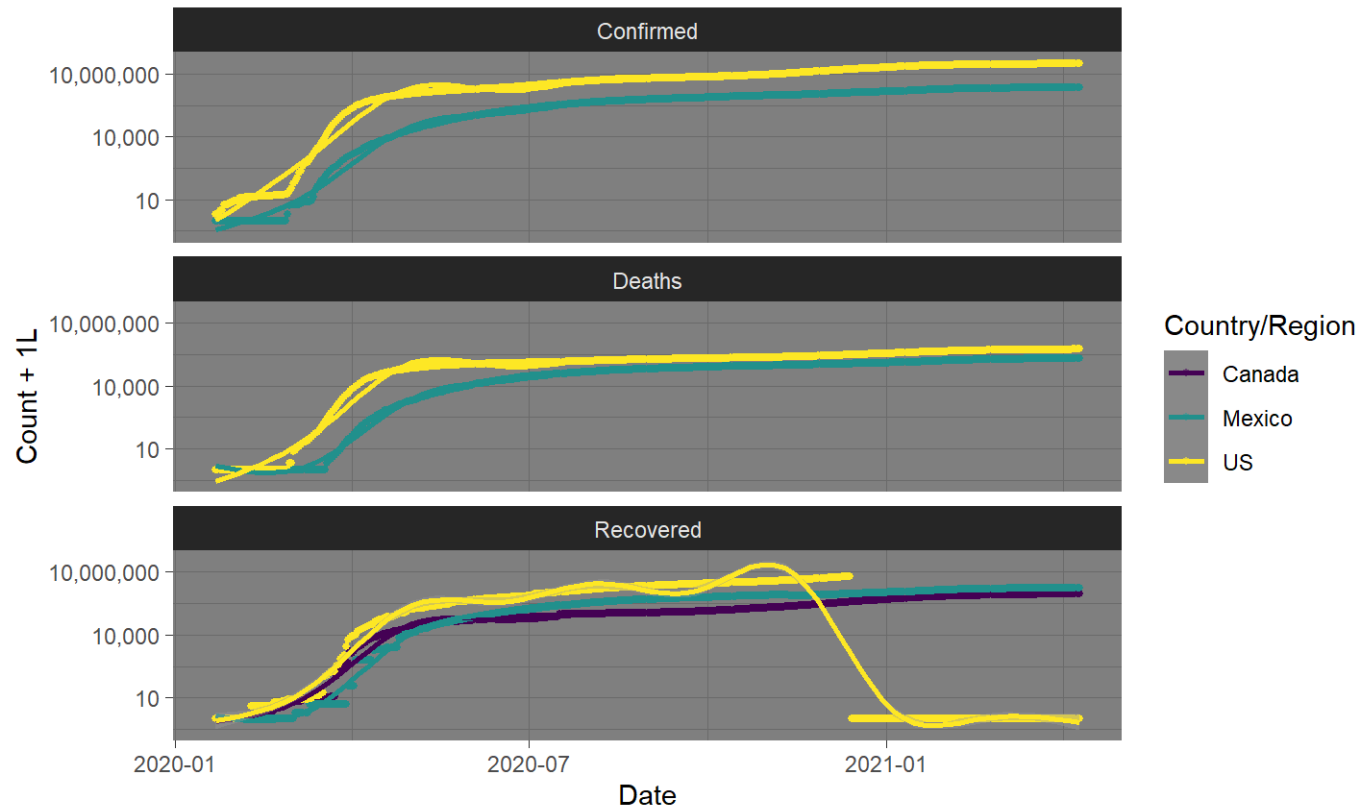
- Axes
- Grid
- Background
- Legend positioning, etc.

Built-in themes

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| • <code>theme_grey</code> | • <code>theme_dark</code> |
| • <code>theme_bw</code> | • <code>theme_minimal</code> |
| • <code>theme_linedraw</code> | • <code>theme_classic</code> |
| • <code>theme_light</code> | |

