

Visualizando quantidades

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atualização: 2022-05-02

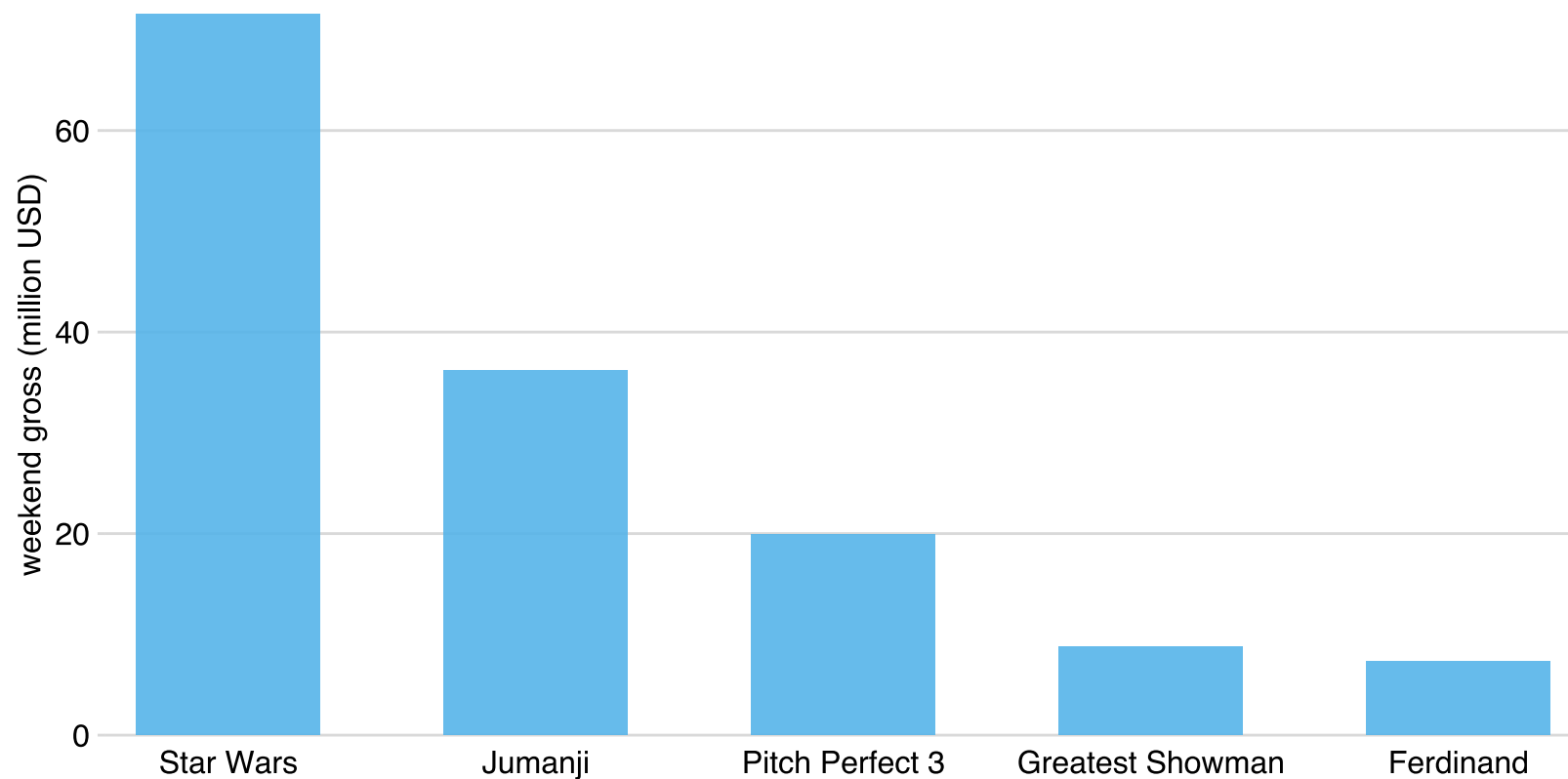
Frequentemente encontramos datasets contendo
quantidades simples

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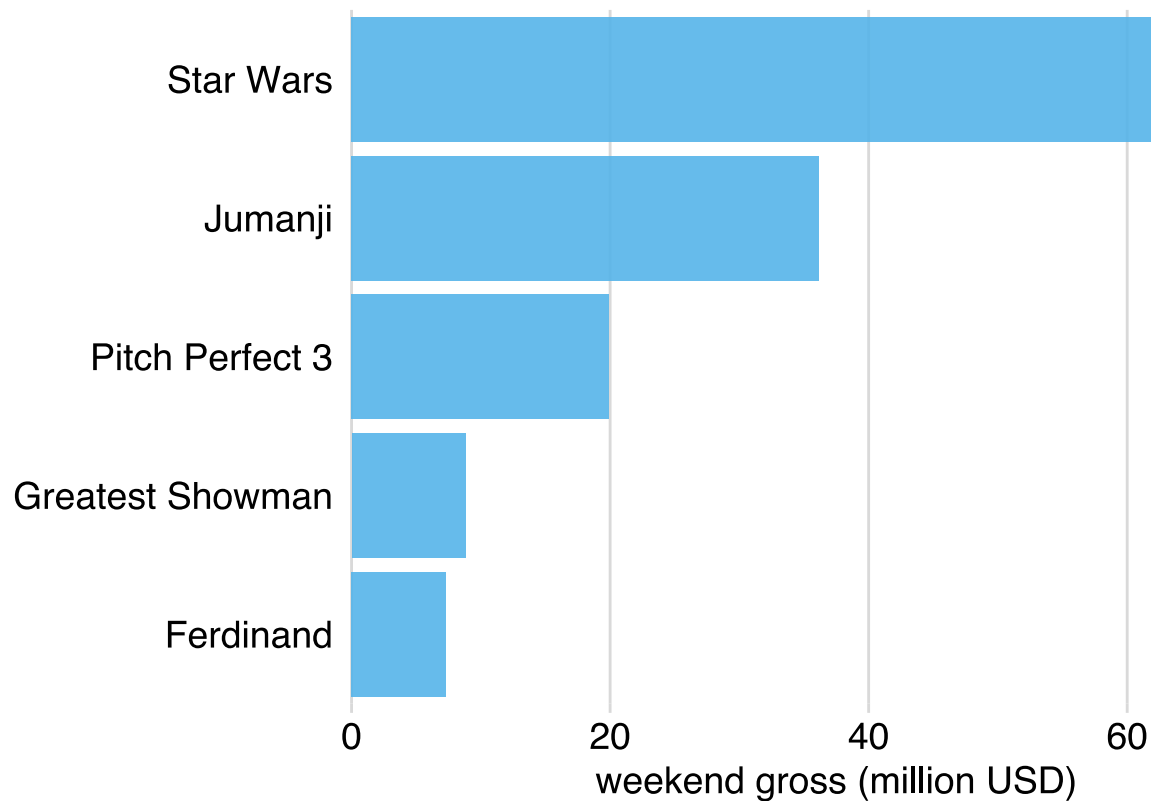
Exemplo: filmes de maior bilheteria, dezembro/2017

rank	title	amount
1	Star Wars	71.57
2	Jumanji	36.17
3	Pitch Perfect 3	19.93
4	Greatest Showman	8.81
5	Ferdinand	7.32

