

# Lab 2: Intro to graphing in ggplot

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## 1 Tutorials and Resources for graphs in ggplot

[Basics of ggplot](#)

[Colors with ggsci](#)

[Many plots, 1 page w/ Patchwork](#)

## 2 1.) Load packages we need

Making nice looking graphs is a key feature of R and of data science in general. The best way to do this in R is through use of the `ggplot2` package. This package is the most user friendly and flexible way to make nice plots in R. Notably, `ggplot2` is a package that is contained within the `tidyverse` package, which is more of a style of R usage than a package. So, let's load `tidyverse` and a few other useful packages for today.

```
#Load packages
library(tidyverse)
library(ggsci) #for easy color scales
library(patchwork) #to make multi-panel plots
library(palmerpenguins) # our fave penguin friends :)
```

## 3 2.) What makes a good graph vs a bad graph?

Take a look at some graphs of data for your field of interest. You may have a look at papers you have recently read or graphs you find in textbooks or assignments. Consider what you like or don't like about these graphs. What looks good and/or makes a graph easy to interpret? What doesn't? Making figures is both an art and a science.

To learn more about what makes graphs good (or bad), read Chapter 1 of Kieran Healy's online data visualization book -> [What makes figures bad?](#)

To continue your learning, have a look at this more detailed data visualization book by Claus Wilke [Fundamentals of Data Visualization](#)

## 4 3.) ggplot basics

### 4.1 Introduction

`ggplot2` is the preferred graphics package for most R users. It allows users to build a graph piece by piece from your own data through mapping of aesthetics. It is much easier to make pretty (publication and presentation quality) plots with `ggplot2` than it is with the base plot

function in R. If you prefer base plot() that is ok. You can use whatever you'd like but when we talk about graphs we will be using the language of ggplot2.

Attached here are the Tidyverse Cheat Sheets for ggplot2

### Stats

An alternative way to build a layer

A stat builds new variables to plot (e.g., count, prop).

data + stat + geom + coordinate + plot

Visualize a stat by changing the default stat of a geom function, `geom_bar(stat="count")` or by using a stat function, `stat_count(geom="bar")`, which calls a default geom to make a layer (equivalent to a geom function). Use `name=` syntax to map stat variables to aesthetics.

geom to use | stat function | geom mappings

`i + stat_density2d(aes(fill = level), geom = "polygon")` | variable created by stat

```

c + stat_bin(binsize = 1, origin = 10)
x, y | count, count, density, density
c + stat_count(width = 1) x, y | count, prop
c + stat_density(adjust = 1, kernel = "gaussian")
x, y | count, density, scaled

```

```

e + stat_bin_2d(bins = 30, drop = T)
x, y, fill | count, density
e + stat_bin_hex(bins = 30) x, y, fill | count, density
e + stat_density_2d(contour = TRUE, n = 100)
x, y, color, size | level
e + stat_ellipse(level = 0.95, segments = 51, type = "t")
l + stat_contour(aes(z = z), x, y, z, order) | level
l + stat_summary_hex(aes(z = z), bins = 30, fun = max)
x, y, z, fill | value
l + stat_summary_2d(aes(z = z), bins = 30, fun = mean)
x, y, z, fill | value

```

```

f + stat_boxplot(coef = 1.5) x, y | lower, middle, upper, width, ymin, ymax
f + stat_ydensity(kernel = "gaussian", scale = "area") x, y | density, scaled, count, n, violinwidth, width

```

```

e + stat_ecdf(n = 40) x, y | x, y
e + stat_quantile(quantiles = c(0.1, 0.9), formula = y ~ log(x), method = "rq") x, y | quantile
e + stat_smooth(method = "lm", formula = y ~ x, se = T, level = 0.95) x, y | se, x, y, ymin, ymax

```

```

ggplot() + stat_function(aes(x = 3:33, n = 99, fun = dnorm, args = list(sd = 0.5)) x | x, y
e + stat_identity(na.rm = TRUE)
ggplot() + stat_qq(aes(sample = 1:100, dist = qt, dparam = list(df = 5)) sample, x, y | sample, theoretical
e + stat_sum() x, y, size | n, prop
e + stat_summary(fun.data = "mean_cl_boot")
h + stat_summary_bin(fun.y = "mean", geom = "bar")
e + stat_unique()

```

### Scales

Scales map data values to the visual values of an aesthetic. To change a mapping, add a new scale.

`(n <- d + geom_bar(aes(fill = fill)))`

scale | aesthetic | prepackaged scale to use | scale-specific arguments

`n + scale_fill_manual(values = c("skyblue", "royalblue", "blue", "navy"), limits = c("d", "e", "p", "r"), breaks = c("d", "e", "p", "r"), name = "fuel", labels = c("D", "E", "P", "R"))`

range of values to include in mapping | title to use in legend/axis | labels to use in legend/axis | breaks to use in legend/axis

#### GENERAL PURPOSE SCALES

Use with most aesthetics

`scale_` continuous() - map cont' values to visual ones

`scale_` discrete() - map discrete values to visual ones

`scale_` identity() - use data values as visual ones

`scale_` manual(values = c()) - map discrete values to manually chosen visual ones

`scale_` date(date, labels = "%m/%d"), date\_breaks = "2 weeks" - treat data values as dates

`scale_` datetime() - treat data x values as date times. Use same arguments as `scale_x_date()`. See `strftime` for label formats.

#### X & Y LOCATION SCALES

Use with x or y aesthetics (x shown here)

`scale_x_log10()` - Plot x on log10 scale

`scale_x_reverse()` - Reverse direction of x axis

`scale_x_sqrt()` - Plot x on square root scale

#### COLOR AND FILL SCALES (DISCRETE)

`n <- d + geom_bar(aes(fill = fill))`

`n + scale_fill_brewer(palette = "Blues")` For palette choices: `RColorBrewer::display.brewer.all()`

`n + scale_fill_grey(start = 0.2, end = 0.8, na.value = "red")`

#### COLOR AND FILL SCALES (CONTINUOUS)

`o <- c + geom_dotplot(aes(fill = ..x..))`

`o + scale_fill_distiller(palette = "Blues")`

`o + scale_fill_gradient(low = "red", high = "yellow")`

`o + scale_fill_gradient2(low = "red", high = "blue", mid = "white", midpoint = 25)`

`o + scale_fill_gradientn(colours = topo.colors(6))` Also: `rainbow()`, `heat.colors()`, `terrain.colors()`, `cm.colors()`, `RColorBrewer::brewer.pall()`

#### SHAPE AND SIZE SCALES

`p <- e + geom_point(aes(shape = fl, size = cyl))`

`p + scale_shape() + scale_size()`

`p + scale_shape_manual(values = c(3,7))`

`p + scale_radius(range = c(1,6))`

`p + scale_size_area(max.size = 6)`

### Coordinate Systems

```

r <- d + geom_bar()
xlim, ylim
r + coord_cartesian(xlim = c(0, 5))
The default cartesian coordinate system
r + coord_fixed(ratio = 1/2)
ratio, xlim, ylim
Cartesian coordinates with fixed aspect ratio between x and y units
r + coord_flip()
xlim, ylim
Flipped Cartesian coordinates
r + coord_polar(theta = "x", direction = 1)
theta, start, direction
Polar coordinates
r + coord_trans(trans = "sqrt")
xtrans, ytrans, xlim, ylim
Transformed Cartesian coordinates. Set xtrans and ytrans to the name of a window function.

```

`n + coord_quickmap()`

`n + coord_map(proj = "ortho", orientation = "N", proj4proj = "mercator", aproj4proj = "mercator", aproj4proj = "mercator")`

### Position Adjustments

Position adjustments determine how to arrange geoms that would otherwise occupy the same space.

```

s <- ggplot(mpg, aes(fl, fill = drv))
s + geom_bar(position = "dodge")
Arrange elements side by side
s + geom_bar(position = "fill")
Stack elements on top of one another, normalize height
e + geom_point(position = "jitter")
Add random noise to X and Y position of each element to avoid overplotting
e + geom_label(position = "nudge")
Nudge labels away from points
s + geom_bar(position = "stack")
Stack elements on top of one another

```

Each position adjustment can be recast as a function with manual width and height arguments

`s + geom_bar(position = position_dodge(width = 1))`

### Themes

```

r + theme_bw()
White background and grid lines
r + theme_classic()
Minimal themes
r + theme_gray()
Grey background (default theme)
r + theme_linedraw()
Minimal themes
r + theme_minimal()
Minimal themes
r + theme_void()
Empty theme

```

### Faceting

Facets divide a plot into subplots based on the values of one or more discrete variables.

```

t <- ggplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy)) + geom_point()
t + facet_grid(cols = vars(fl))
facet into columns based on fl
t + facet_grid(rows = vars(year))
facet into rows based on year
t + facet_grid(rows = vars(year), cols = vars(fl))
facet into both rows and columns
t + facet_wrap(vars(fl))
wrap facets into a rectangular layout

```

Set scales to let axis limits vary across facets

`t + facet_grid(rows = vars(drv), cols = vars(fl), scales = "free")`

x and y axis limits adjust to individual facets

`"free_x"` - x axis limits adjust

`"free_y"` - y axis limits adjust

Set scales to adjust facet labels

```

t + facet_grid(cols = vars(fl), labeller = label_both)
fl < c | fl < d | fl < e | fl < p | fl < r
alpha^c | alpha^d | alpha^e | alpha^p | alpha^r

```

`t + facet_grid(rows = vars(fl), labeller = label_bquote(alpha ^ .[fl]))`

### Labels

```

t + labs(x = "New x axis label", y = "New y axis label", title = "Add a title above the plot", subtitle = "Add a subtitle below title", caption = "Add a caption below plot", <AES> = "New <AES> legend title")
t + annotate(geom = "text", x = 8, y = 9, label = "A")

```

Use scale functions to update legend labels

geom to place | manual values for geom's aesthetics

### Legends

`n + theme(legend.position = "bottom")`

Place legend at "bottom", "top", "left", or "right"

`n + guides(fill = "none")`

Set legend type for each aesthetic: colorbar, legend, or none (no legend)

`n + scale_fill_discrete(name = "Title", labels = c("A", "B", "C", "D", "E"))`

Set legend title and labels with a scale function.

### Zooming

Without clipping (preferred)

```

t + coord_cartesian(xlim = c(0, 100), ylim = c(10, 20))
t + xlim(0, 100) + ylim(10, 20)
t + scale_x_continuous(limits = c(0, 100)) + scale_y_continuous(limits = c(10, 100))

```

With clipping (removes unseen data points)



## Stats

An alternative way to build a layer

A stat builds new variables to plot (e.g., count, prop).

data → stat → geom → coordinate system → plot

Visualize a stat by changing the default stat of a geom function, `geom_bar(stat="count")` or by using a stat function, `stat_count(geom="bar")`, which calls a default geom to make a layer (equivalent to a geom function). Use `..name..` syntax to map stat variables to aesthetics.

geom to use | stat function | geom mappings

`i + stat_density2d(aes(fill = ..level..), geom = "polygon")` | variable created by stat

```

c + stat_bin(binwidth = 1, origin = 10)
x, y | ..count..., ..ncount..., ..density..., ..ndensity...
c + stat_count(width = 1) x, y | ..count..., ..prop...
c + stat_density2d(aes(fill = "level"), ..count..., ..density..., ..scaled...
x, y | ..count..., ..density..., ..scaled...

e + stat_bin_2d(bins = 30, drop = T)
x, y, fill | ..count..., ..density...
e + stat_bin_hex(bins=30) x, y, fill | ..count..., ..density...
e + stat_density_2d(contour = TRUE, n = 100)
x, y, color, size | ..level..
e + stat_ellipse(level = 0.95, segments = 51, type = "t")

l + stat_contour(aes(z = z), x, y, z, order | ..level..
l + stat_summary_hex(aes(z = z), bins = 30, fun = max)
x, y, z, fill | ..value...
l + stat_fill_2d(aes(z = z), bins = 30, fun = mean)
x, y, z, fill | ..value...

f + stat_boxplot(coef = 1.5) x, y | ..lower..., ..middle..., ..upper..., ..width..., ..ymin..., ..ymax...
f + stat_ydensity(kernel = "gaussian", scale = "area") x, y | ..density..., ..scaled..., ..count..., ..n..., ..violinwidth..., ..width...

e + stat_ecdf(n = 40) x, y | ..x..., ..y...
e + stat_quantile(quantiles = c(0.1, 0.9), formula = y ~ log(x), method = "rq") x, y | ..quantile...
e + stat_smooth(method = "lm", formula = y ~ x, se = T, level = 0.95) x, y | ..se..., ..ci..., ..ymin..., ..ymax...

ggplot() + stat_function(aes(x = -3:3), n = 99, fun = dnorm, args = list(df=5)) x | ..x..., ..y...
e + stat_identity(na.rm = TRUE)
ggplot() + stat_qq(aes(samples=1:100), dist = qt, dparam=list(df=5)) sample, x, y | ..sample..., ..theoretical...
e + stat_sum() x, y, size | ..n..., ..prop...
e + stat_summary(fun.data = "mean_ci_boot")
h + stat_summary_bin(fun.y = "mean", geom = "bar")
e + stat_unique()

```

## Scales

Scales map data values to the visual values of an aesthetic. To change a mapping, add a new scale.