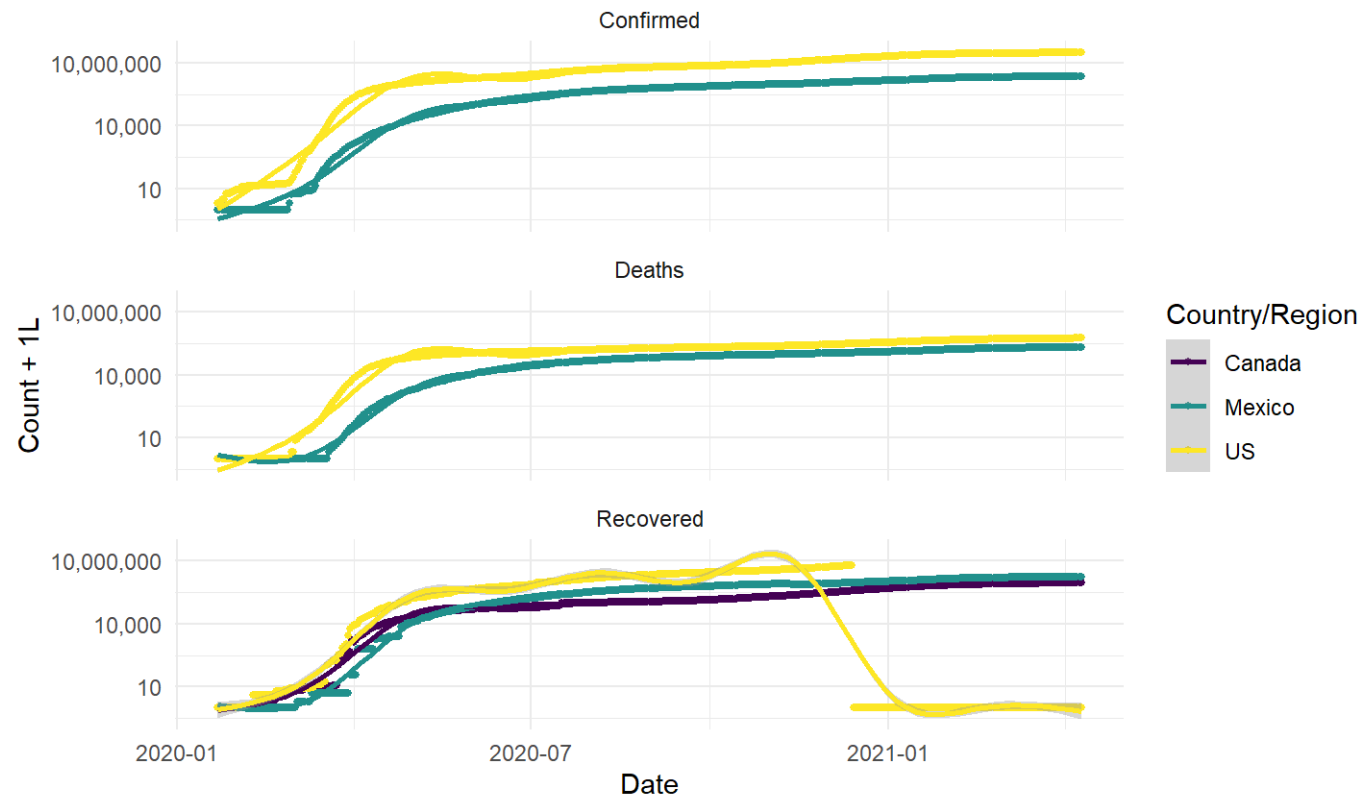
Theme Example, Dark

plot4 + theme_dark()