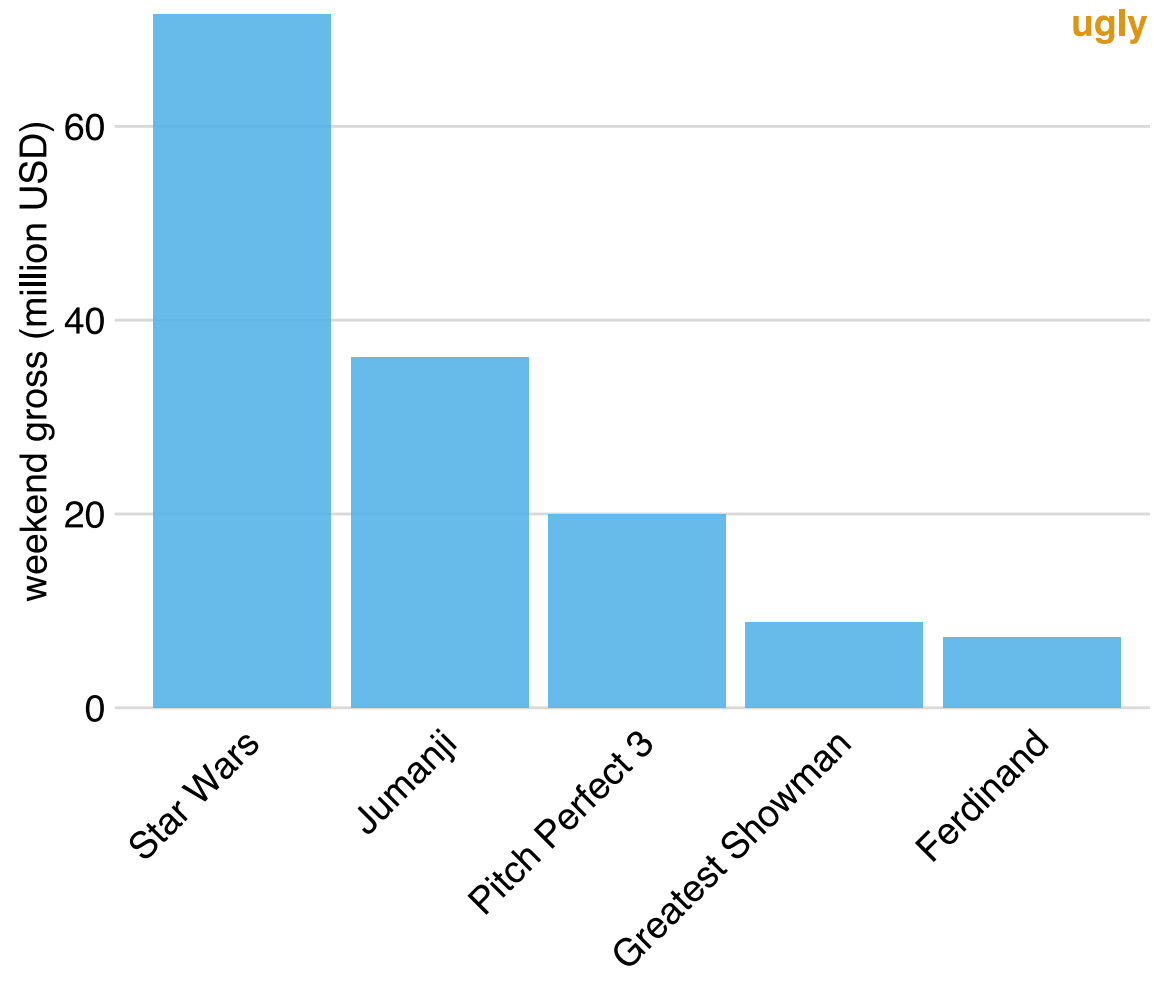
Visualizando quantidades com barras



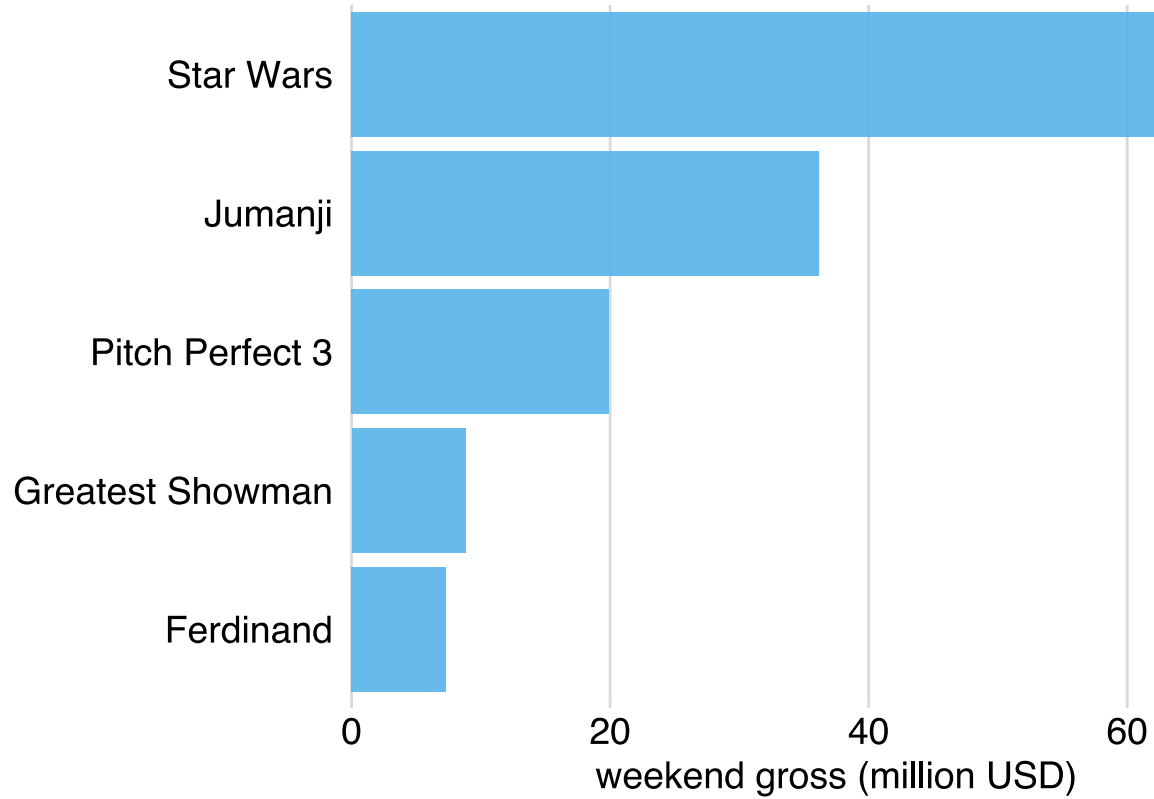
Barras também podem ser horizontais



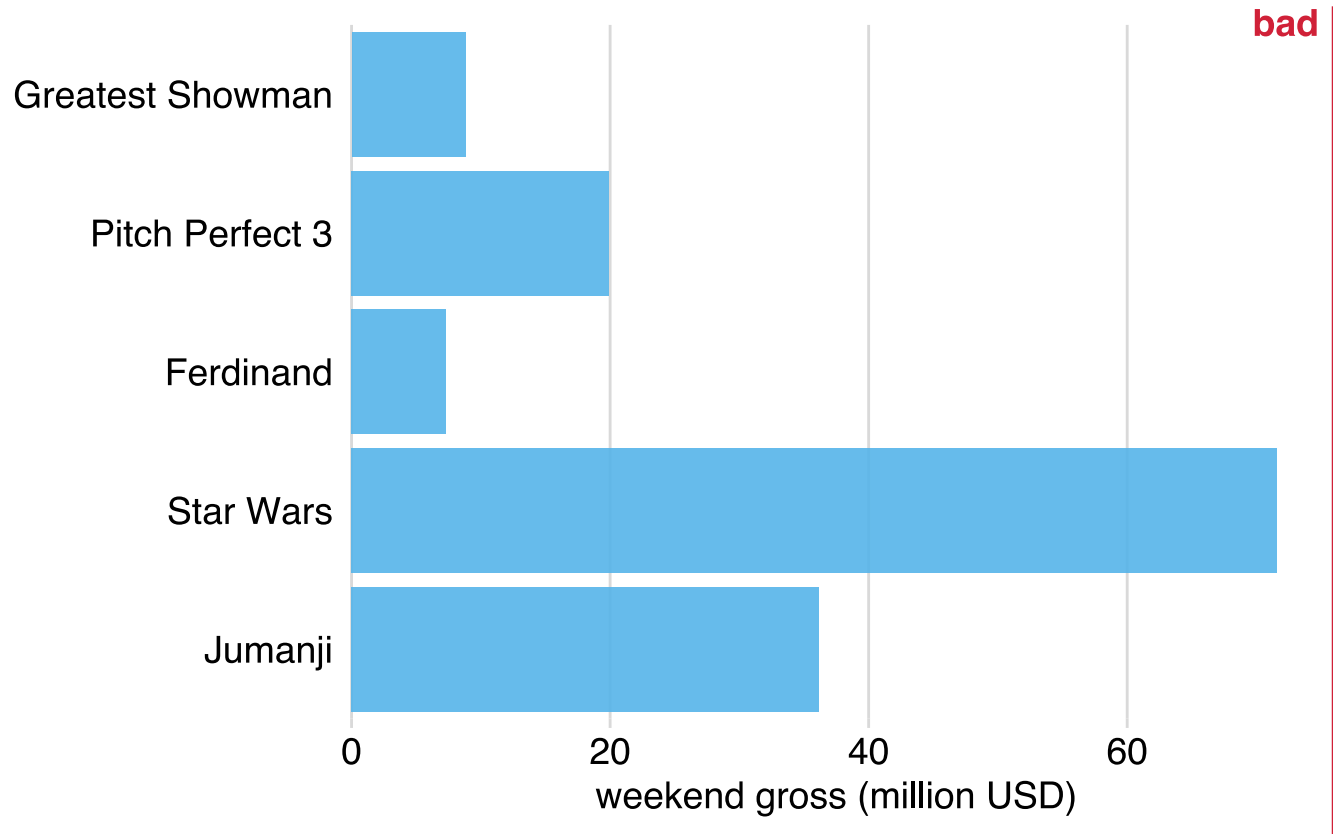