(n <- d + geom\_bar(aes(fill = fl)))

scale aesthetic to adjust prepackaged scale to use scale-specific arguments

n + scale\_fill\_manual(values = c("skyblue", "royalblue", "blue", "navy"), limits = c("d", "e", "p", "r"), breaks = c("d", "e", "p", "r"), name = "fuel", labels = c("D", "E", "P", "R"))

range of values to include in mapping title to use in legend/axis labels to use in legend/axis breaks to use in legend/axis

### GENERAL PURPOSE SCALES

Use with most aesthetics

`scale_*_continuous()` - map cont' values to visual ones

`scale_*_discrete()` - map discrete values to visual ones

`scale_*_identity()` - use data values as visual ones

`scale_*_manual(values = c())` - map discrete values to manually chosen visual ones

`scale_*_date(date, labels = "%m/%d")`, `date_breaks = "2 weeks"` - treat data values as dates.

`scale_*_datetime()` - treat data x values as date times. Use same arguments as `scale_x_date()`. See `?strptime` for label formats.

### X & Y LOCATION SCALES

Use with x or y aesthetics (x shown here)

`scale_x_log10()` - Plot x on log10 scale

`scale_x_reverse()` - Reverse direction of x axis

`scale_x_sqrt()` - Plot x on square root scale

### COLOR AND FILL SCALES (DISCRETE)

n <- d + geom\_bar(aes(fill = fl))

n + scale\_fill\_brewer(palette = "Blues")

For palette choices: `RColorBrewer::display.brewer.all()`

n + scale\_fill\_grey(start = 0.2, end = 0.8, na.value = "red")

### COLOR AND FILL SCALES (CONTINUOUS)

o <- c + geom\_dotplot(aes(fill = ..x...))

o + scale\_fill\_distiller(palette = "Blues")

o + scale\_fill\_gradient(low="red", high="yellow")

o + scale\_fill\_gradient2(low="red", high="blue", mid = "white", midpoint = 25)

o + scale\_fill\_gradientn(colours=topo.colors(6))

Also: `rainbow()`, `heat.colors()`, `terrain.colors()`, `cm.colors()`, `RColorBrewer::brewer.pal()`

### SHAPE AND SIZE SCALES

p <- e + geom\_point(aes(shape = fl, size = cyl))

p + scale\_shape\_manual(values = c(3,7))

p + scale\_shape\_manual(values = c(3,7))

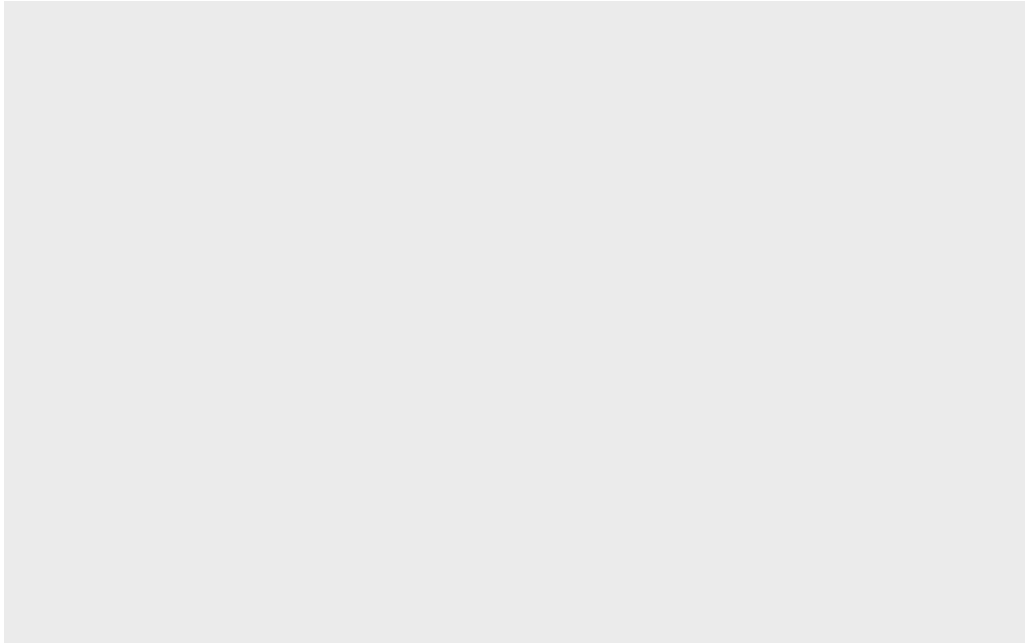
p + scale\_size\_manual(values = c(1,6))

p + scale\_size\_area(max\_size = 6)

## Coordinate Systems

```

r <- d + geom_bar()
r + coord_cartesian(xlim = c(0, 5))
xlim, ylim
r + coord_fixed(ratio = 1/2)
ratio, xlim, ylim
Cartesian coordinates with fixed aspect ratio between x and y units.
r + coord_flip()
xlim, ylim
Flipped Cartesian coordinates
r + coord_polar(theta = "x", direction=1)
theta, start, direction
Polar coordinates
r + coord_trans(ytrans = "sqrt")
ytrans, ylimits, xlim, ylim
Transformed Cartesian coordinates. Set xtrans and ytrans to the name of a window function.
n + coord_quickmap()
orientation=c("ortho", "mercator", "robinson", "stereographic", "winkel", "winkel2", "winkel3", "winkel4", "winkel5", "winkel6", "winkel7", "winkel8", "winkel9", "winkel10", "winkel11", "winkel12", "winkel13", "winkel14", "winkel15", "winkel16", "winkel17", "winkel18", "winkel19", "winkel20", "winkel21", "winkel22", "winkel23", "winkel24", "winkel25", "winkel26", "winkel27", "winkel28", "winkel29", "winkel30", "winkel31", "winkel32", "winkel33", "winkel34", "winkel35", "winkel36", "winkel37", "winkel38", "winkel39", "winkel40", "winkel41", "winkel42", "winkel43", "winkel44", "winkel45", "winkel46", "winkel47", "winkel48", "winkel49", "winkel50", "winkel51", "winkel52", "winkel53", "winkel54", "winkel55", "winkel56", "winkel57", "winkel58", "winkel59", "winkel60", "winkel61", "winkel62", "winkel63", "winkel64", "winkel65", "winkel66", "winkel67", "winkel68", "winkel69", "winkel70", "winkel71", "winkel72", "winkel73", "winkel74", "winkel75", "winkel76", "winkel77", "winkel78", "winkel79", "winkel80", "winkel81", "winkel82", "winkel83", "winkel84", "winkel85", "winkel86", "winkel87", "winkel88", "winkel89", "winkel90", "winkel91", "winkel92", "winkel93", "winkel94", "winkel95", "winkel96", "winkel97", "winkel98", "winkel99", "winkel100", "winkel101", "winkel102", "winkel103", "winkel104", "winkel105", "winkel106", "winkel107", "winkel108", "winkel109", "winkel110", "winkel111", "winkel112", "winkel113", "winkel114", "winkel115", "winkel116", "winkel117", "winkel118", "winkel119", "winkel120", "winkel121", "winkel122", "winkel123", "winkel124", "winkel125", "winkel126", "winkel127", "winkel128", "winkel129", "winkel130", "winkel131", "winkel132", "winkel133", "winkel134", "winkel135", "winkel136", "winkel137", "winkel138", "winkel139", "winkel140", "winkel141", "winkel142", "winkel143", "winkel144", "winkel145", "winkel146", "winkel147", "winkel148", "winkel149", "winkel150", "winkel151", "winkel152", "winkel153", "winkel154", "winkel155", "winkel156", 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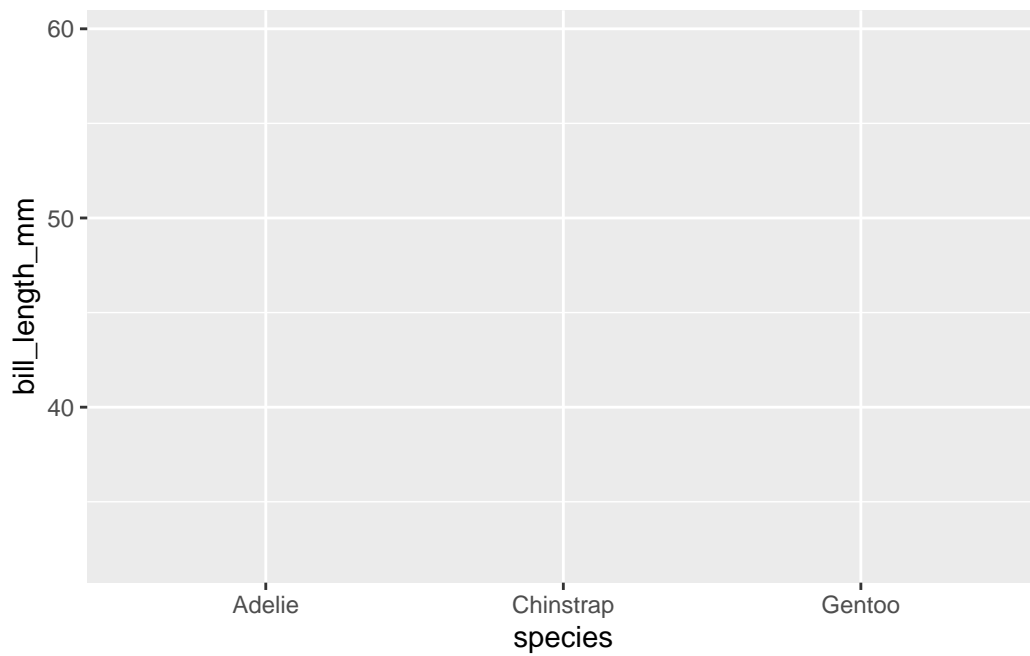
To build a plot on the background, we must add to the ggplot call. First, we need to tell it what data to use. Next, we need to tell it where in the data frame to pull data from to build the axes and data points. The part of the ggplot() function we use to build a graph is called aes() or aesthetics.

Here is an example using penguins: I am telling ggplot that the data we are using is 'penguins' and then defining the x and y axis in the aes() call with column names from penguins