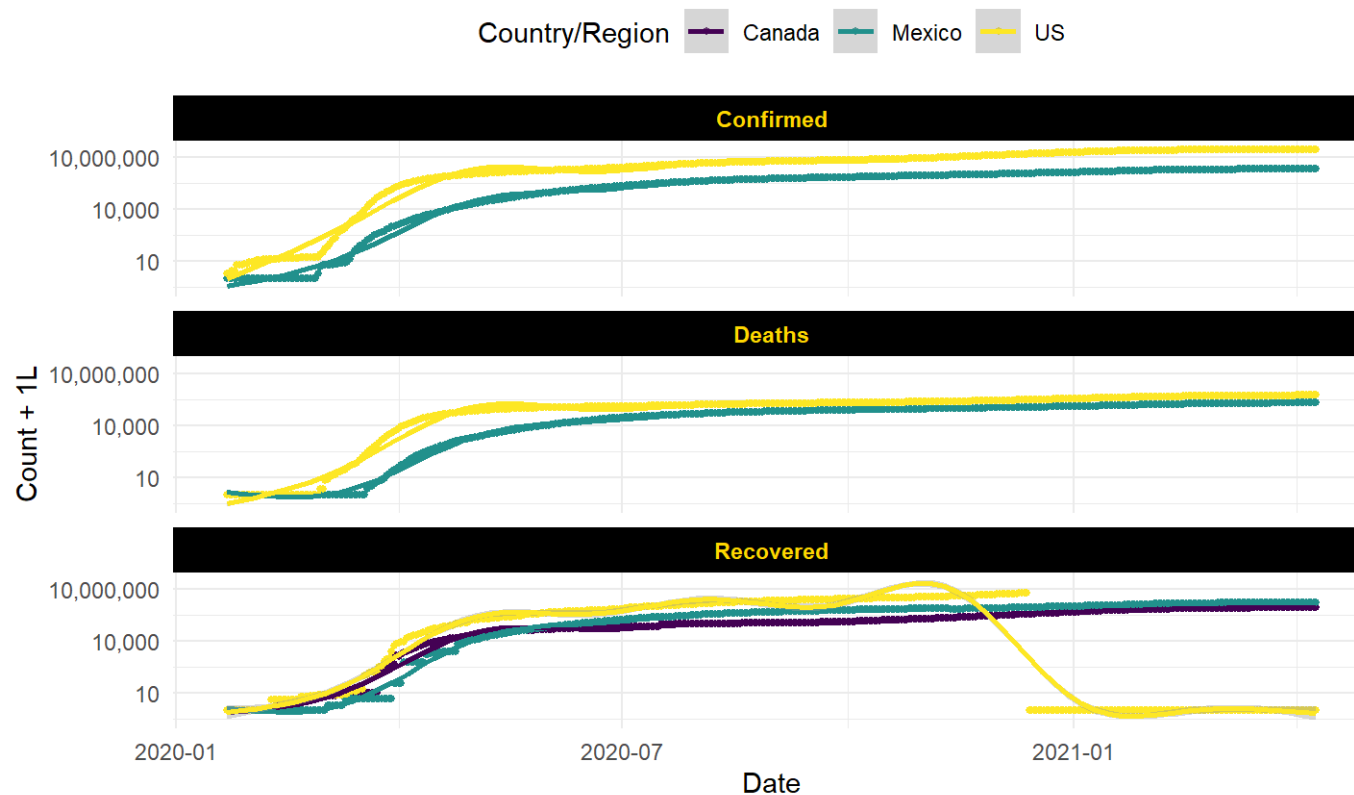
Theme Example, Minimal

plot4 + theme_minimal()



Customizing themes

```
plot4 + theme_minimal() +  
  theme(legend.position="top"  
        , strip.background=element_rect(fill='black')  
        , strip.text= element_text(color='gold', face='bold'))
```



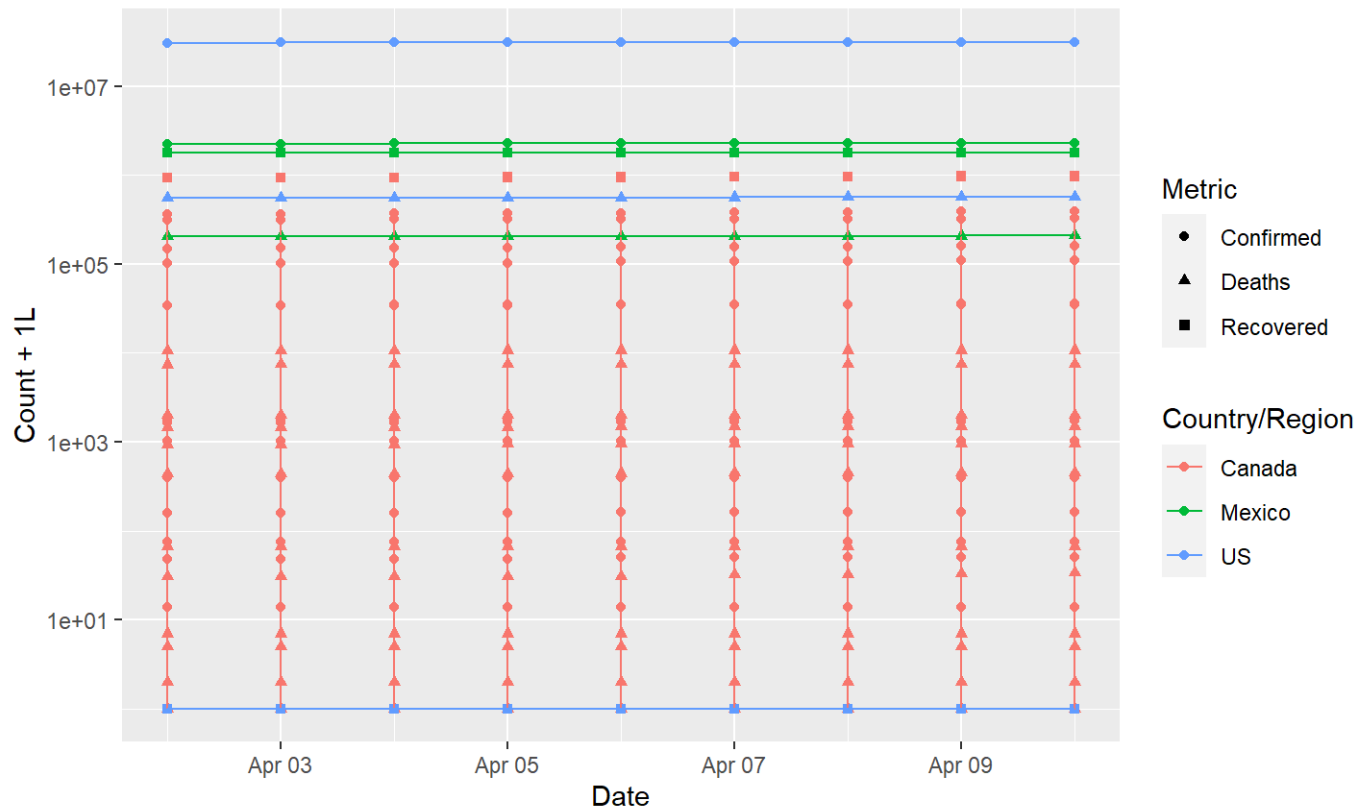
Reuse your theme

```
my.theme <- theme_minimal() + theme(legend.position="top",  
  strip.background=element_rect(fill='black'),  
  strip.text= element_text(color='gold', face='bold'))  
ebola.plot1+my.theme
```

```
## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): object 'ebola.plot1' not found
```