Evite labels na diagonal



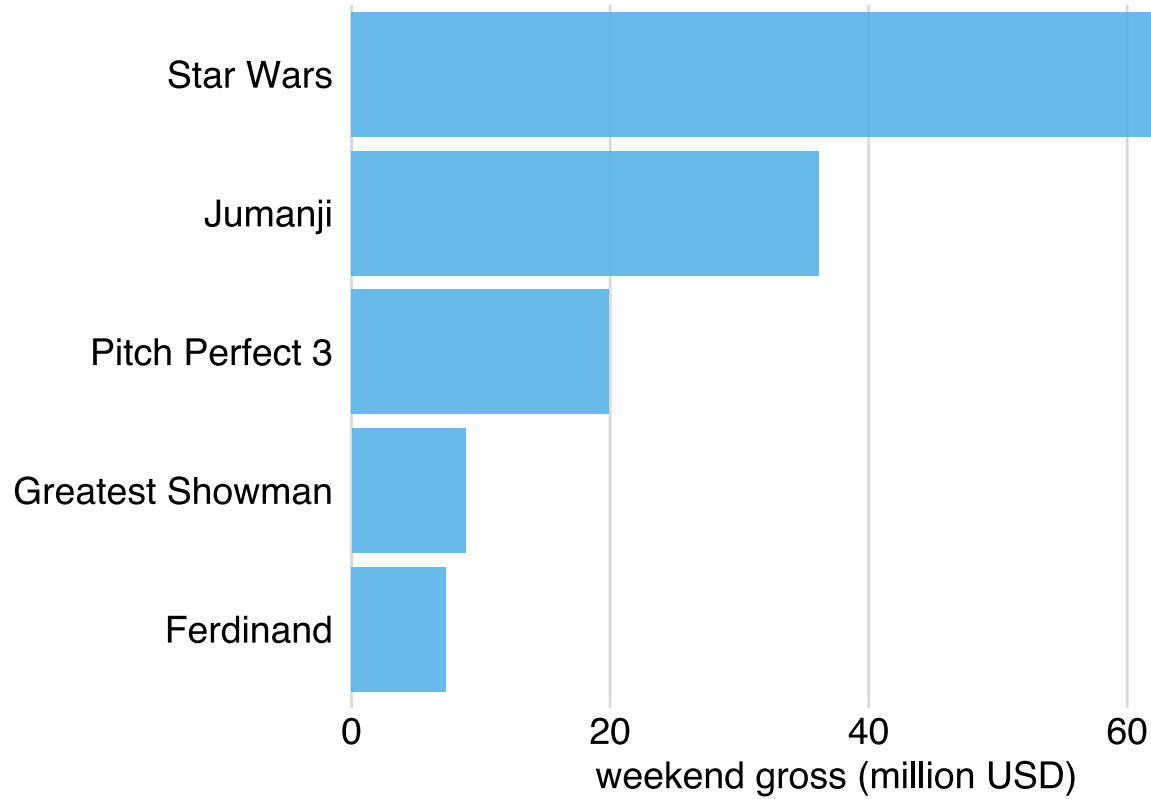
Evite labels na diagonal



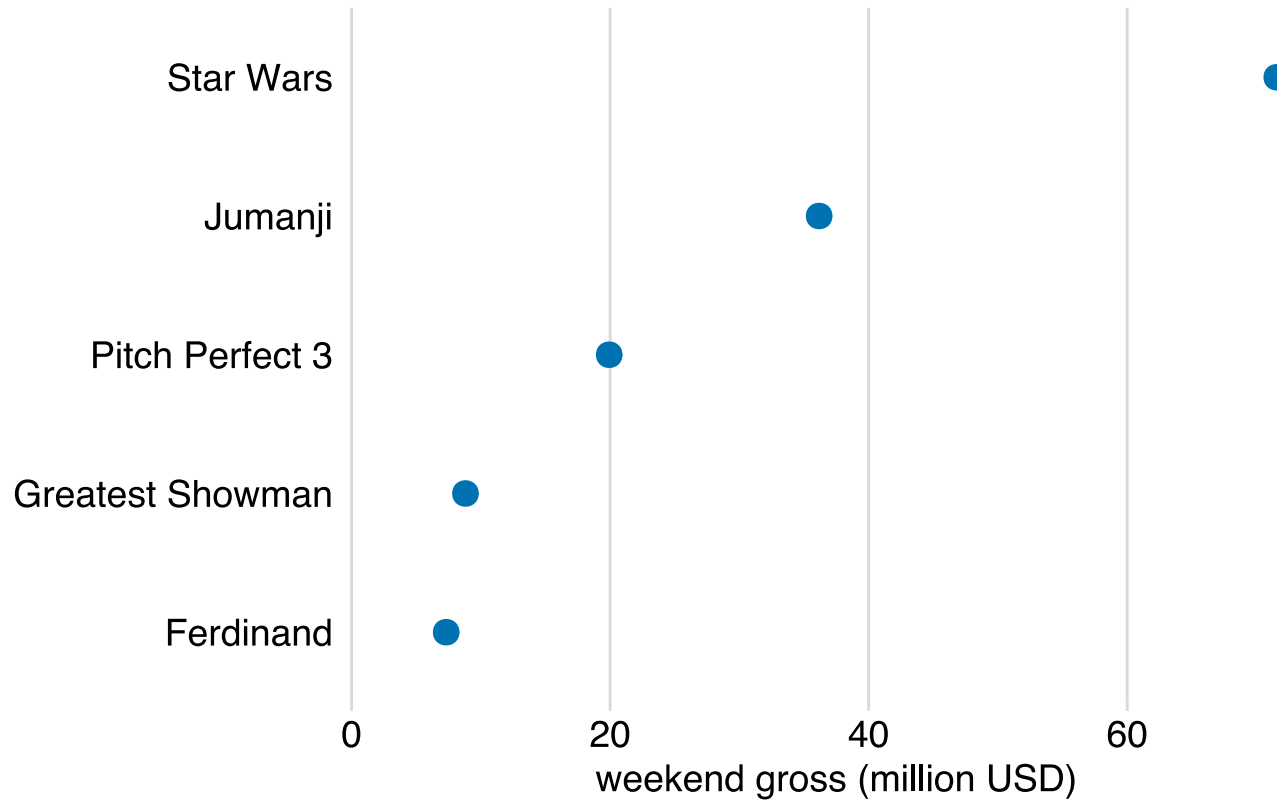
Preste atenção na ordem das barras



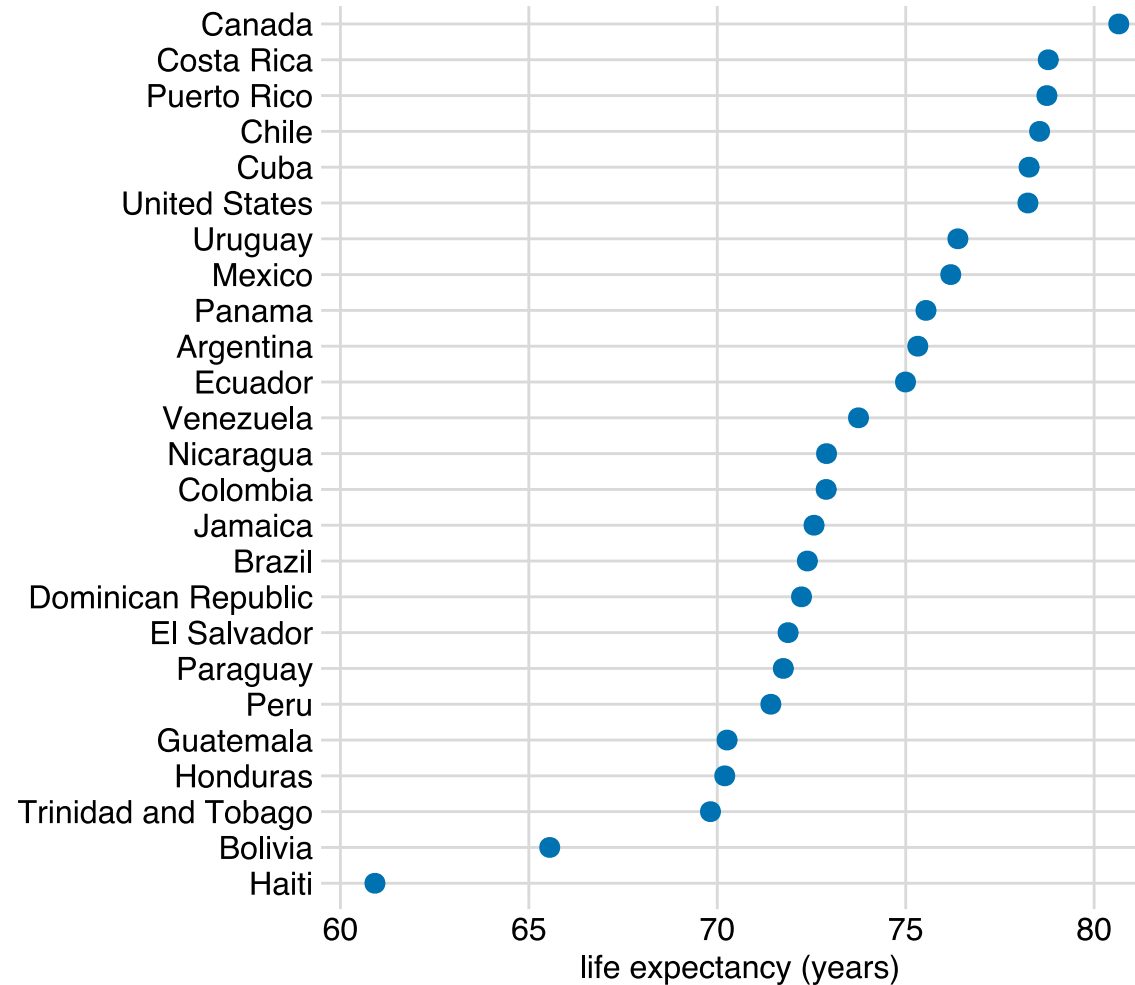