```
head(penguins)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 8
  species island bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm body_mass_g
  <fct>   <fct>         <dbl>         <dbl>         <int>         <int>
1 Adelie Torgersen      39.1           18.7           181          3750
2 Adelie Torgersen      39.5           17.4           186          3800
3 Adelie Torgersen      40.3            18           195          3250
4 Adelie Torgersen      NA            NA            NA            NA
5 Adelie Torgersen      36.7           19.3           193          3450
6 Adelie Torgersen      39.3           20.6           190          3650
# i 2 more variables: sex <fct>, year <int>
```

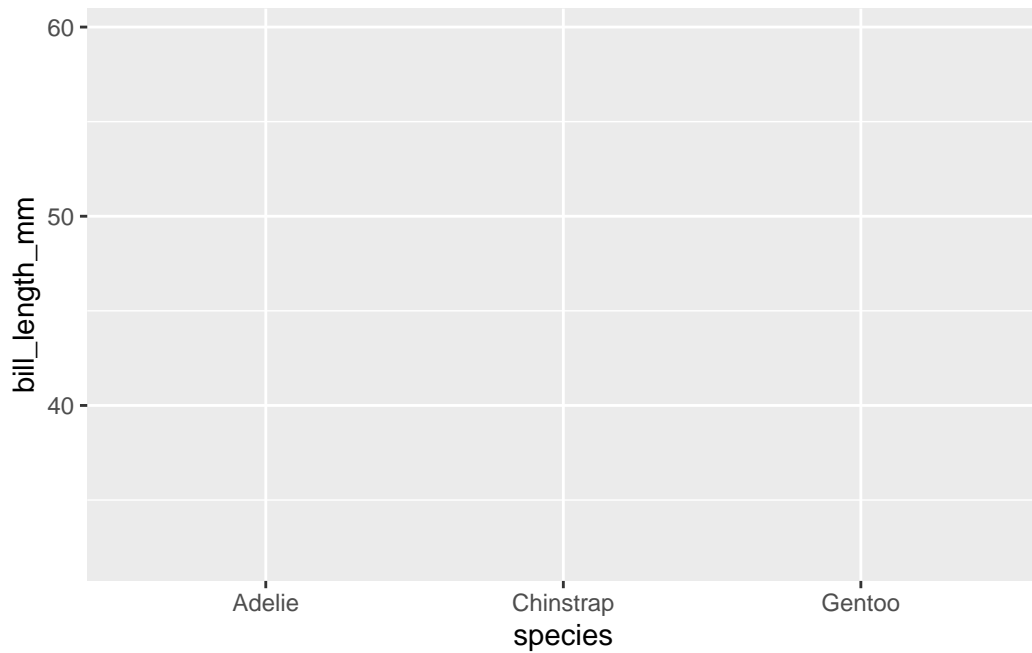
```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm))
```



Like anything in R, we can give our plot a name and call it later

```
plot1<-ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm))
```

```
plot1
```

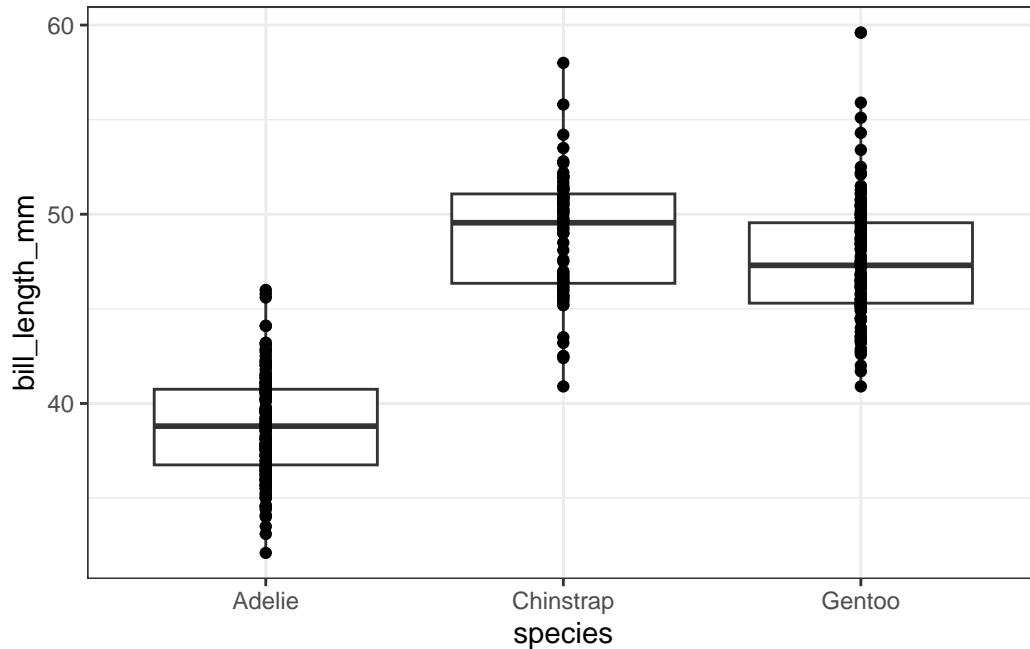


This is incredibly useful in ggplot as we can essentially add pieces to make a more complete graph

```
plot1+  
  geom_boxplot()+  
  geom_point()+  
  theme_bw()
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range  
(`stat\_boxplot()`).

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range  
(`geom\_point()`).



Before we get too excited about making perfect graphs, let's take a look at the types of graphs we have available to us...

### 4.3 histogram

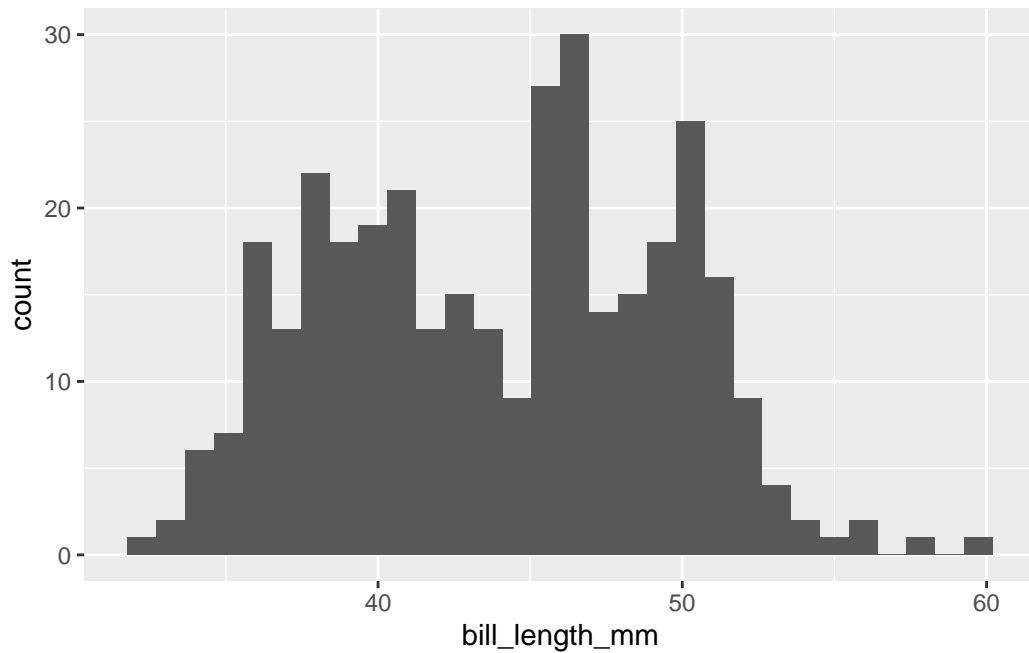
Histograms are used to explore the frequency distribution of a single variable. We can check for normality (a bell curve) using this feature. We can also look for means, skewed data, and other trends.