The Shortcut `qplot` (quick plot)

```
qplot( Date, Count + 1L, color = `Country/Region`  
      , shape= Metric  
      , data=plot.data %>% filter(Date > "2021-04-01")) +  
  geom_line()+  
  scale_y_log10()
```



Exercises with Bordeaux Wines

1. Parker Points vs. Coates Points
2. Parker Points or Coates Points vs. Price
3. Price by First Growth or Cult Wine
4. A plot that includes at least
 1. Price
 2. Parker Points or Coates Points
 3. two of First Growth, Cult Wine, Pomerol, or Vintage Superstar

10:00

Solution: Preliminary

Fix the wine data so that the labels for indicators are a little nicer.

```
library(magrittr)
```

```
Message:##  
## Attaching package: 'magrittr'
```

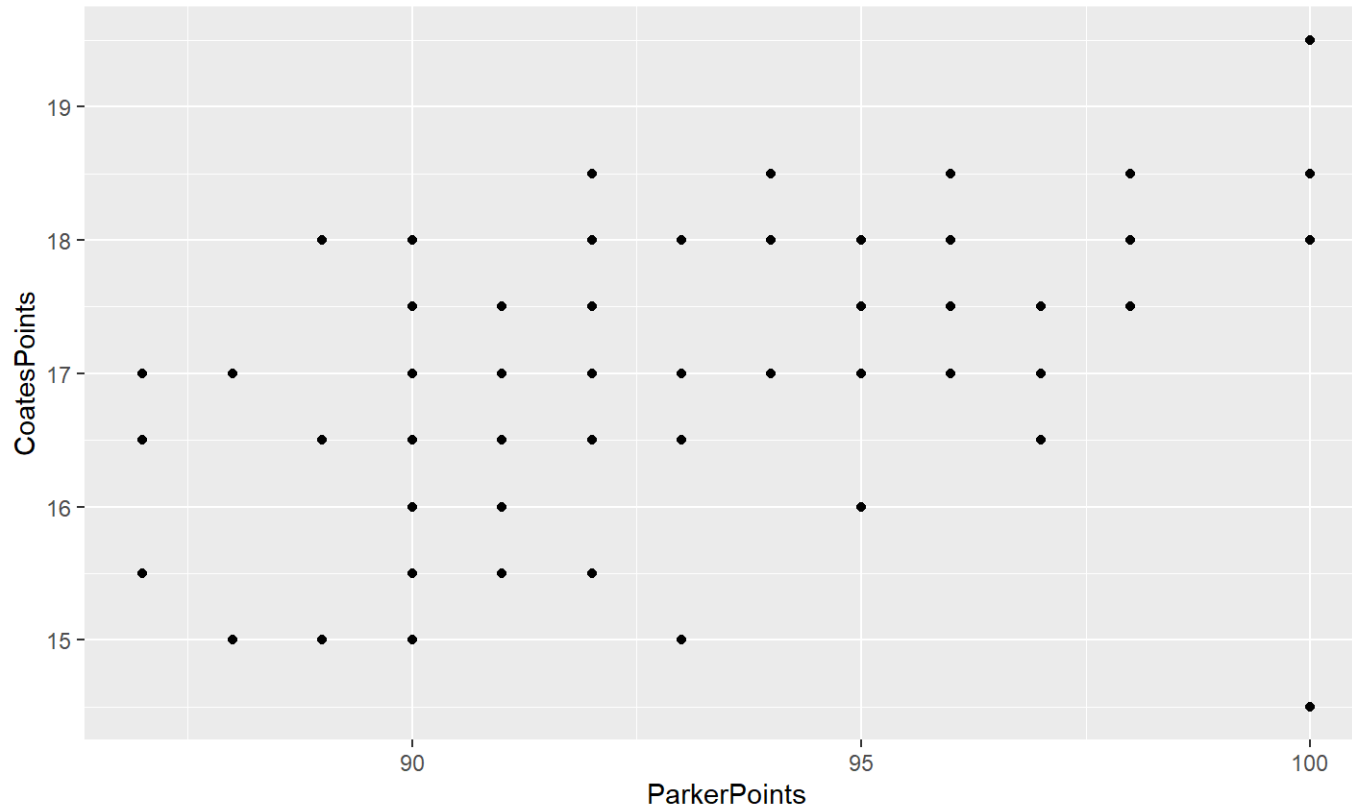
```
Message:## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':  
##  
##      set_names
```

```
Message:## The following object is masked from 'package:tidyr':  
##  
##      extract
```

```
#assign back pipe  
wine <- read.csv("data/Bordeaux.csv") %>%  
  mutate_at( vars(FirstGrowth:VintageSuperstar)  
             , ~forcats::fct_recode(factor(.), No='0', Yes='1')  
             )
```