Preste atenção na ordem das barras



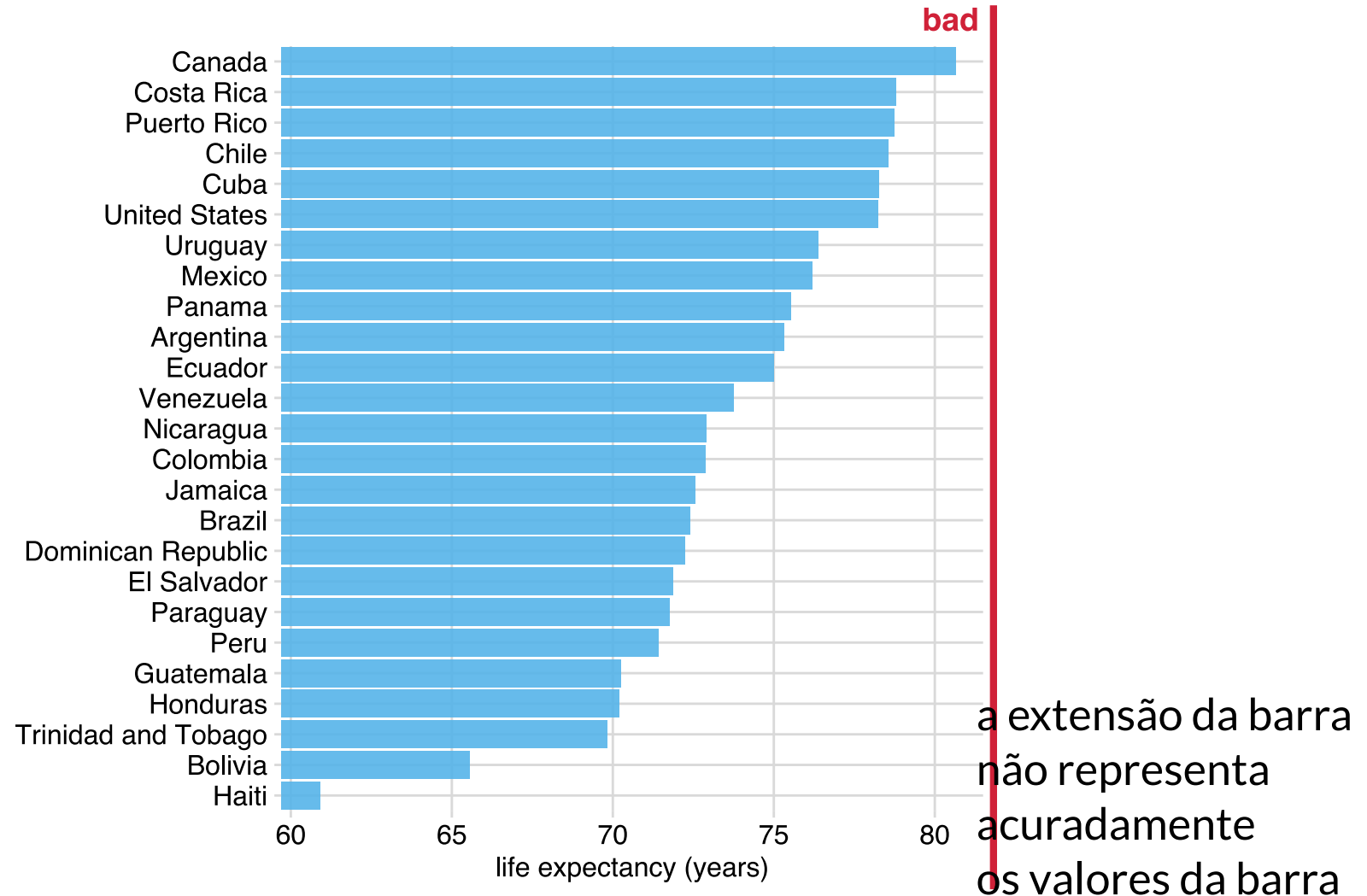
Podemos usar pontos no lugar de barras



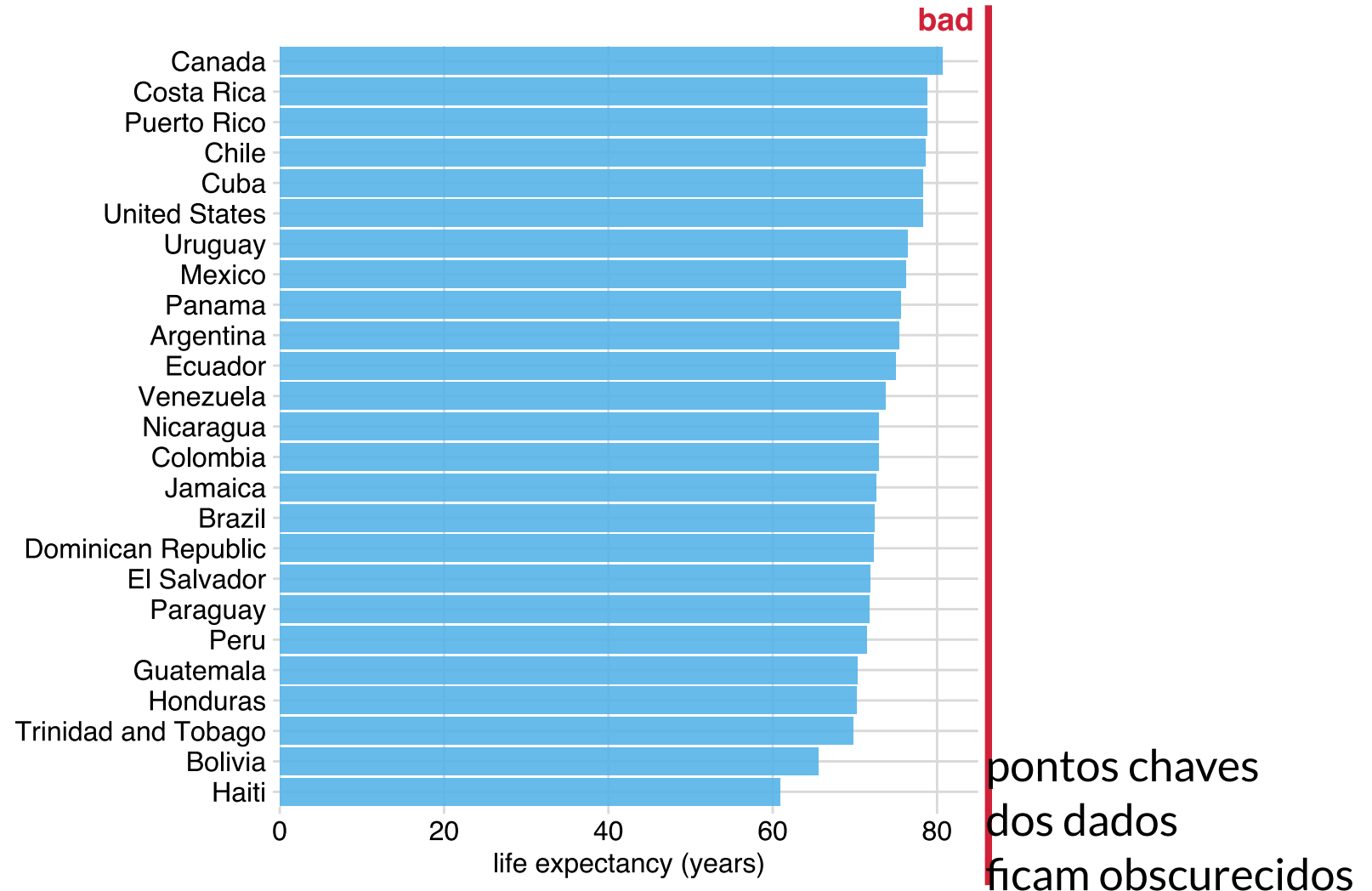
Pontos são preferíveis se queremos truncar o eixo