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(bill_length_mm))+
  geom_histogram()
```

``stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.`

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range (``stat_bin()``).

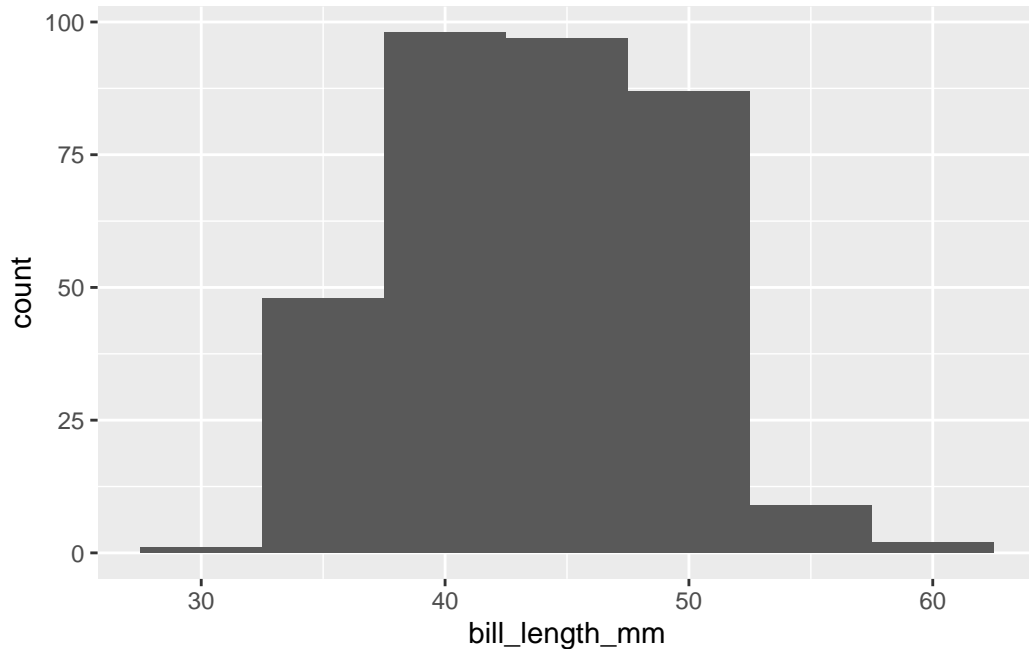




Within `geom_histogram` we can use `bin_width` to change the width of our x-axis groupings.

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(bill_length_mm))+  
  geom_histogram(binwidth=5)
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range (``stat_bin()``).



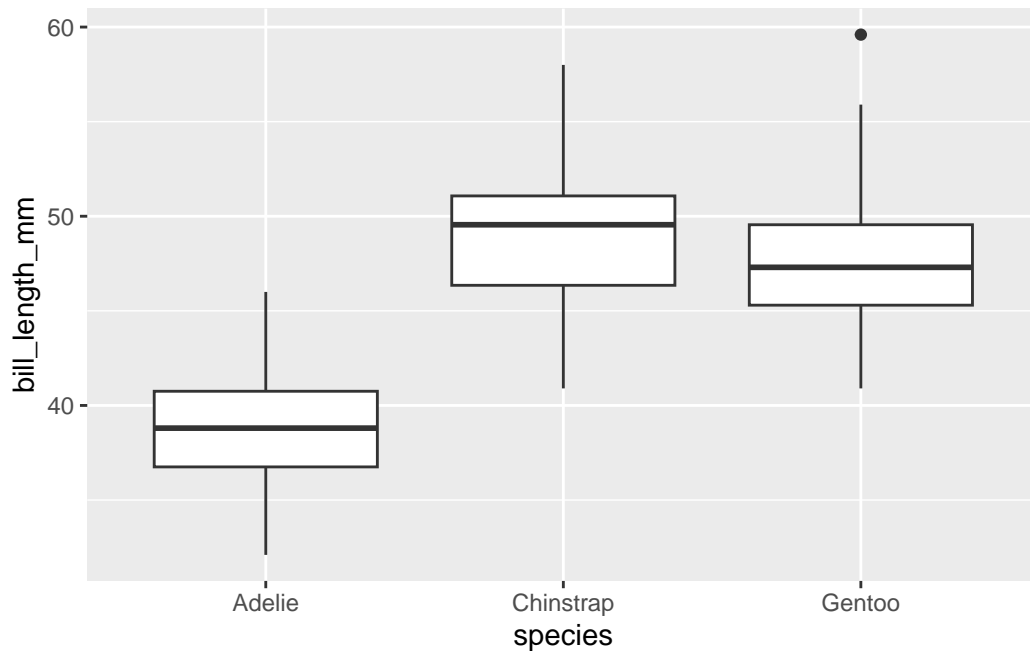
#### 4.4 boxplot

A boxplot is a really useful plot to assess median and range of data. It can also identify outliers! The defaults for a boxplot in ggplot produce a median and interquartile range (IQR). The 1st quartile is the bottom of the box and the 3rd quartile is the top. The whiskers show the spread of the data where the ends of the whiskers represent the data points that are the furthest from the median in either direction. Notably, if a data point is  $1.5 * \text{IQR}$  from the box (either the 1st or 3rd quartile) it is an outlier. Outliers are excluded from whiskers and are presented as points. There

Here's an example

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm)) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```

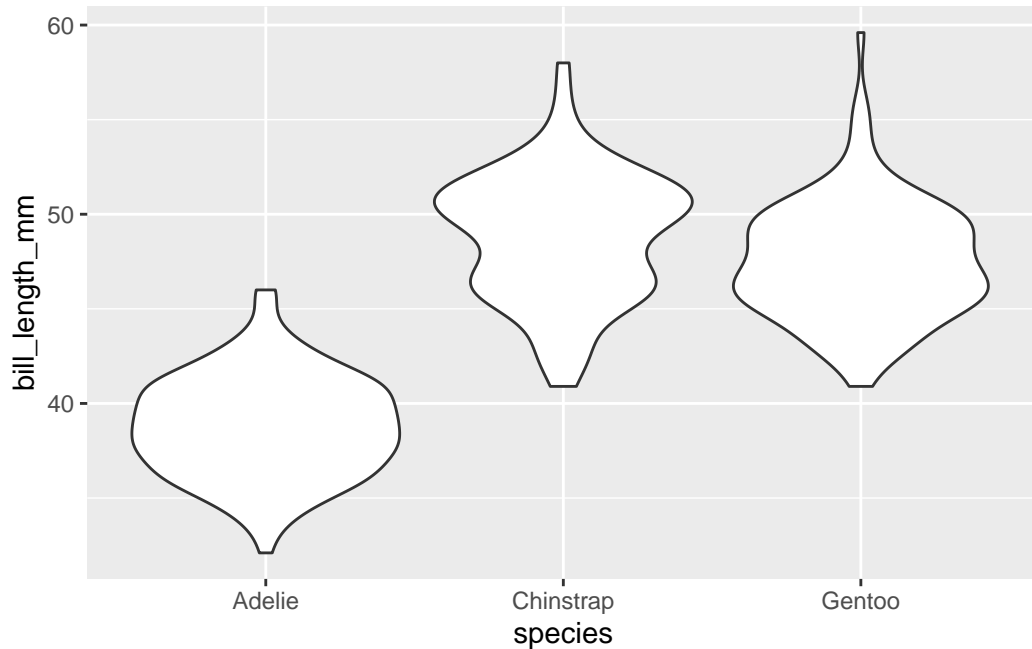
Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range (``stat_boxplot()``).



We can use `geom_violin` to combine boxplot with a density plot (similar to a histogram) Here we can see the distribution of values within bill length by species.

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm)) +  
  #geom_boxplot()+  
  geom_violin()
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range (``stat_ydensity()``).

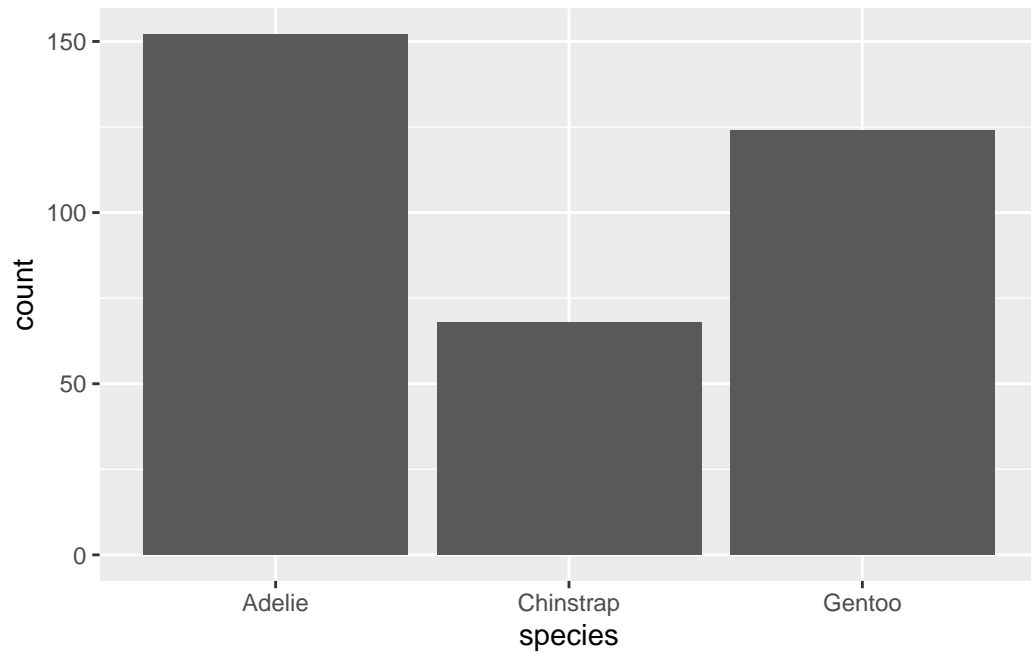


## 4.5 bar graph

We can make bar graphs in ggplot using `geom_bar()`. There are some tricks to getting bar graphs to work exactly right, which I will try to detail below. **NOTE** Bar graphs are very rarely useful. If we want to show means, why not just use points + error bars? What does the bar actually represent? There aren't that many cases where we really need bar graphs. There are exceptions, like when we have a population and we want to see the demographics of that population by count or percentage (see example below)

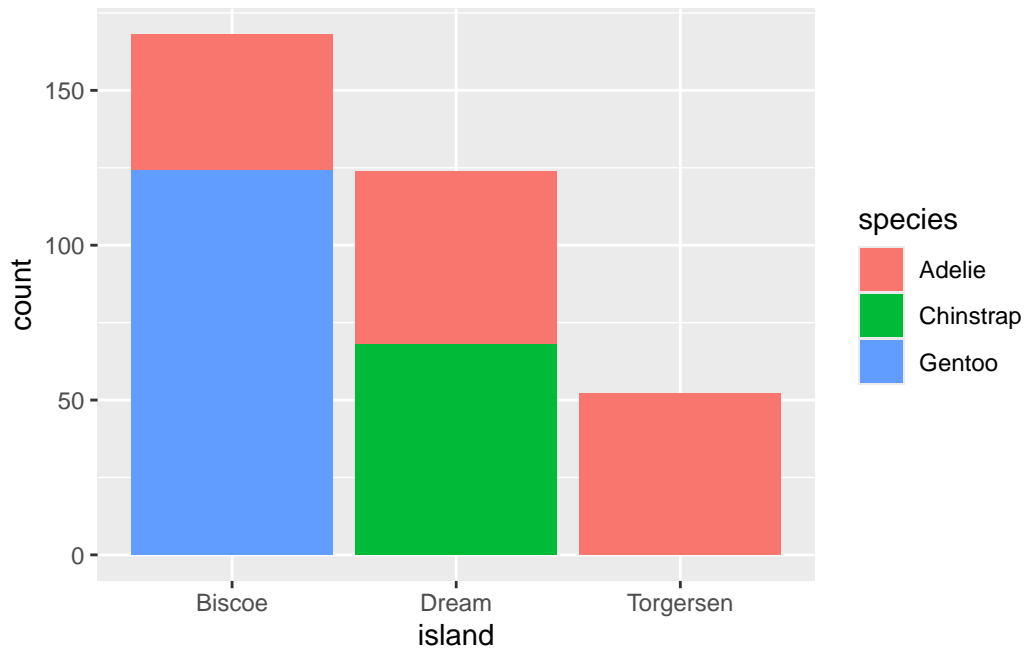
Here is a simple bar chart.

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(species)) +  
  geom_bar()
```



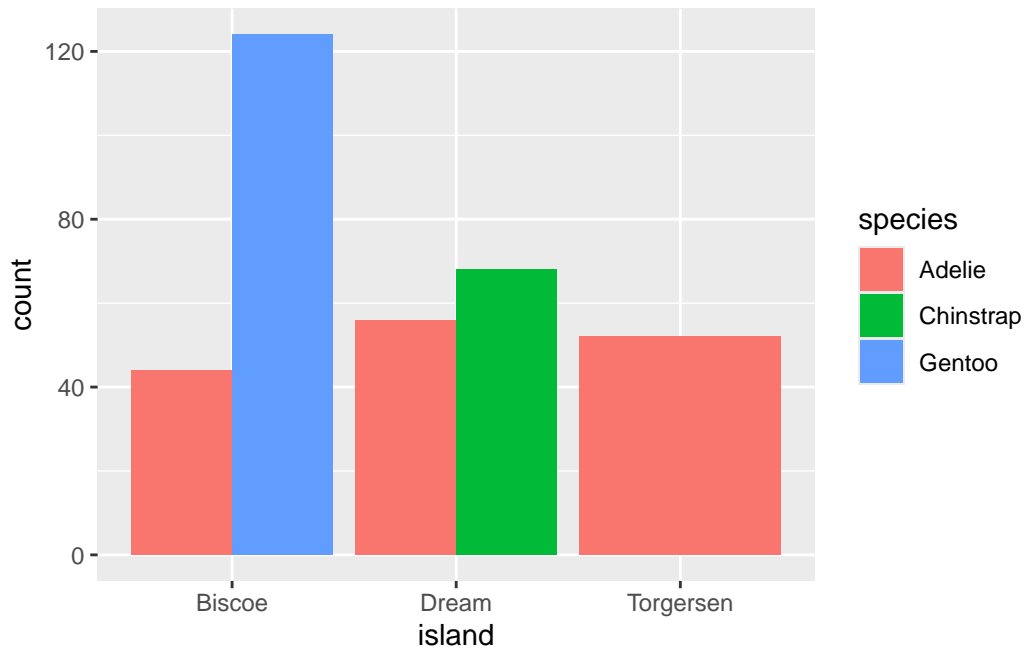
Here is a more elaborate boxplot that shows species breakdown by island! Note that we use an `aes()` call within `geom_bar` to define a fill. That means fill by species, or add a color for each species.

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



And here is that same plot with the bars unstacked. Instead of stacking, we have used “dodged” each color to be its own bar.