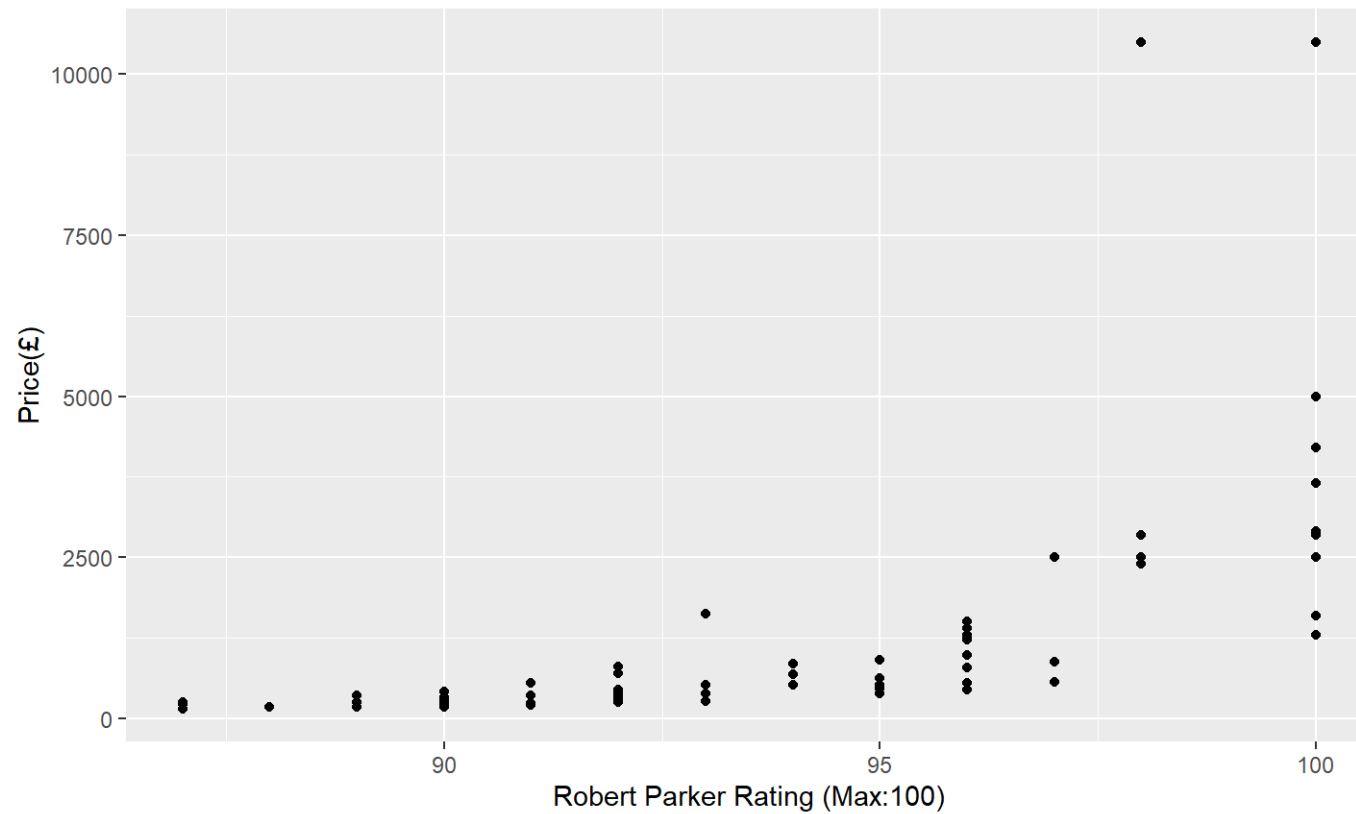
Solution: Parker Points vs. Coates Points

```
qplot(data=wine, ParkerPoints, CoatesPoints, geom='point')
```



