

# ggplot2

## Grammar of Graphics

### 2 principles

- 1. Graphics = distinct layers of grammatical elements
- 2. Meaningful plots through aesthetic mapping

Element	Description	<i>Data</i>	{variables of interest}					
Data	The dataset being plotted.	<i>Aesthetics</i>	<i>x-axis</i> <i>y-axis</i>	<i>colour</i> <i>fill</i>	<i>size</i> <i>labels</i>	<i>alpha</i> <i>shape</i>	<i>line width</i> <i>line type</i>	
Aesthetics	The scales onto which we <i>map</i> our data.	<i>Geometries</i>	<i>point</i>	<i>line</i>	<i>histogram</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>boxplot</i>	
Geometries	The visual elements used for our data.	<i>Facets</i>	<i>columns</i>	<i>rows</i>				
Facets	Plotting small multiples.	<i>Statistics</i>	<i>binning</i>	<i>smoothing</i>	<i>descriptive</i>	<i>inferential</i>		
Statistics	Representations of our data to aid understanding.	<i>Coordinates</i>	<i>cartesian</i>	<i>fixed</i>	<i>polar</i>	<i>limits</i>		
Coordinates	The space on which the data will be plotted.	<i>Themes</i>	<i>non-data ink</i>					
Themes	All non-data ink.							

```
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = wt, y = mpg)) + geom_point()
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = wt, y = mpg, color = disp)) + geom_point()
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = wt, y = mpg, size = disp)) + geom_point()
```

Coordinates

Statistics

Facets

Geometries

Aesthetics

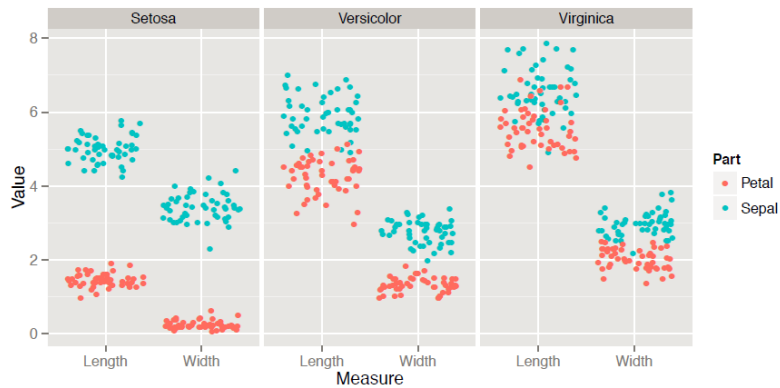
Data

```
> levels(iris$Species) <- c("Setosa", "Versicolor", "Virginica")
> ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width)) +
  geom_jitter(alpha = 0.6) +
  facet_grid(. ~ Species) +
  stat_smooth(method = "lm", se = F, col = "red") +
  scale_y_continuous("Sepal Width (cm)",
    limits = c(2,5),
    expand = c(0,0)) +
  scale_x_continuous("Sepal Length (cm)",
    limits = c(4,8),
    expand = c(0,0)) +
  coord_equal()
```

Data

iris.wide (pg15) & iris.tidy (pg23) & facet\_grid()

```
> ggplot(iris.tidy, aes(x = Measure, y = Value, col = Part)) +  
  geom_jitter() +  
  facet_grid(. ~ Species)
```



Aesthetics

- Column can be mapped onto visible *aesthetic*
- Aesthetics in aes(), *attributes* in geom\_(col="red")
- aes() can also be called in geom\_(), but done usually when you want to include multiple data sources
- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x=wt, y=mpg, fill=cyl, col=am)) + geom\_point(shape=21, size=4, alpha=0.6)
  - aes has to be associated with columns
  - attributes are given along with geom\_\*() and don't have columns associated with them
- ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = wt, y = mpg, fill = cyl, label=rownames(mtcars))) + geom\_text(color='red')
- **Modifying Aesthetics**
  - geom\_bar(position="< stack, fill, dodge, ... >")
  - scale\_\* functions
    - scale\_x/y\_continuous/discrete("title", limits, breaks, expand, ....)
  - labs(x,y,col, ...)