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(island)) +  
  geom_bar(aes(fill=species), position= position_dodge())
```



We learned when the best (only) times to use bar graphs are. Do you remember what those were? Are the examples above representative of that?

## 4.6 line graph

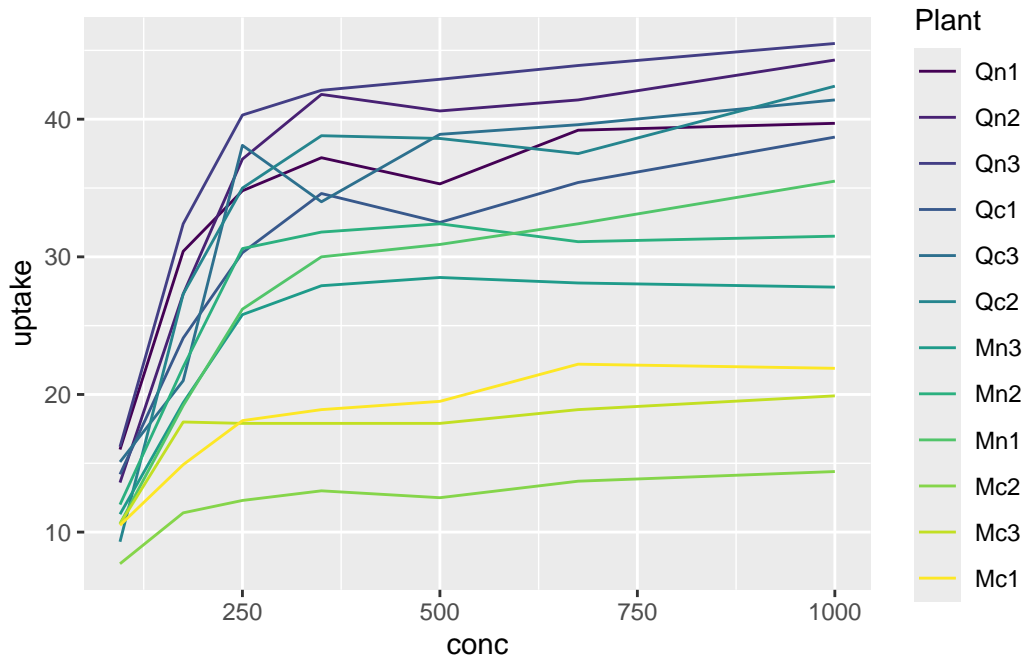
A line graph can be extremely useful, especially if we are looking at time series data or rates!

Here is an example of CO2 uptake vs concentration in plants. Each color represents a different plant. NOTE: the dataset called 'CO2' is built into R, so we can just use it without loading anything :)

```
head(CO2)
```

	Plant	Type	Treatment	conc	uptake
1	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	95	16.0
2	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	175	30.4
3	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	250	34.8
4	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	350	37.2
5	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	500	35.3
6	Qn1	Quebec	nonchilled	675	39.2

```
ggplot(data=C02, aes(x=conc, y= uptake, color=Plant)) +
  geom_line()
```

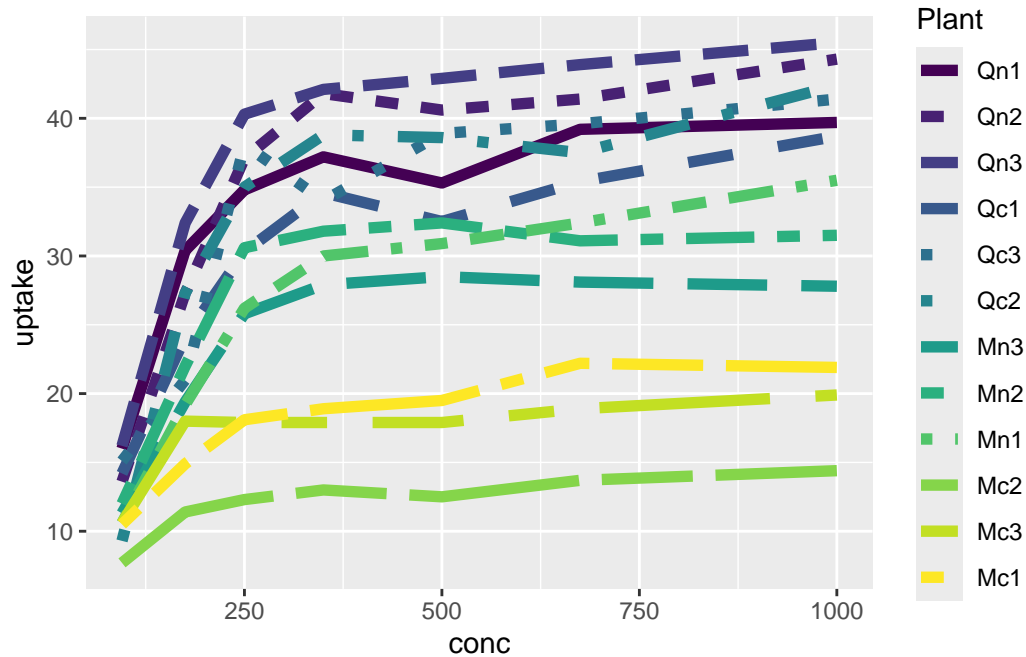


We can change the aesthetics of the lines using color, linetype, size, etc. Here I am changing the linetype based on the plant species and increasing the size of ALL lines to 2. This is a good example of how `aes()` works. Anything within the `aes()` call is conditional. That means, I give it a name (such as a column or variable name) and it changes based on that column or variable. To change an aesthetic across all lines, points, etc, I just put the code outside of the `aes()`. As I did for size. That makes the size of ALL lines = 2.

```
ggplot(data=C02, aes(x=conc, y= uptake, color=Plant)) +
  geom_line(aes(linetype=Plant),size=2)
```

Warning: Using `size` aesthetic for lines was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0.  
i Please use `linewidth` instead.



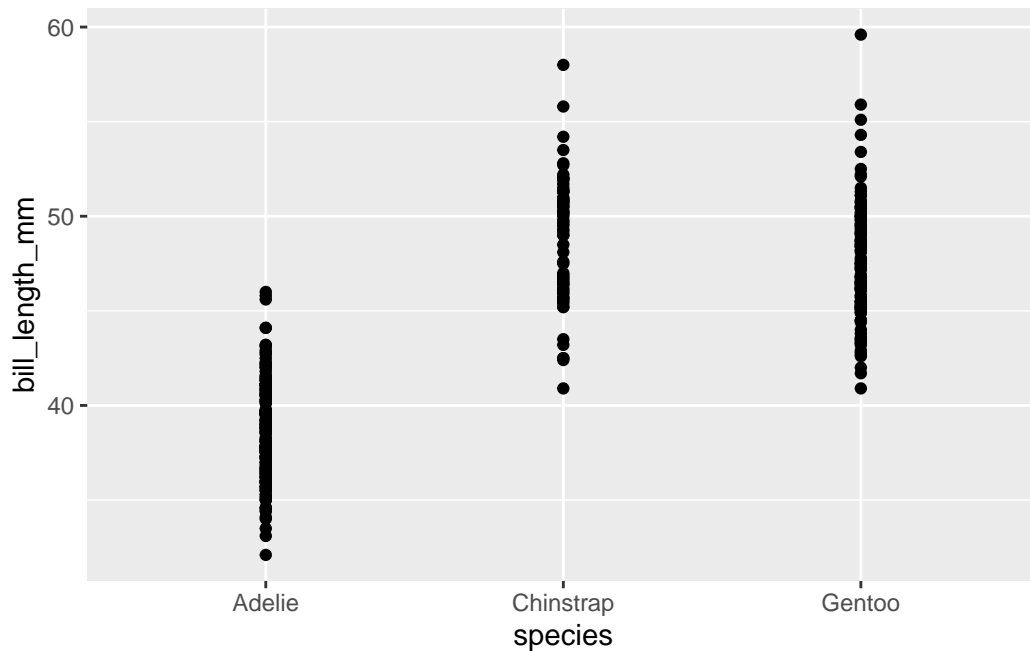


## 4.7 scatter plot

The scatter plot is probably the most commonly used graphical tool in ggplot. It is based on the `geom_point()` function

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm)) +
  geom_point()
```

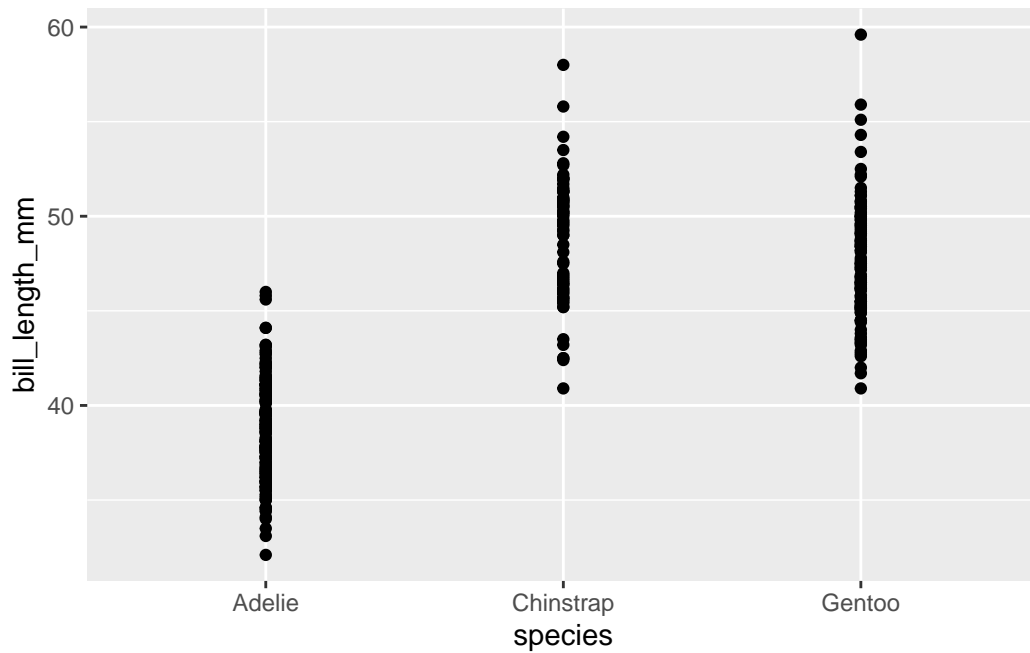
Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).



Importantly, we can use the `data=` and `aes()` calls within `geom_point()` or any other geom instead of within `ggplot()` if needed. Why might this be important?

```
ggplot() +  
  geom_point(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm))
```

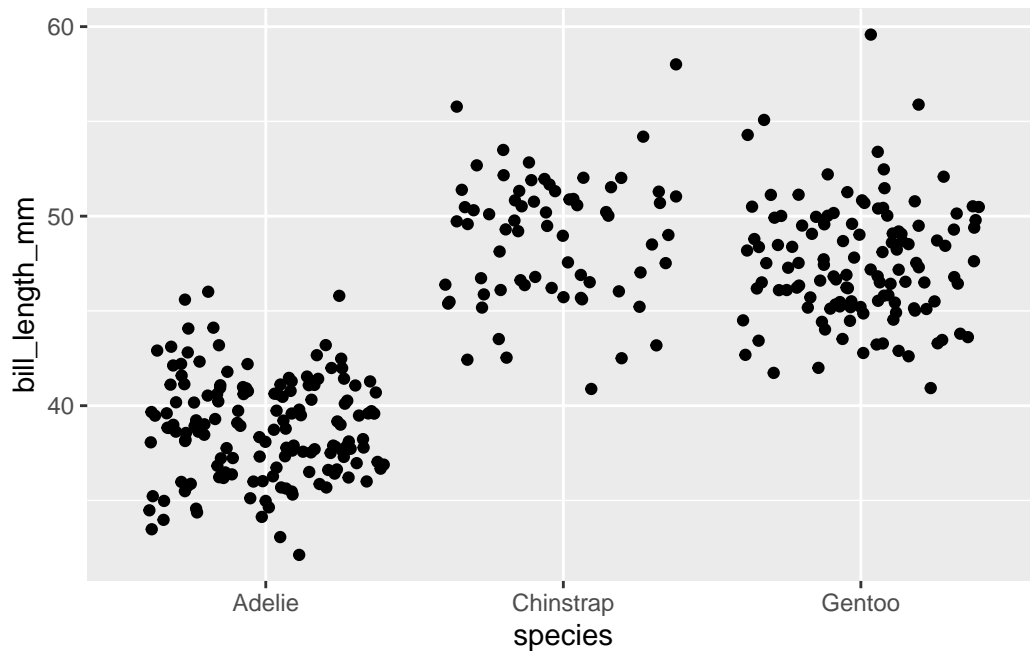
Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).



Sometimes we don't want to plot all of our points on the same vertical line. If that is the case, we can use `geom_jitter()`

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm)) +  
  geom_jitter()
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).



## 4.8 Adding error bars

We often want to present means and error in our visualizations. This can be done through the use of `geom_boxplot()` or through combining `geom_point()` with `geom_errorbar()`

Here is an example of the later...