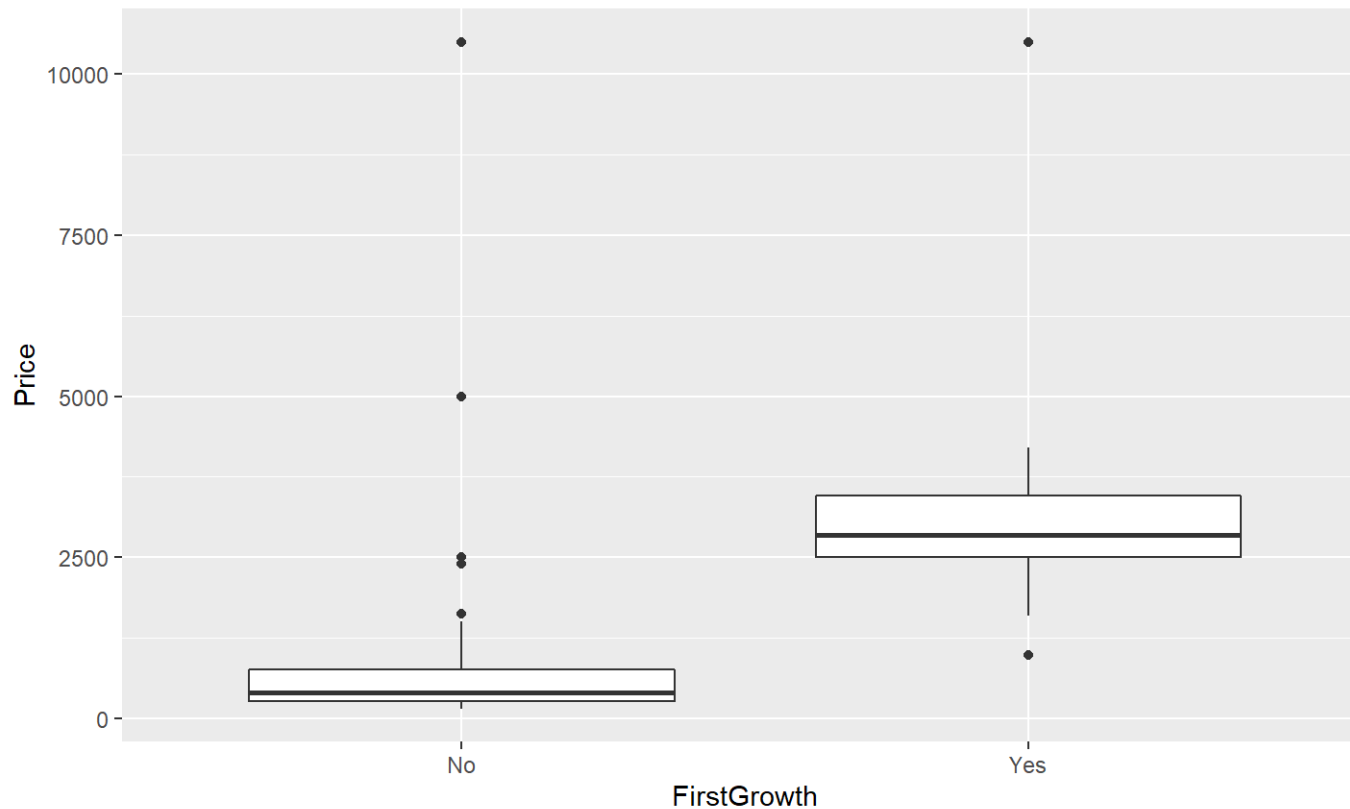
Solution: Parker Points vs. Price

```
qplot(data=wine, ParkerPoints, Price, geom='point') +  
  labs(y = 'Price(\uA3)', x="Robert Parker Rating (Max:100)")
```



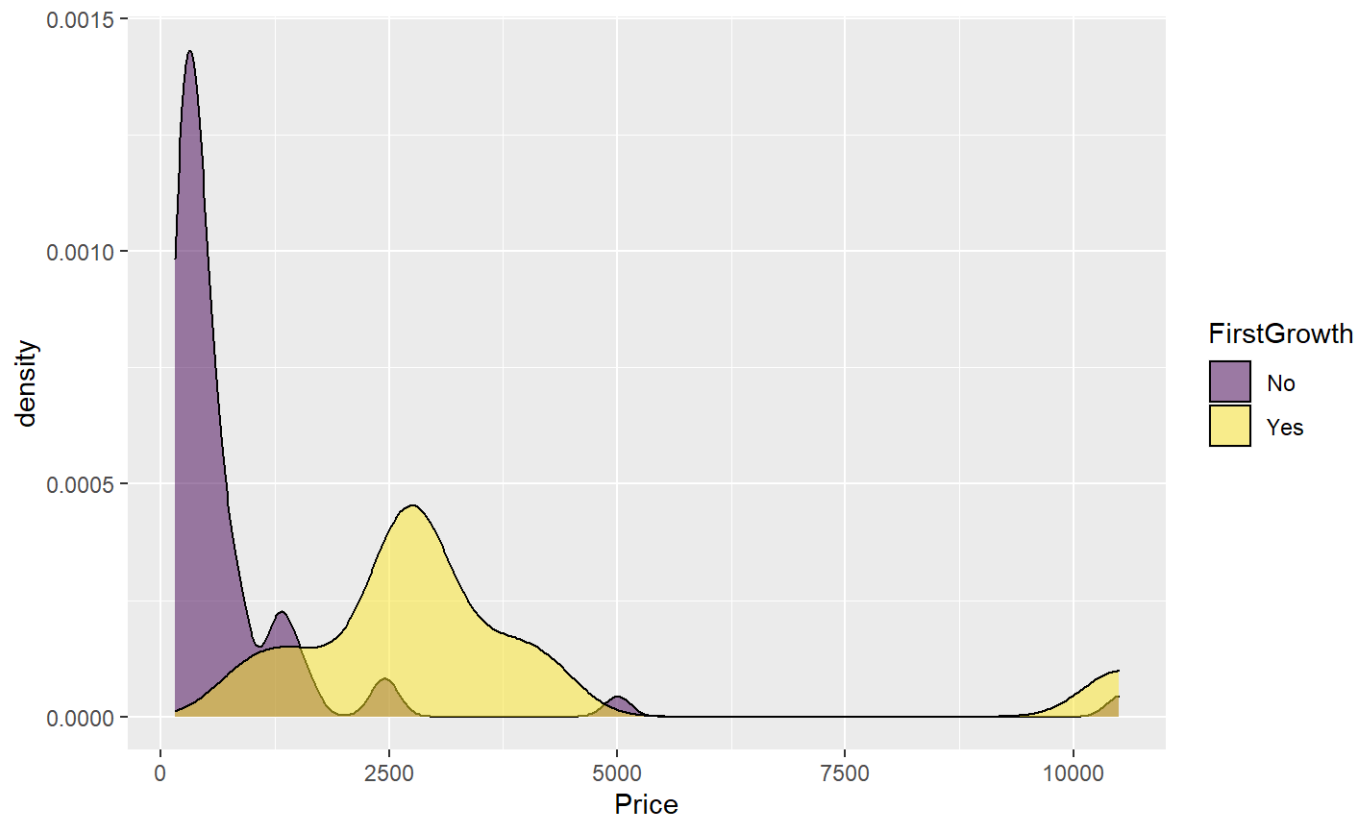
Solution: Price by First Growth Box plot

```
qplot(data=wine, x=FirstGrowth, y=Price  
      , geom='boxplot', group=FirstGrowth) #< must include a group.
```