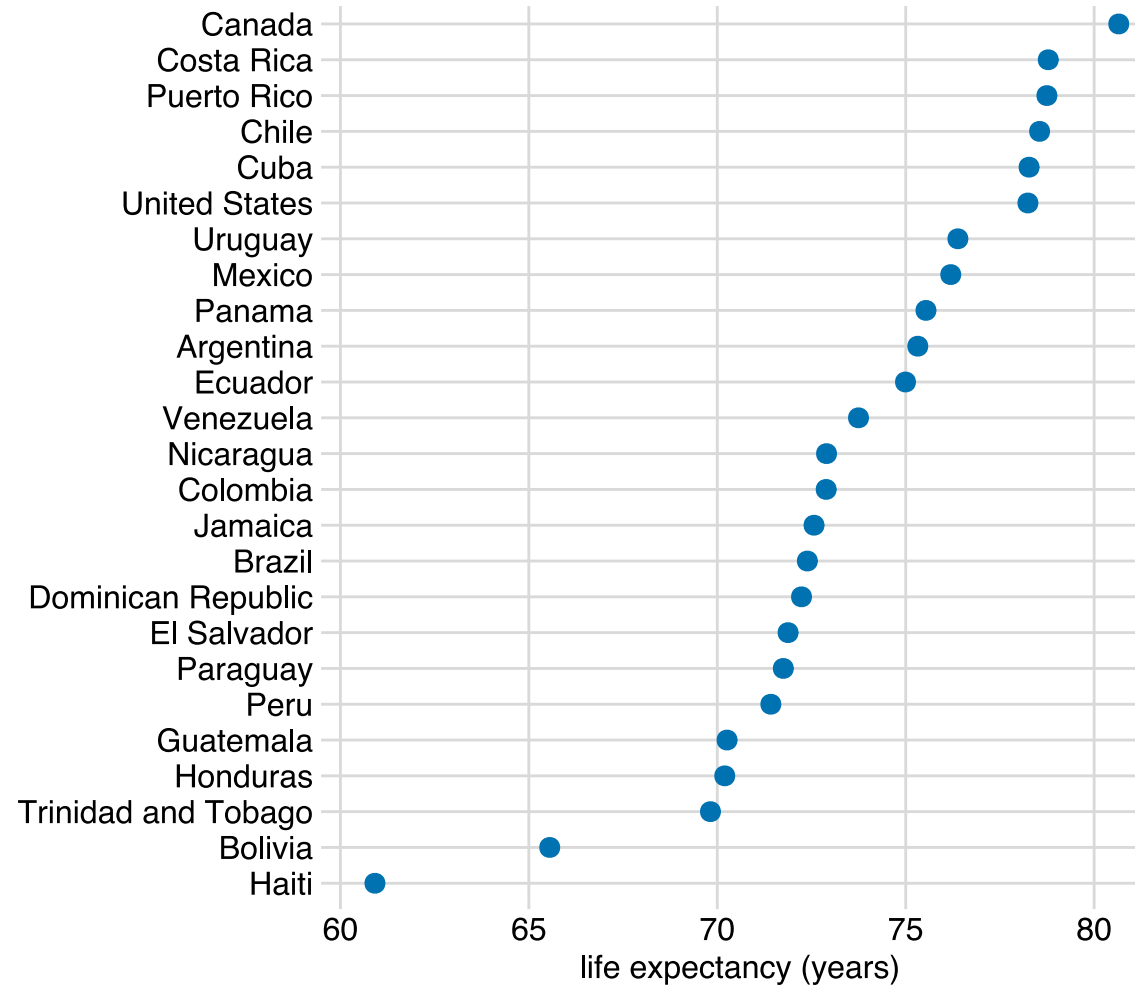
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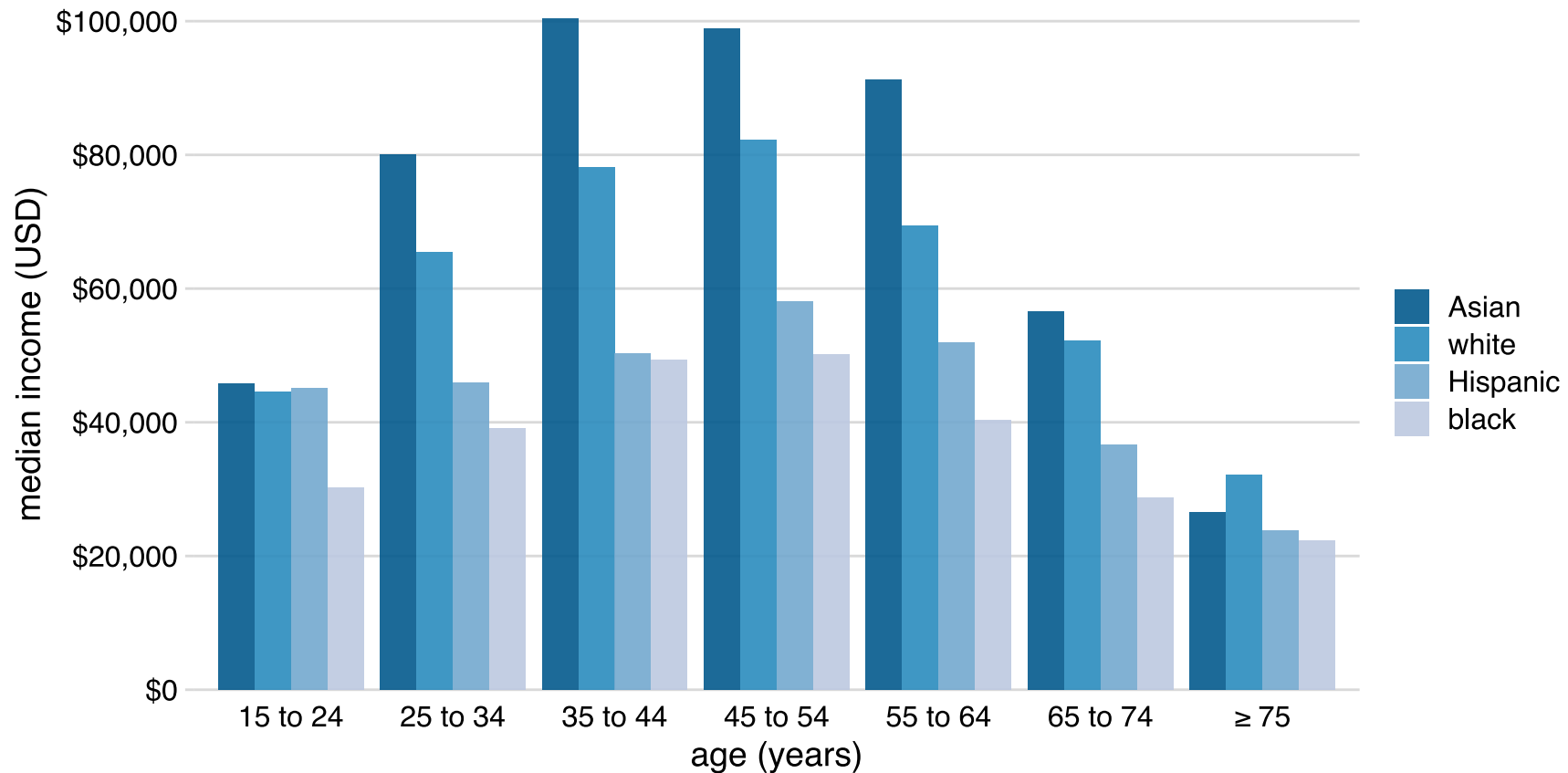


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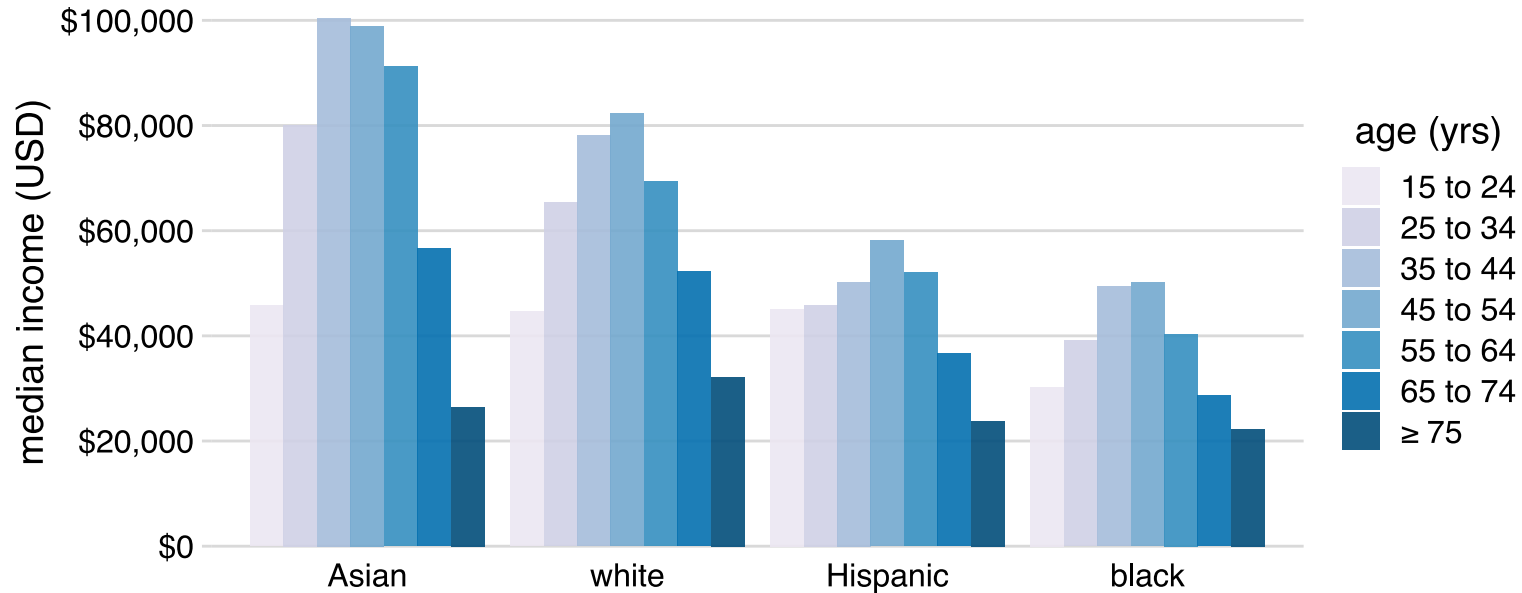
Barras agrupadas