Aesthetics for Continuous Variables		Aesthetics for Categorical Variables	
Aesthetic	Description	Aesthetic	Description
x	X axis position	labels	Text on a plot or axes
y	Y axis position	fill	Fill colour
size	Diameter of points, thickness of lines	shape	Shape of point
alpha	Transparency	alpha	Transparency
colour	Colour of dots, outlines of other shapes	linetype	Line dash pattern
fill	Fill colour	size	Diameter of points, thickness of lines

# Geometry Layer

## Scatter Plots: geom\_point()

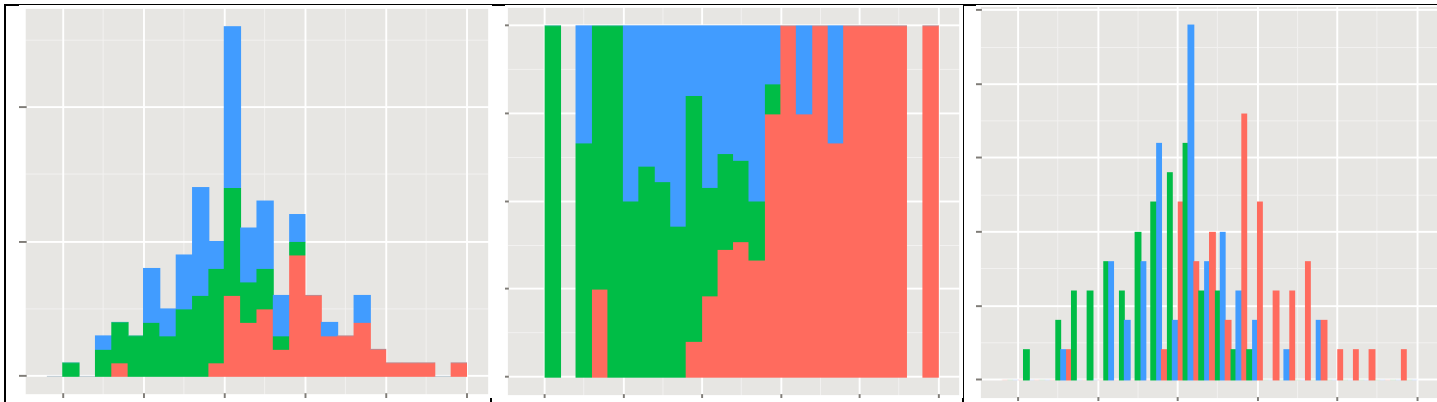
- `aes()` inside `geom_*()` is same as `aes()` in `ggplot()`

```
> ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width, col = Species)) +  
  geom_point() + inherits data and aes from ggplot()  
  
  geom_point(data = iris.summary, shape = 15, size = 5) different data  
                                                         inherits aes
```

- `ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width, col = Species)) + geom_jitter(shape=1, alpha=0.6)`
  - to visualize the density, use jitter along with alpha & shape(hollow shapes preferred)

## Bar Plots:

- **Histogram:** `geom_histogram()` : x-axis : continuous variables
  - `ggplot(df, aes(x=x1)) + geom_histogram(binwidth=0.1)`
  - `ggplot(df, aes(x=x1)) + geom_histogram(aes(y=..density..), binwidth=0.1)`
  - `ggplot(df, aes(x=x1, fill=cat_var)) + geom_histogram(binwidth=0.1, position="stack/fill/dodge")`



- **Bar Plot:** `geom_bar()` : x-axis = categorical variables
  - `ggplot(df, aes(x=cat_var)) + geom_bar(stat="bin")`
  - Custom Color Palettes

```
blues <- brewer.pal(9, "Blues")  
blue_range <- colorRampPalette(blues)  
ggplot(Vocab, aes(x = education, fill = vocabulary)) +  
  geom_bar(position = "fill") +  
  scale_fill_manual(values=blue_range(11))
```
  - Overlapping bar plots

```
posn_d <- position_dodge(width=0.2)  
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = cyl, fill = am)) + geom_bar(position=posn_d)
```
- **Line Plots:** `geom_line()`
  - Plotting different categories

```
ggplot(df, aes(x=Year, y=Capture, linetype=Species)) + geom_line()
```
  - Proportional Trends

```
ggplot(df, aes(x=Year, y=Capture, fill=Species)) + geom_area(position="fill")
```
  - `ggplot(economics, aes(x=date, y=unemploy/pop)) + geom_rect(data=recess, aes(xmin=begin, xmax=end, ymin=-Inf, ymax=+Inf), inherit.aes=FALSE, fill="red", alpha=0.2) + geom_line()`

# qplot

- Quick and dirty way for plotting, not very flexible, doesn't follow grammar of graphics
- qqplot( x, y, data, shape/size/col, postion, jitter, alpha=l(value) )

## Wrap-Up

iris	Species	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width
iris.wide	Species	Part	Length	Width	
iris.mixed	Species.Part	Length	Width		
iris.tidy	Species	Part	Measure	Value	

Choice of data format depends on desired plot!