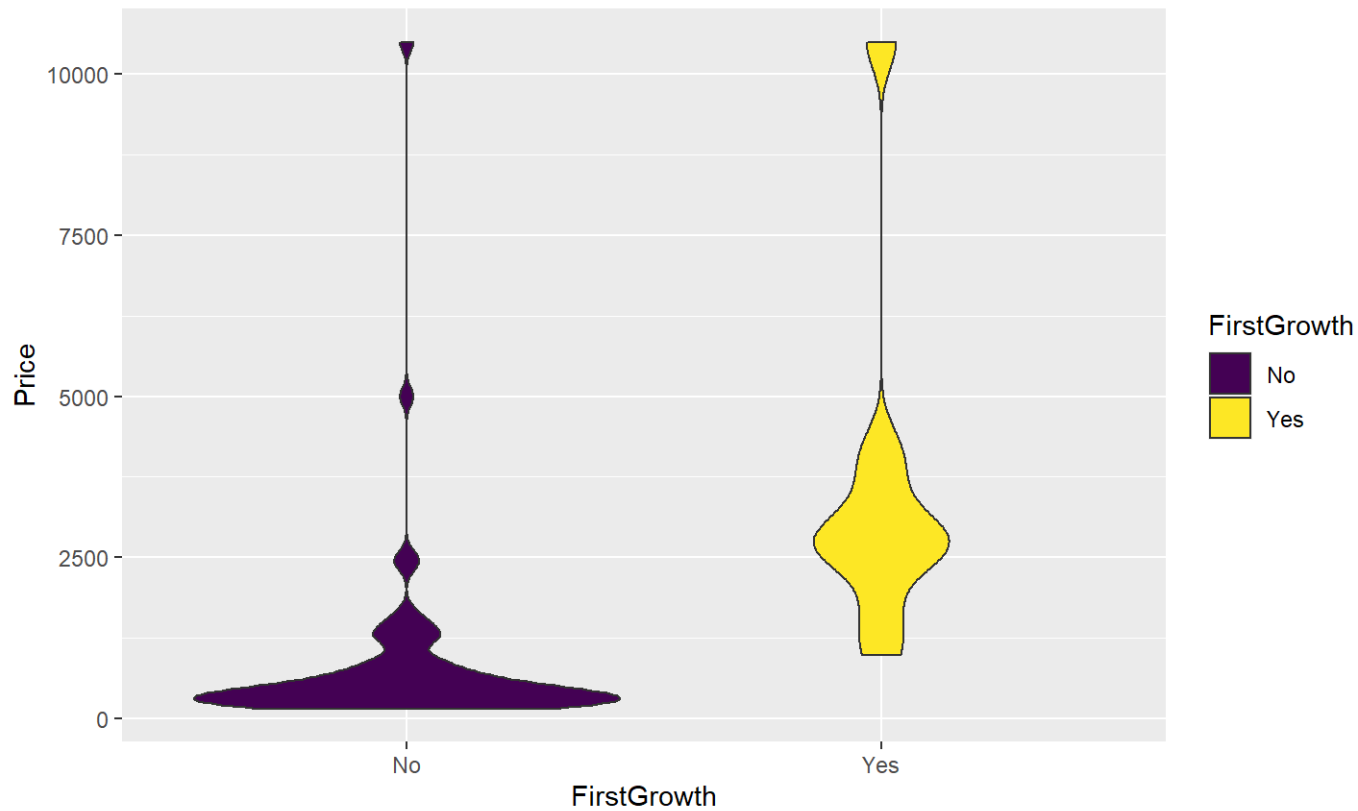
Solution: Price by First Growth Density

```
ggplot(data=wine) + geom_density(aes(x=Price, fill=FirstGrowth), alpha=0.5)+  
  scale_fill_viridis_d()
```