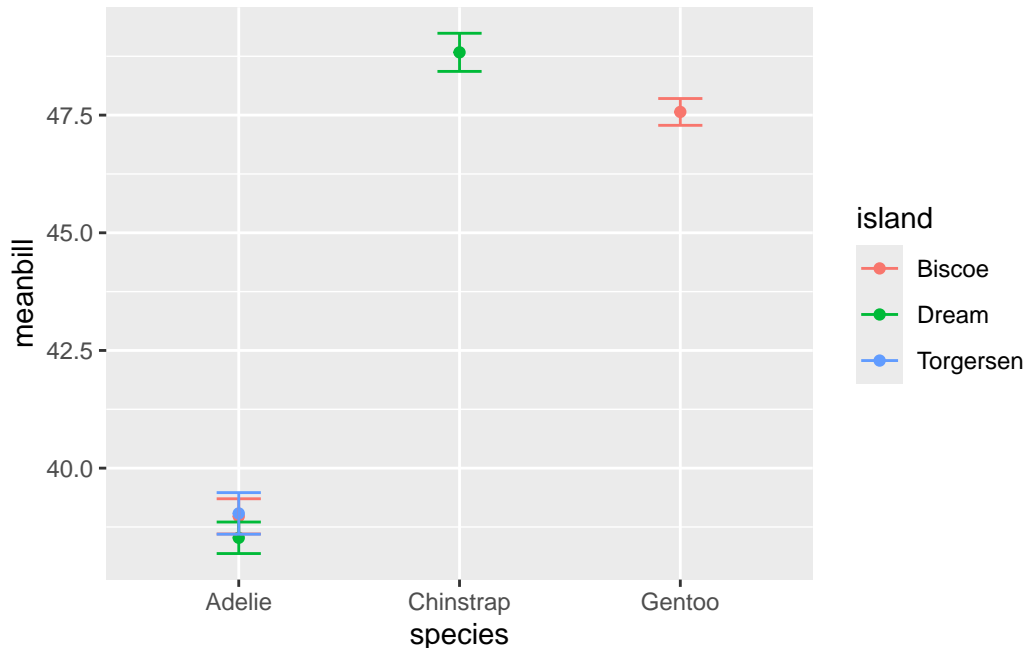
```
#First, we need to calculate a mean bill length for our penguins by species and island
sumpens<- penguins %>%
  group_by(species, island) %>%
  na.omit() %>% #removes rows with NA values (a few rows may otherwise have NA due to samp
  summarize(meanbill=mean(bill_length_mm), sd=sd(bill_length_mm), n=n(), se=sd/sqrt(n))
```

```
sumpens
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 6
# Groups:   species [3]
  species island meanbill sd n se
  <fct>   <fct>   <dbl> <dbl> <int> <dbl>
1 Adelie Biscoe    39.0  2.48  44 0.374
2 Adelie Dream     38.5  2.48  55 0.335
3 Adelie Torgersen   39.0  3.03  47 0.442
```

4	Chinstrap	Dream	48.8	3.34	68	0.405
5	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.6	3.11	119	0.285

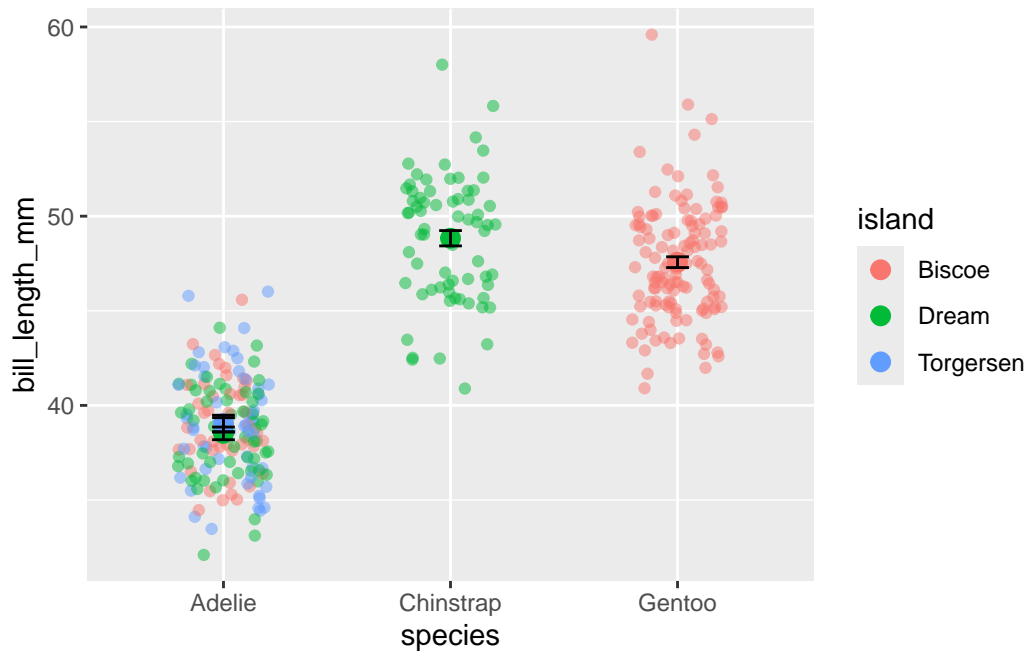
```
# Now we can plot!
ggplot(data=sumpens, aes(x=species, y=meanbill, color=island))+
  geom_point()+
  geom_errorbar(data=sumpens, aes(x=species, ymin=meanbill-se, ymax=meanbill+se), width=0.
```



And if we want to be extra fancy (and rigorous), we can plot the raw data behind the mean+error. This is considered a **graphical best practice** as we can see the mean, error, and the true spread of the data!

```
ggplot()+
  geom_jitter(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y=bill_length_mm, color=island), alpha=0.5, width=0.2)+
  geom_point(data=sumpens, aes(x=species, y=meanbill, color=island), size=3)+ #this is the mean
  geom_errorbar(data=sumpens, aes(x=species, ymin=meanbill-se, ymax=meanbill+se), width=0.2)
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (`geom\_point()`).



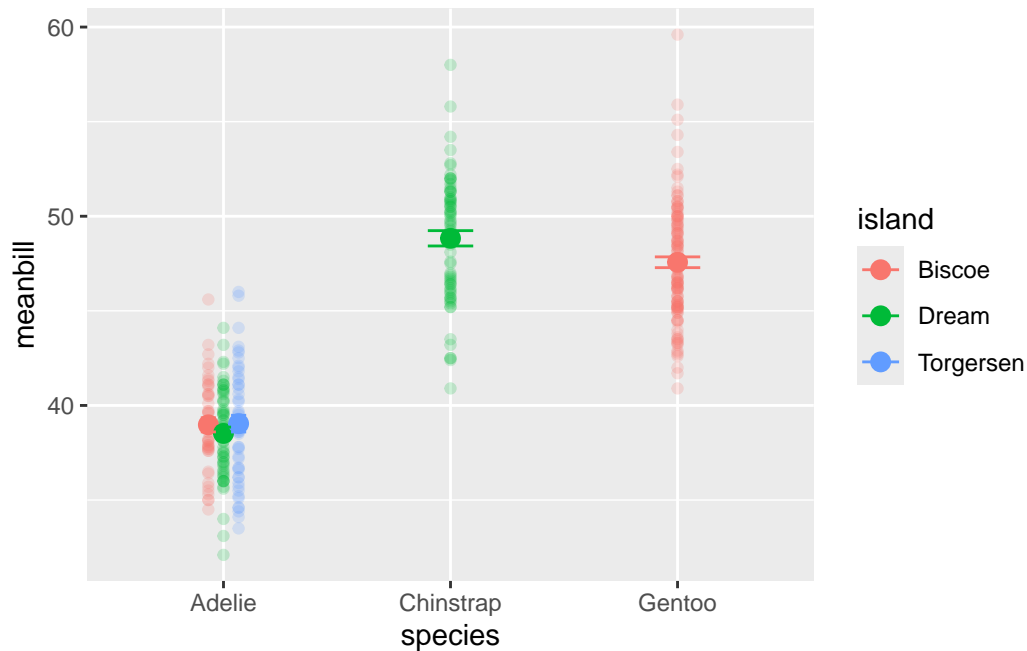
An alternative to `geom_jitter`, which doesn't always work, is to use `geom_point` but force the points to not overlap with `position_dodge`. Here is an example

```
#first we should define the distance of our position_dodge
pd<-position_dodge(width=0.2)

ggplot(data=sumpens, aes(x=species, y=meanbill, color=island))+
  geom_point(data= penguins, aes(x=species, y=bill_length_mm, color=island), alpha=0.2, width=0.2, position=pd)+
  geom_point(size=3, position=pd)+ #averages
  geom_errorbar(aes(ymin=meanbill-se, ymax=meanbill+se), width=0.2, position=pd)
```

Warning in `geom_point(data = penguins, aes(x = species, y = bill_length_mm, : Ignoring unknown parameters: `width``

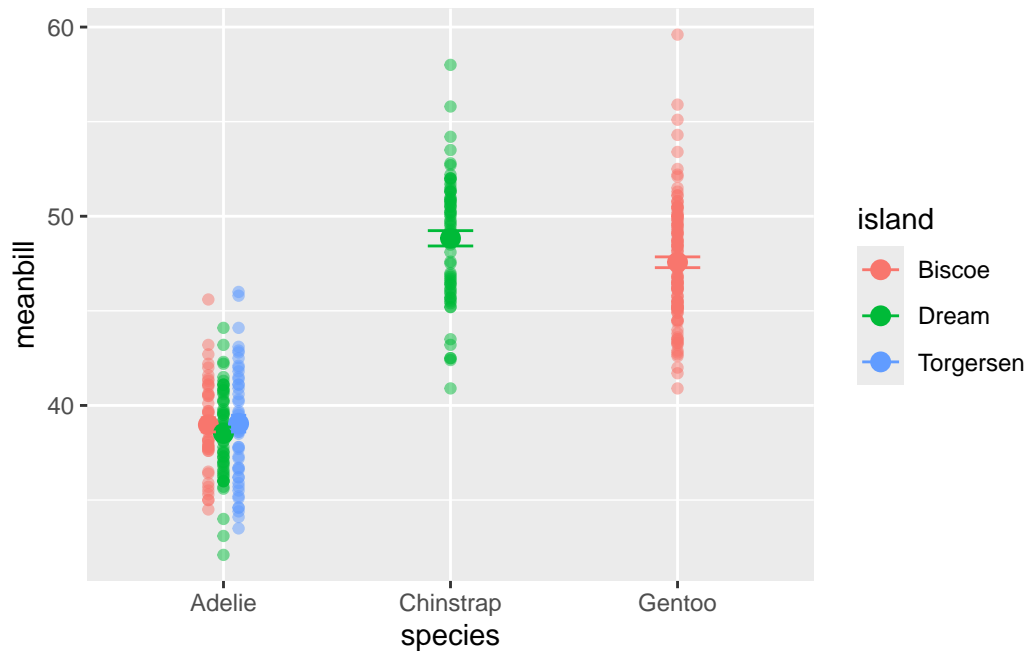
Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).



This code will produce the same graph as above. Note that in `geom_jitter` we just replaced `width =` with `position =`

```
ggplot(sumpens, aes(x=species, y= meanbill, color=island))+
  geom_jitter(data= penguins, aes(x=species, y=bill_length_mm, color=island), alpha=0.5, position=pd)+
  geom_point(size=3,position=pd)+ #this is the averages
  geom_errorbar(aes(ymin=meanbill-se, ymax=meanbill+se), width=0.2, position=pd)
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).