Barras agrupadas para datasets com muitas dimensões



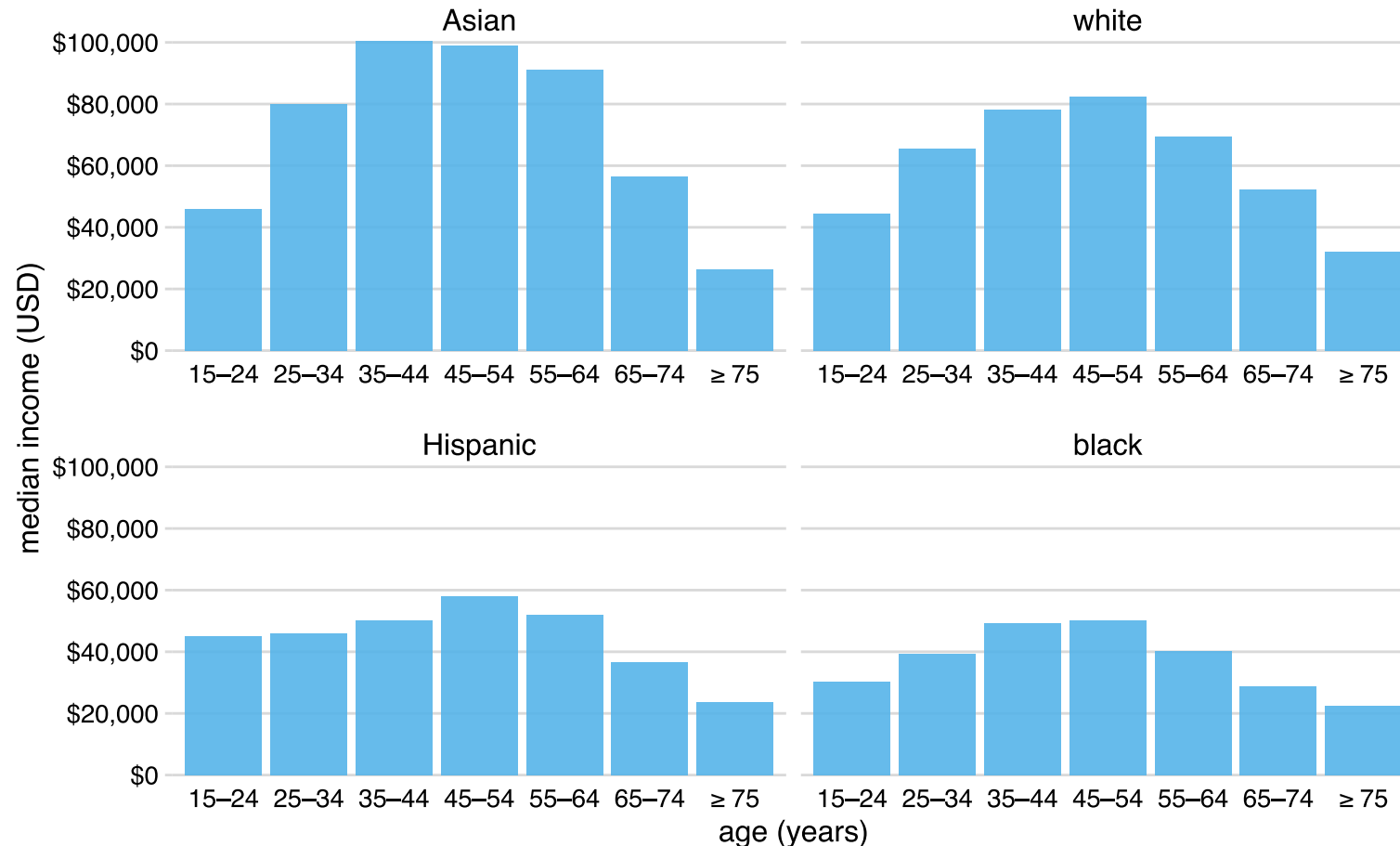
Data source: United States Census Bureau, 2016

Temos a liberdade de escolher a variável que queremos agrupar



Data source: United States Census Bureau, 2016

Podemos também usar painéis múltiplos (facets)



Data source: United States Census Bureau, 2016

Making bar plots in **ggplot2**

Carregando o Gapminder

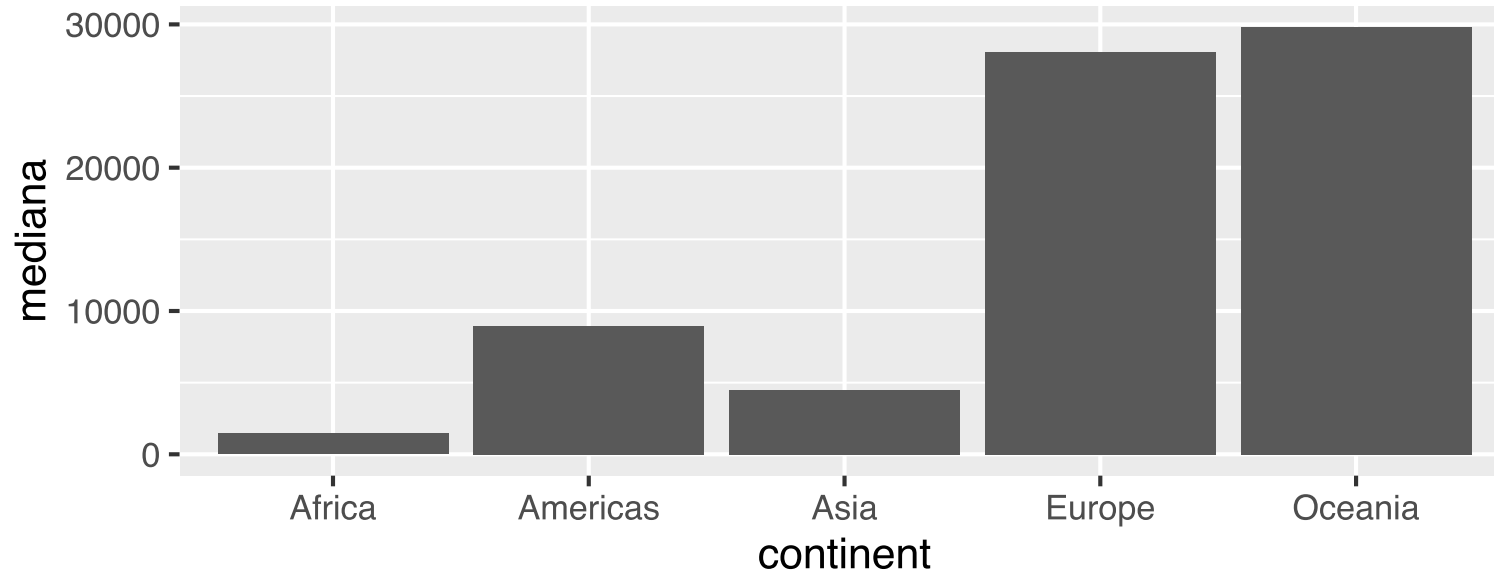
```
library (gapminder)

df <- gapminder %>%
  filter(year == 2007) %>%
  group_by(continent) %>%
  summarise(mediana = median(gdpPercap))
head(df)
```

```
# A tibble: 5 × 2
  continent mediana
  <fct>      <dbl>
1 Africa    1452.
2 Americas  8948.
3 Asia      4471.
4 Europe    28054.
5 Oceania   29810.
```

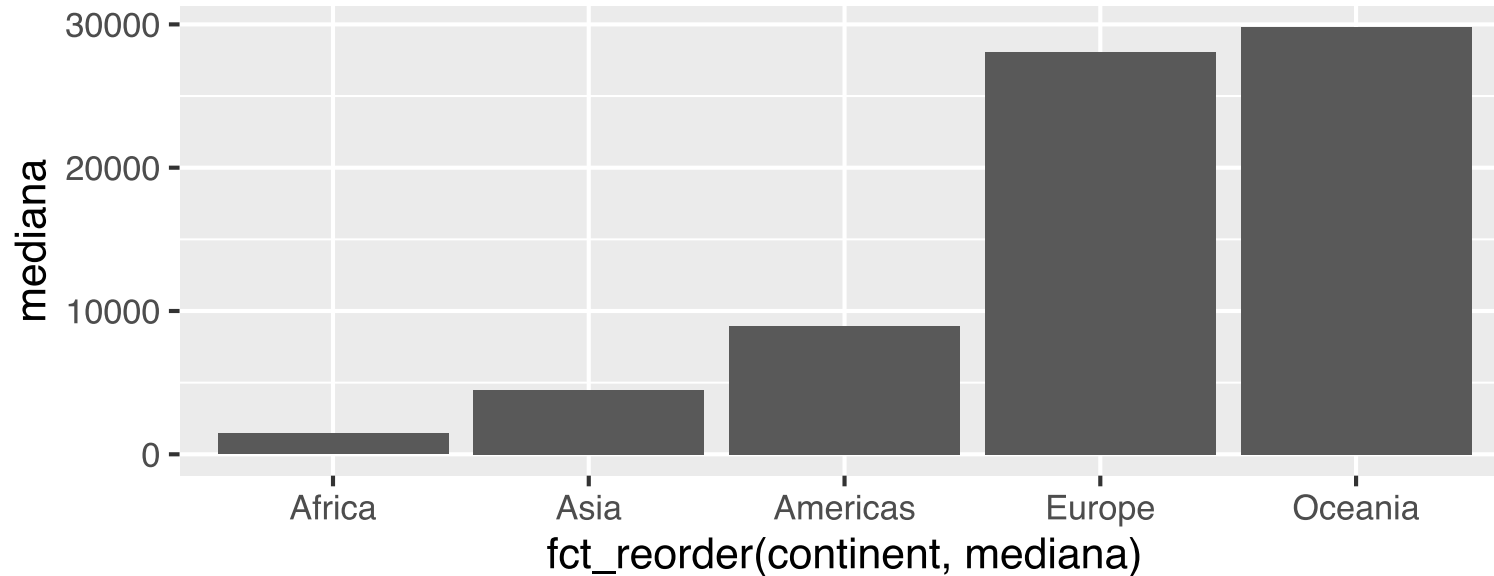
Visualize com um gráfico de barra

```
ggplot(df, aes(continent, mediana)) +  
  geom_col()  # "col" é o atalho para coluna
```