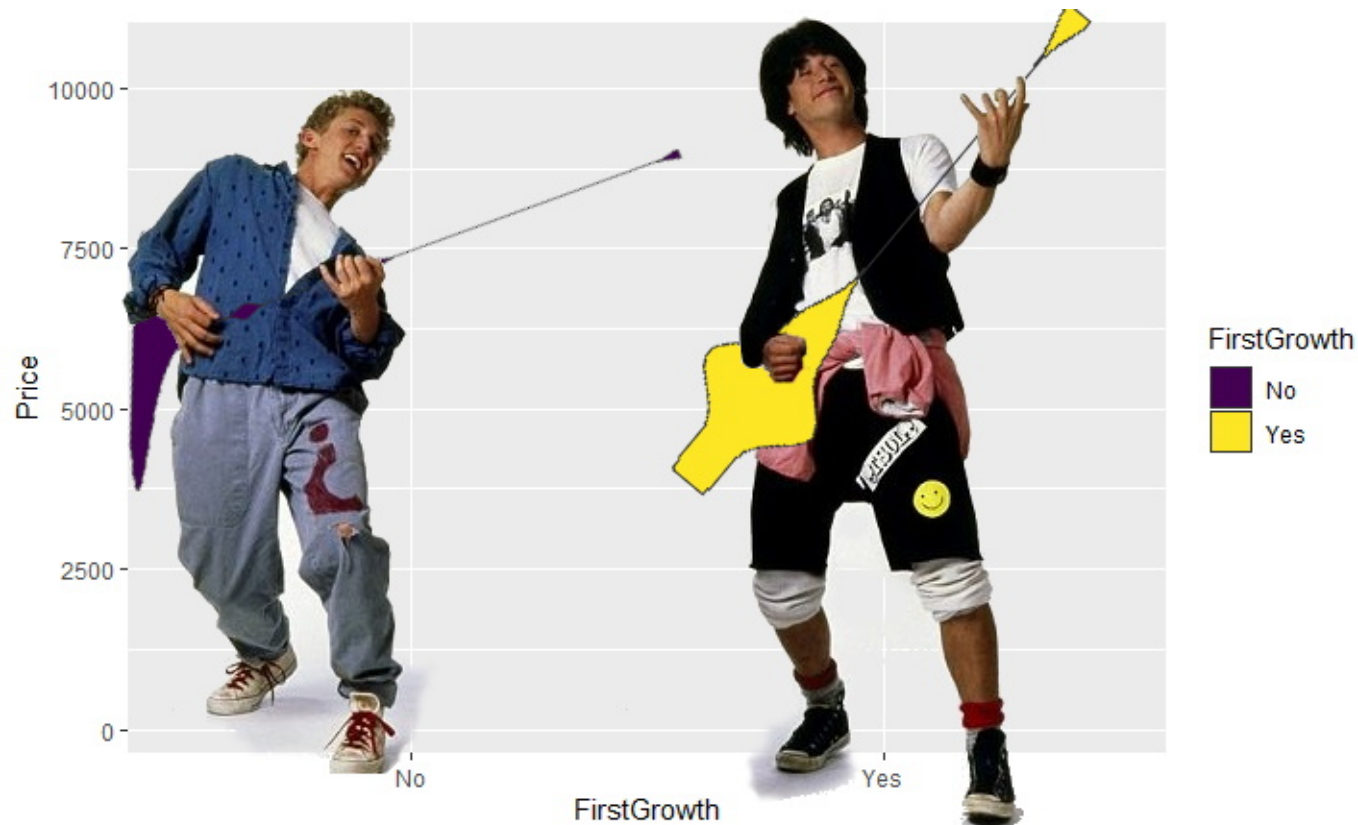
Solution: Price by First Growth Violins

```
ggplot(data=wine) + geom_violin(aes(y=Price, x=FirstGrowth, fill=FirstGrowth))+  
  scale_fill_viridis_d()
```



Solution: Price by First Growth Guitar Plot

```
ggplot(data=wine) + geom_violin(aes(y=Price, x=FirstGrowth, fill=FirstGrowth))+  
  scale_fill_viridis_d()
```



Solution: all the variables.

```
all.the.variables <- ggplot(data=wine) +  
  # Five variables here.  
  geom_point(aes( x    = ParkerPoints, y    = CoatesPoints  
                 , col = Price, shape = Pomerol:VintageSuperstar  
                 )  
            # Jitter the position to avoid over-plotting  
            , position=position_jitter(.4, .4))+  
  # grid for two more variables  
  facet_grid( FirstGrowth~CultWine  
             , labeller=label_both  
             ) + #^ Labels have both variable name and level.  
  # Make colors pop for high value wines.  
  scale_color_viridis_c(trans = 'log10', option="inferno", end=0.75) +  
  labs( x = "Robert Parker Rating (Max:100)"  
        , y = "Clive Coates Rating (Max:20)"  
        , color = 'Price(\uA3)')
```


Solution: all the variables.

all.the.variables