## 5 4.) Intermediate Aesthetics

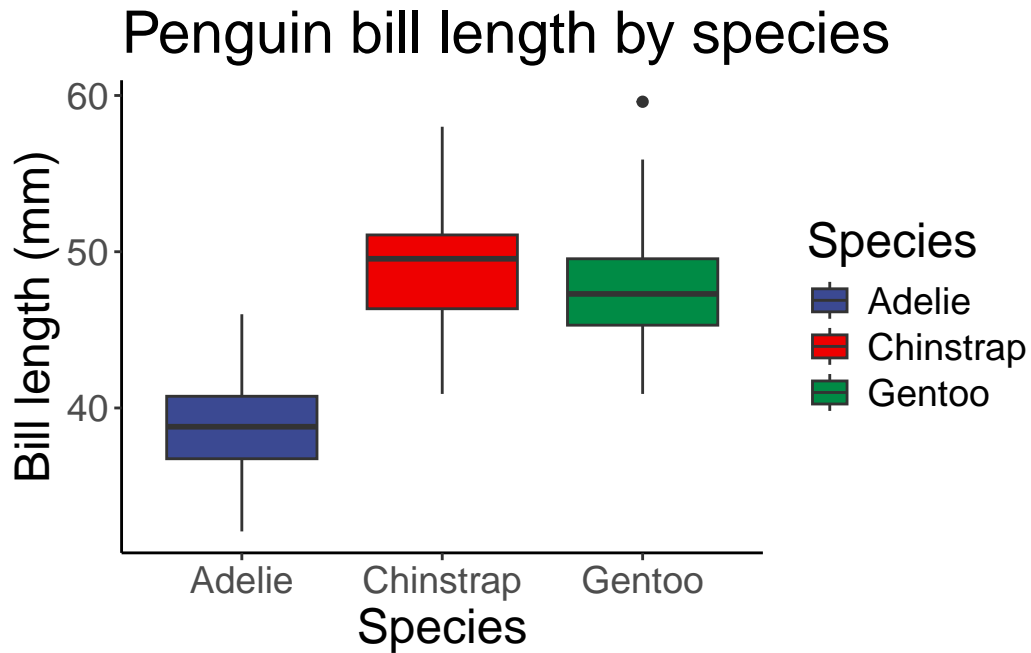
### 5.1 titles and axis labels

Titles and axis labels are easy to add and change in ggplot! We simply add another line to our code. **NOTE** you can also add a subtitle, caption, or change the legend title using labs!

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm)) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(fill=species))+
  scale_fill_aas()+
  theme_classic()+
  labs(x = 'Species', y='Bill length (mm)', title='Penguin bill length by species', fill='
  theme(text=element_text(size=18))
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range (``stat_boxplot()``).





## 5.2 Colors

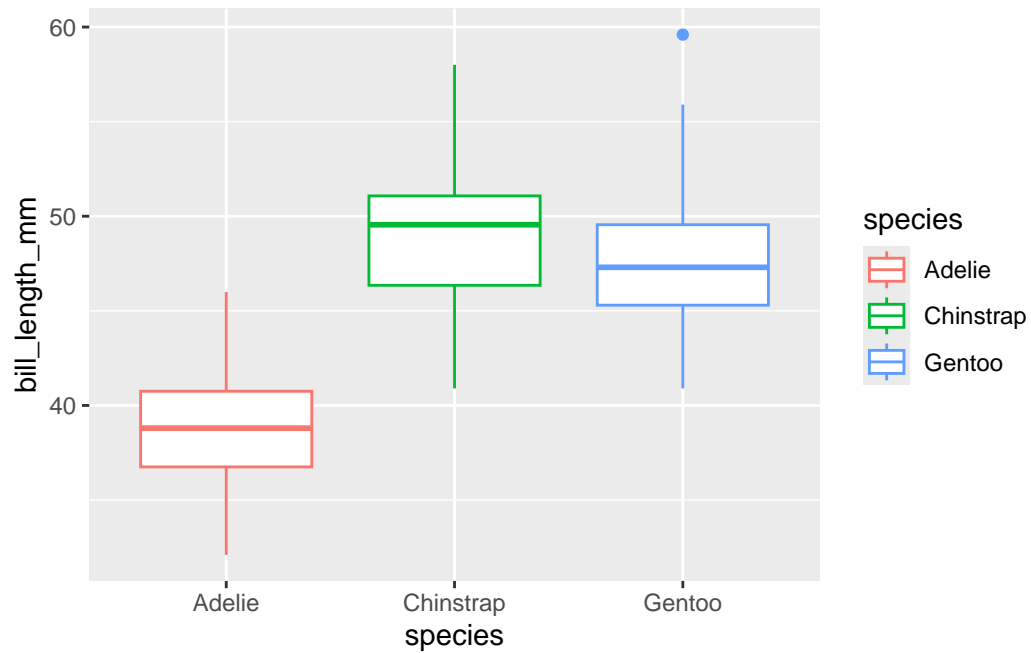
We can change colors conditionally or manually.

**Conditional Color Change** To change colors conditionally, we use `color=` or `fill=` within an `aes()` call.

Here I have changed the outline color (`color=`) for a series of boxplots based on species

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm, color=species)) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```

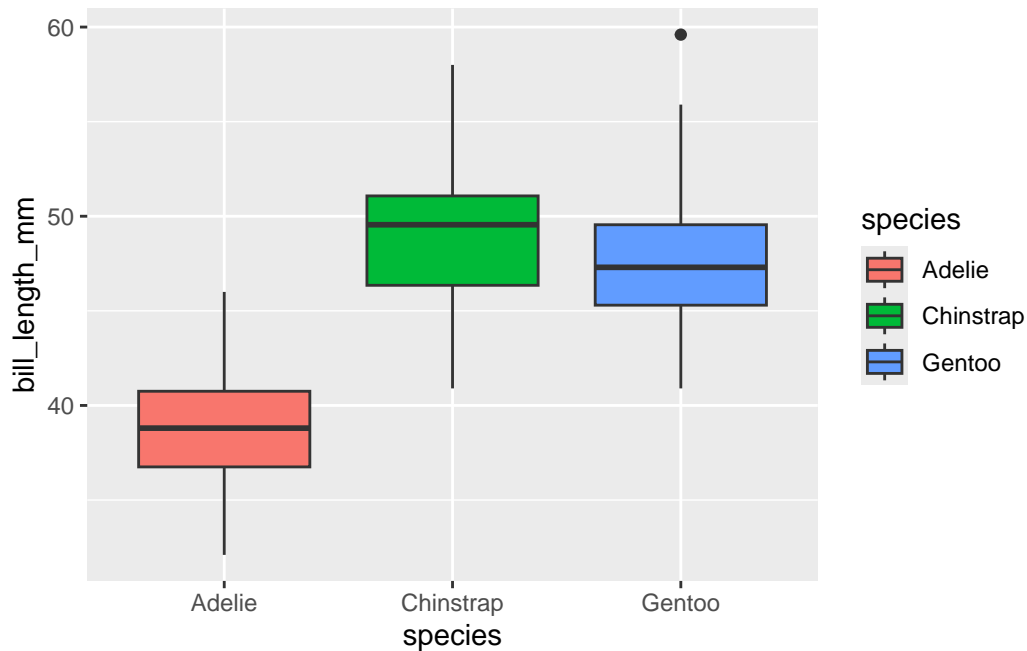
Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range (``stat_boxplot()``).



I can also change the fill of the boxplots

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm, fill=species)) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```

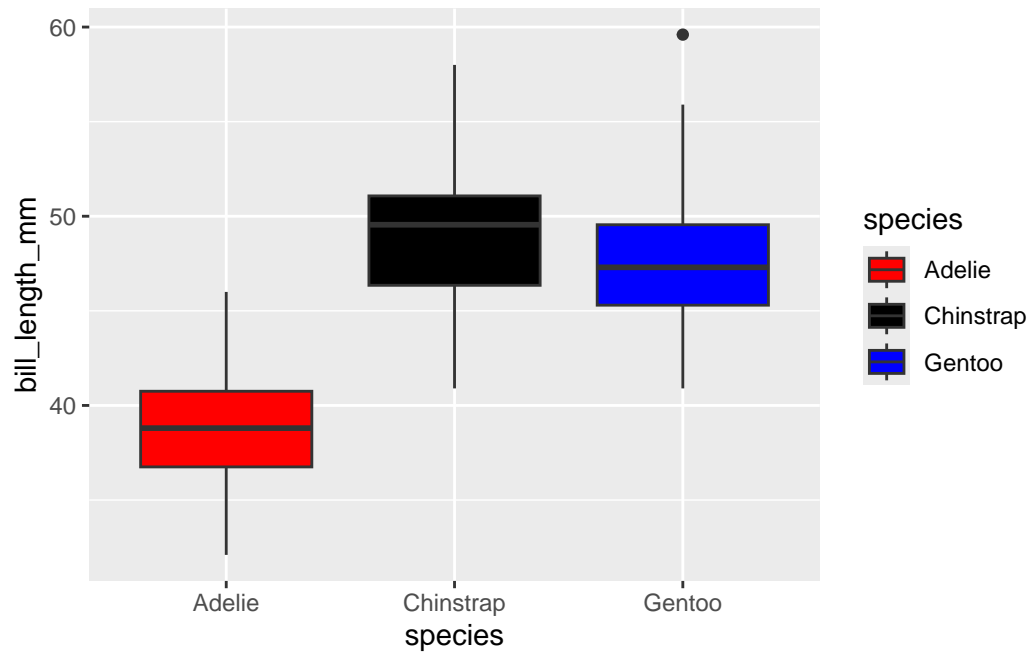
Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range  
(`stat\_boxplot()`).



**Manual Color Change** We can also change colors manually by using one of many options within ggplot. `scale_color_manual` (or `scale_fill_manual`) is the easiest. We simply define colors we want to use by name or hexcode.

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm)) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(fill=species))+
  scale_fill_manual(values=c('red', 'black', 'blue'))
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range (``stat_boxplot()``).





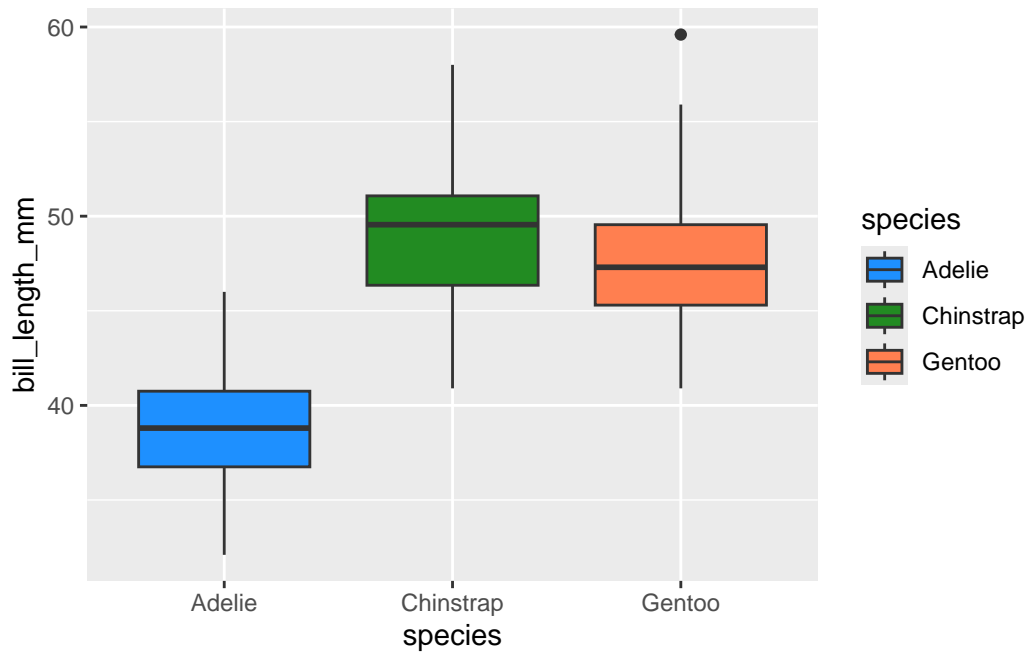
```

mypal<-c('dodgerblue', 'forestgreen', 'coral') # here I've made a 3 color palette

ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm)) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(fill=species))+
  scale_fill_manual(values=mypal)

```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range (`stat\_boxplot()`).



You can use the package [RColorBrewer](#) to make palettes as well. I'll let you explore that one on your own!