Ordene pela variável quantitativa

```
ggplot(df, aes(fct_reorder(continent, mediana), mediana)) +  
  geom_col()
```

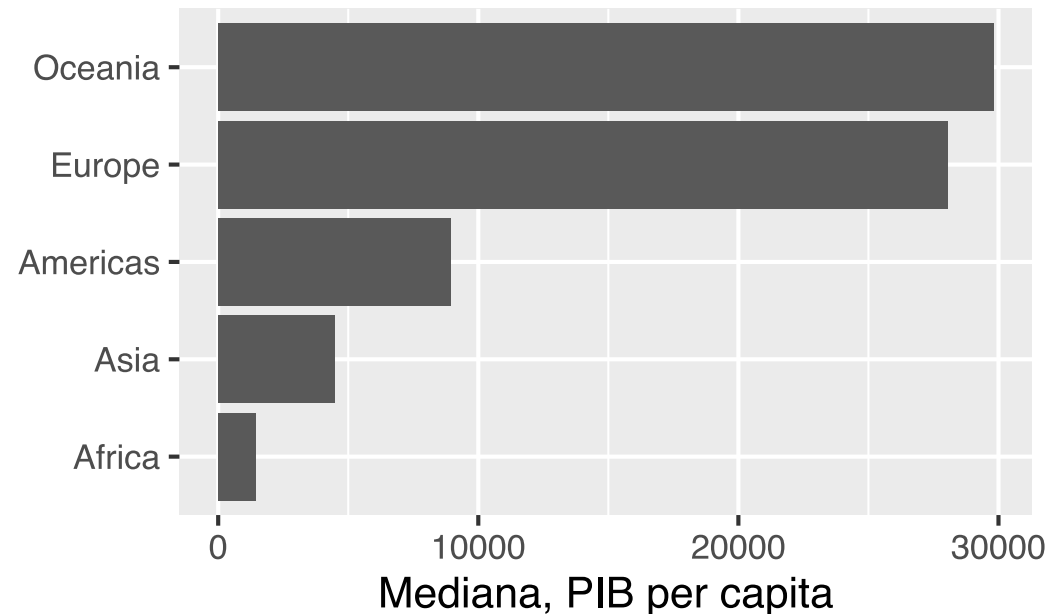


Ordene pela variável quantitativa, decrescente

```
ggplot(df, aes(fct_reorder(continent, -mediana), mediana)) +  
  geom_col() +  
  xlab(NULL) # remova o label do eixo x
```

Vire os eixos x e y, customize o label do eixo x

```
ggplot(df, aes(media,na, fct_reorder(continent, media,na))) +  
  geom_col() +  
  xlab("Mediana, PIB per capita") +  
  ylab(NULL)
```



Gráficos de barra com dados categóricos



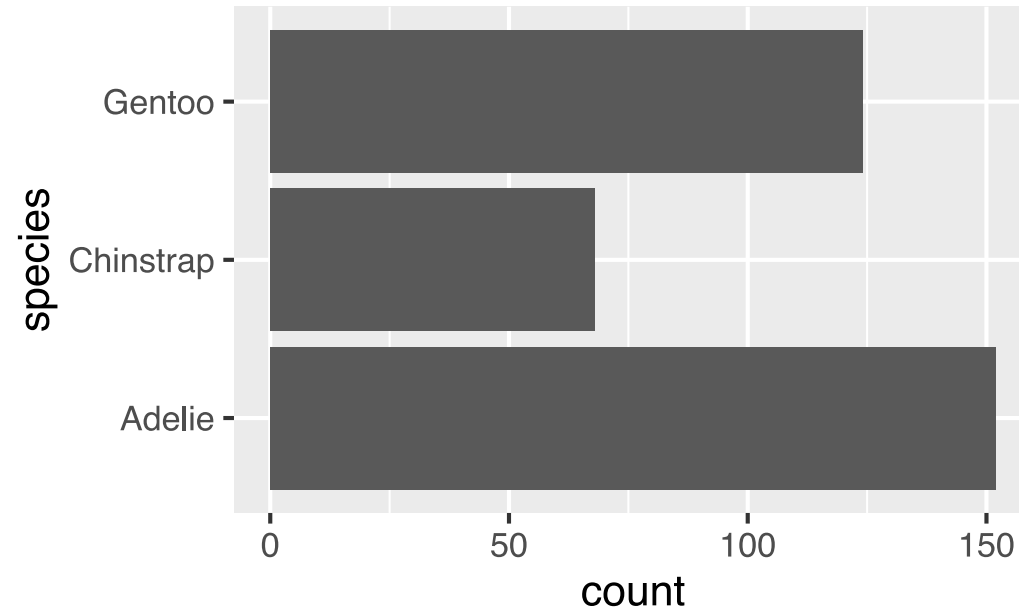
Objetivo: Visualizar o número de pinguins por espécie

```
library(palmerpenguins)
head(penguins)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 × 8
  species island bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_length_... body_mass_g sex
  <fct>    <fct>         <dbl>         <dbl>         <int>         <int> <fct>
1 Adelie  Torge...         39.1          18.7           181          3750 male
2 Adelie  Torge...         39.5          17.4           186          3800 fema...
3 Adelie  Torge...         40.3           18            195          3250 fema...
4 Adelie  Torge...         NA            NA             NA            NA <NA>
5 Adelie  Torge...         36.7          19.3           193          3450 fema...
6 Adelie  Torge...         39.3          20.6           190          3650 male
# ... with 1 more variable: year <int>
```

Use `geom_bar()` para contar antes de fazer o gráfico

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(y = species)) + # note: nenhuma aesthetic definida n  
  geom_bar()
```

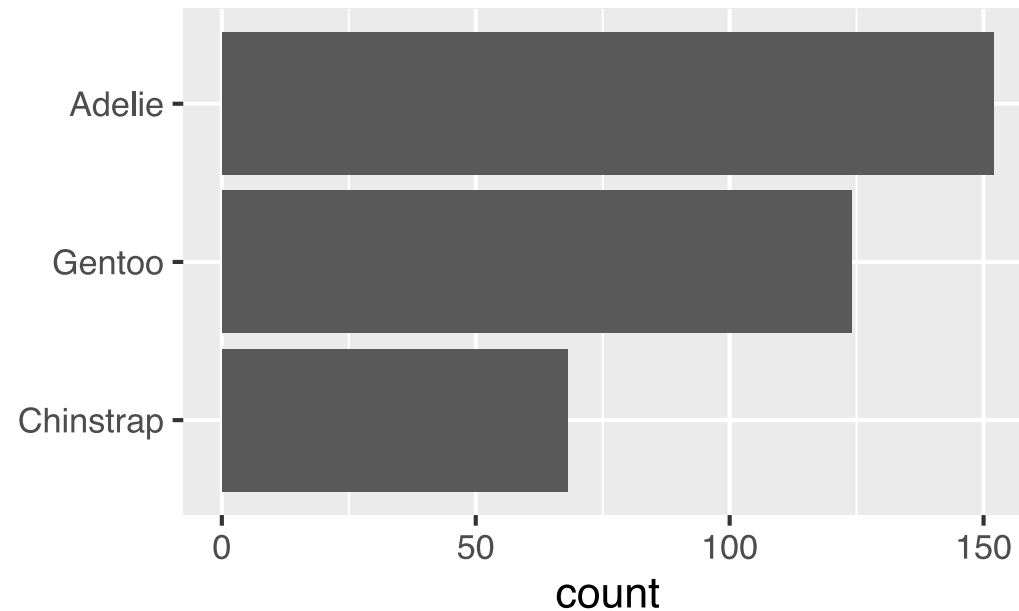


Colocando as barras em ordem

Colocando as barras em ordem

Opção 1: Manualmente, usando `fct_relevel()`

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(y = fct_relevel(species, "Chinstrap", "Gentoo", "Adelie"))) +  
  geom_bar() +  
  ylab(NULL)
```



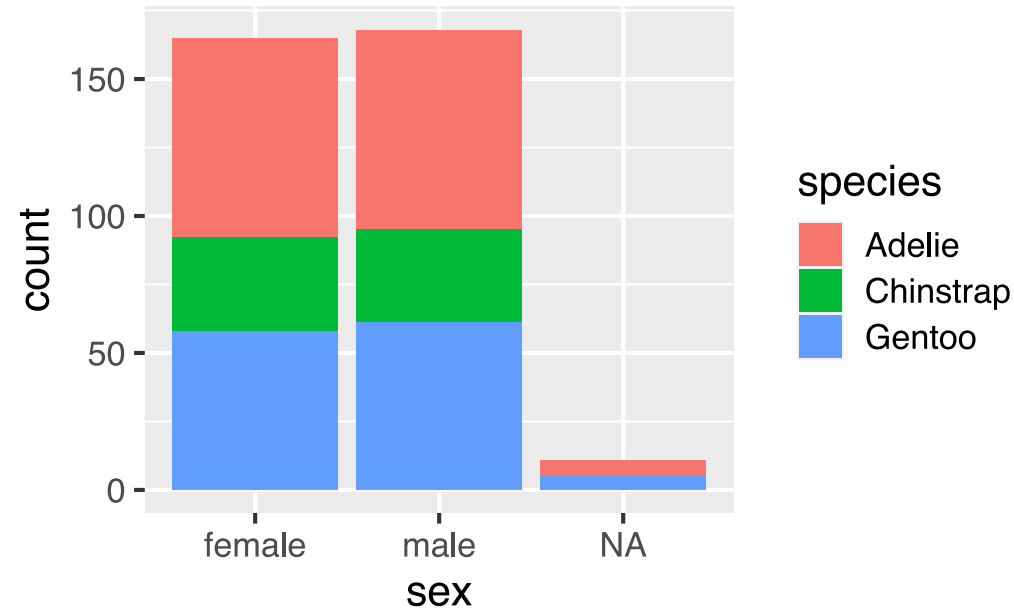
Colocando as barras em ordem

Opção 2: Usando `fct_rev()`, que inverte a ordem e do `fct_infreq()`, que ordena do menor para o maior, do pacote **forcats**

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(y = fct_rev(fct_infreq(species)))) +  
  geom_bar() +  
  ylab(NULL)
```

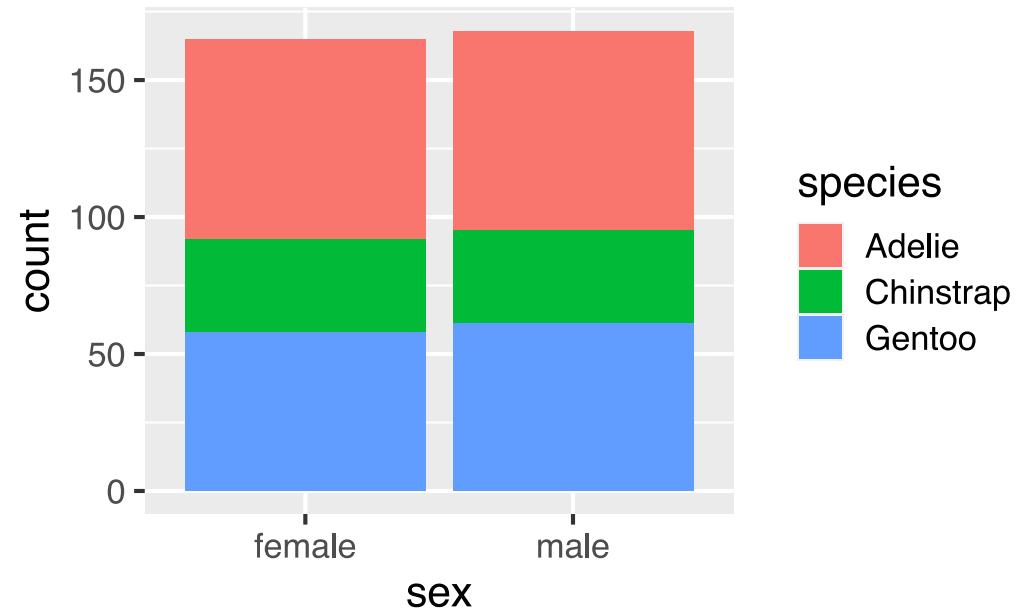
Mostre frequências por espécie e sexo

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(sex, fill = species)) +  
  geom_bar()
```



Remova os valores missing (NAs)

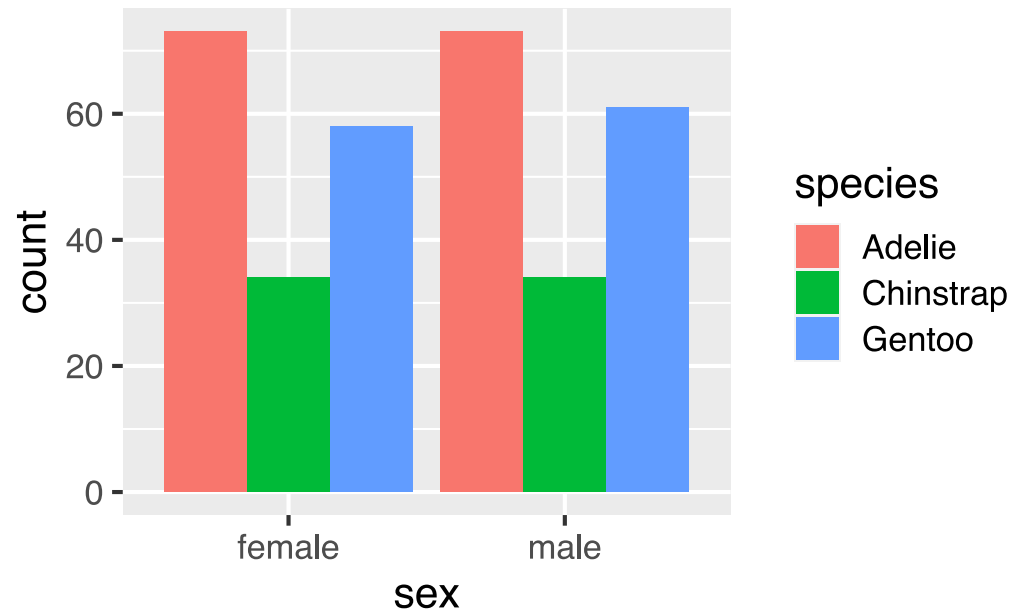
```
penguins_nomissing <- na.omit(penguins) # remove todas as linhas com valores missing  
  
ggplot(penguins_nomissing, aes(sex, fill = species)) +  
  geom_bar()
```



Positions define como os sub-grupos são mostrados

`position = "dodge"`: coloca as barras para subgroups side-by-side

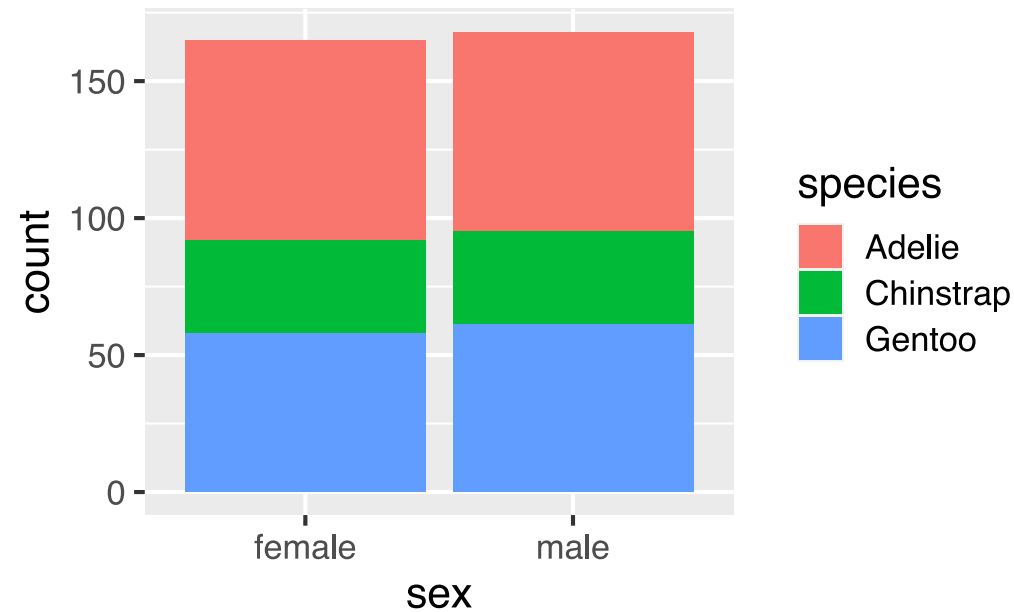
```
ggplot(penguins_nomissing, aes(sex, fill = species)) +  
  geom_bar(position = "dodge")
```



Positions define como subgrupos são mostrados

`position = "stack"`: coloca barras dos subgroups no topo uma das outras

```
ggplot(penguins_nomissing, aes(sex, fill = species)) +  
  geom_bar(position = "stack")
```



Positions define como subgrupos são mostrados

`position = "fill"`: como `"stack"`, mas a escala é de 100%

```
ggplot(penguins_nomissing, aes(sex, fill = species)) +  
  geom_bar(position = "fill")
```