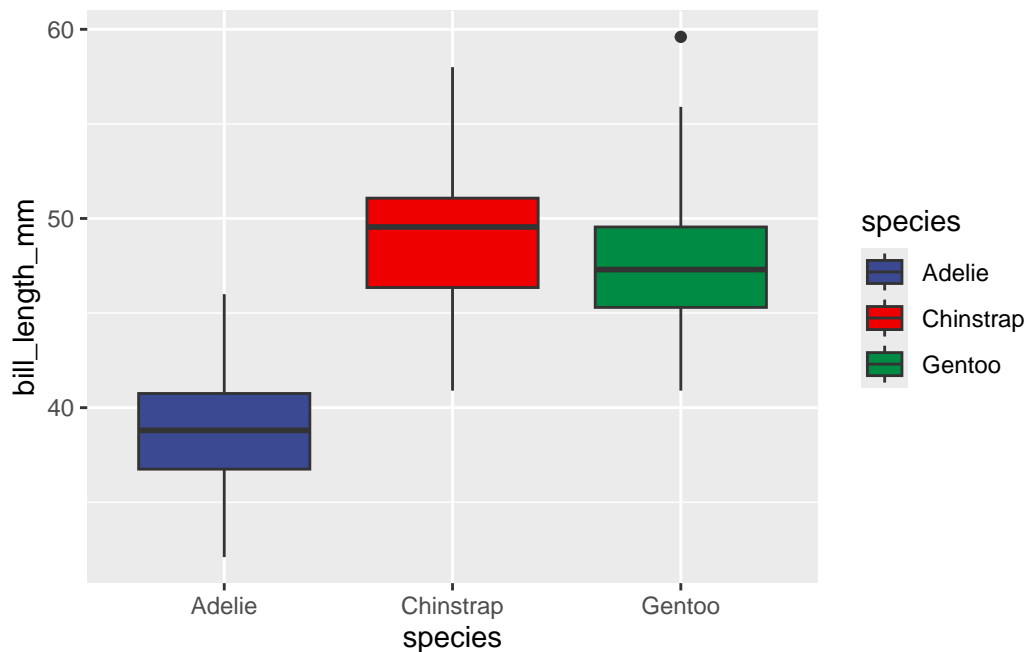
Finally, EASY and nice looking palettes with [ggsci](#) ggsci is a simple and neat package that allows us to use scientific journal color themes for our data (usually colorblind friendly and nice looking). we simply change our “scale\_color\_manual” to “scale\_color\_palname” where “palname” is one of many provided by ggsci. For example, we might use scale\_color\_aaas()

```

ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm)) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(fill=species))+
  scale_fill_aaas()

```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range (``stat_boxplot()``).



### 5.3 Shapes

ggplot gives us options to change point shape using the aesthetic option 'shape'. We can either change shape based on a characteristic of the data ('cyl', for example), make all the shapes the same, or manually control shape.

Below is a table of shape options:

#### Conditional Shape Change

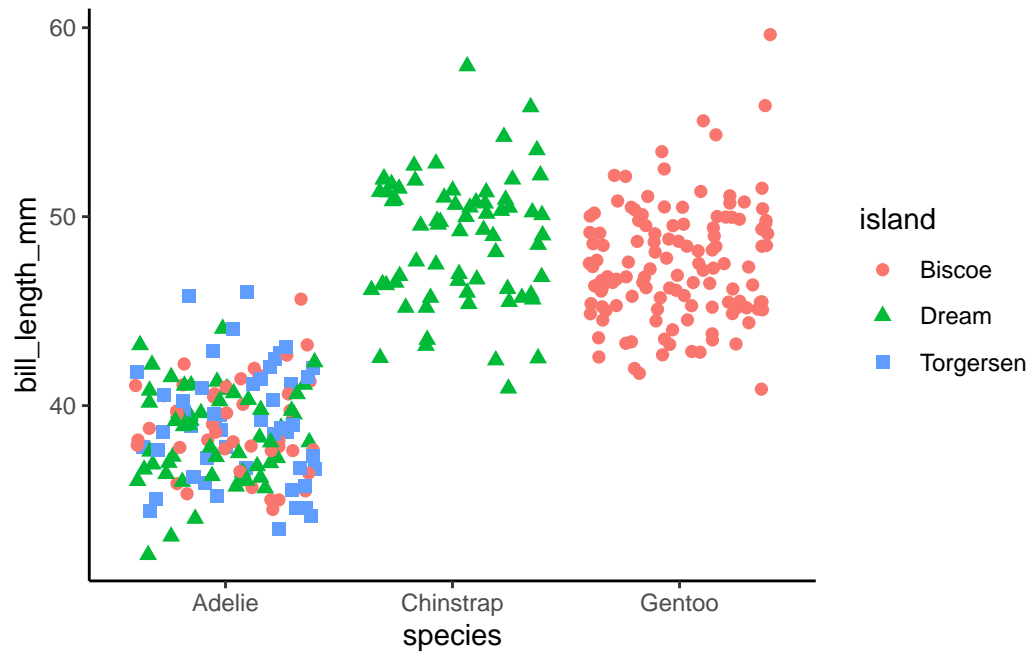
```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y=bill_length_mm, color=island, shape=island))+  
  geom_jitter(size=2)+  
  theme_classic()
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).



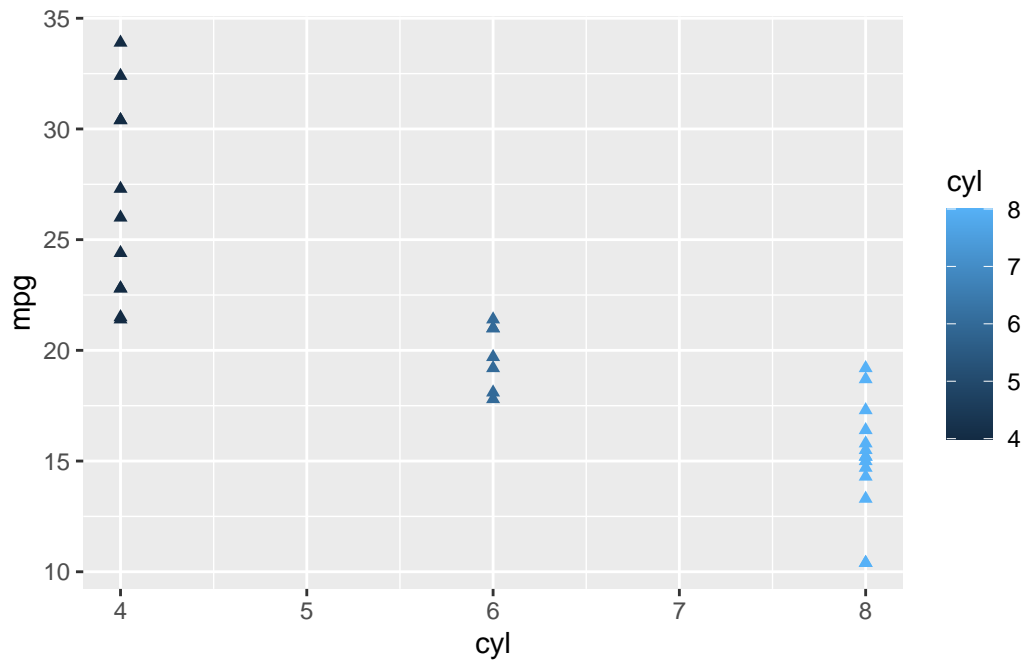
Figure 1: ggplot shape options



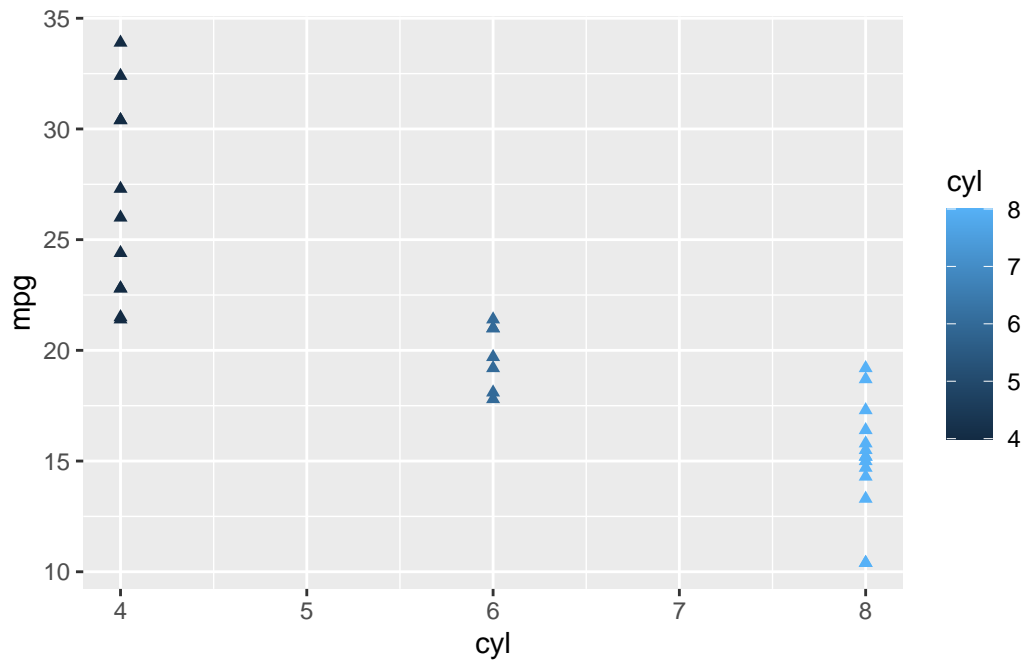


Change all shapes to triangles

```
ggplot(data=mtcars, aes(x=cyl, y=mpg, color=cyl))+  
  geom_point(shape=17) #Here 'shape=' is inside the settings for geom_point. Note that it
```



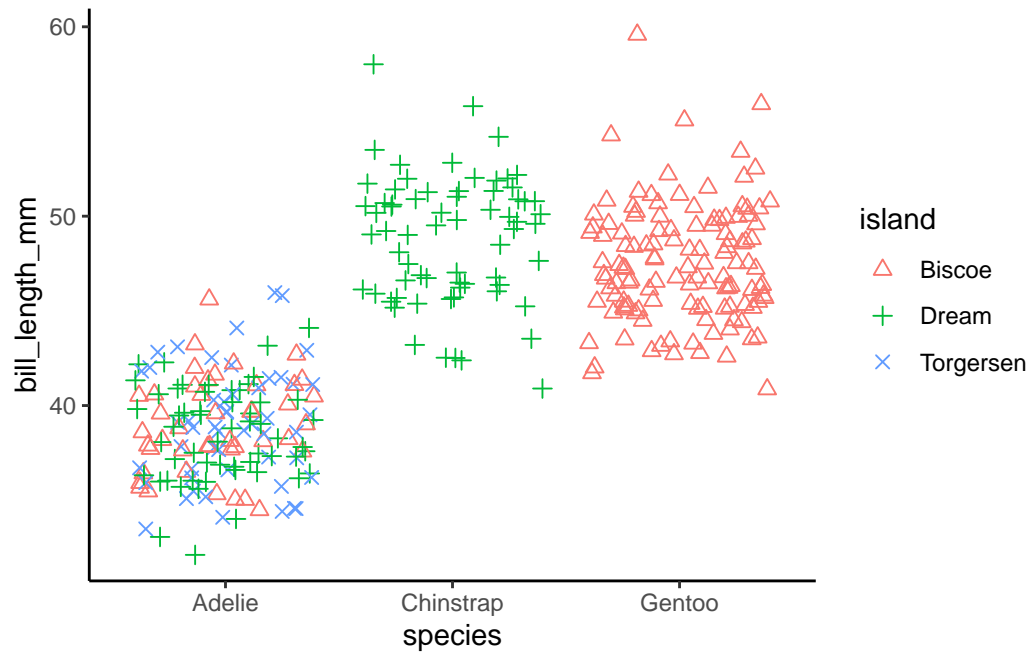
```
#example 2, same w/ different syntax
ggplot()+
  geom_point(data=mtcars, aes(x=cyl, y=mpg, color=cyl), shape=17)
```



### Manual shape changes

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y=bill_length_mm, color=island, shape=island))+
  geom_jitter(size=2)+
  theme_classic()+
  scale_shape_manual(values=c(2,3,4)) #scale_shape_manual allows us to choose shapes for e
```

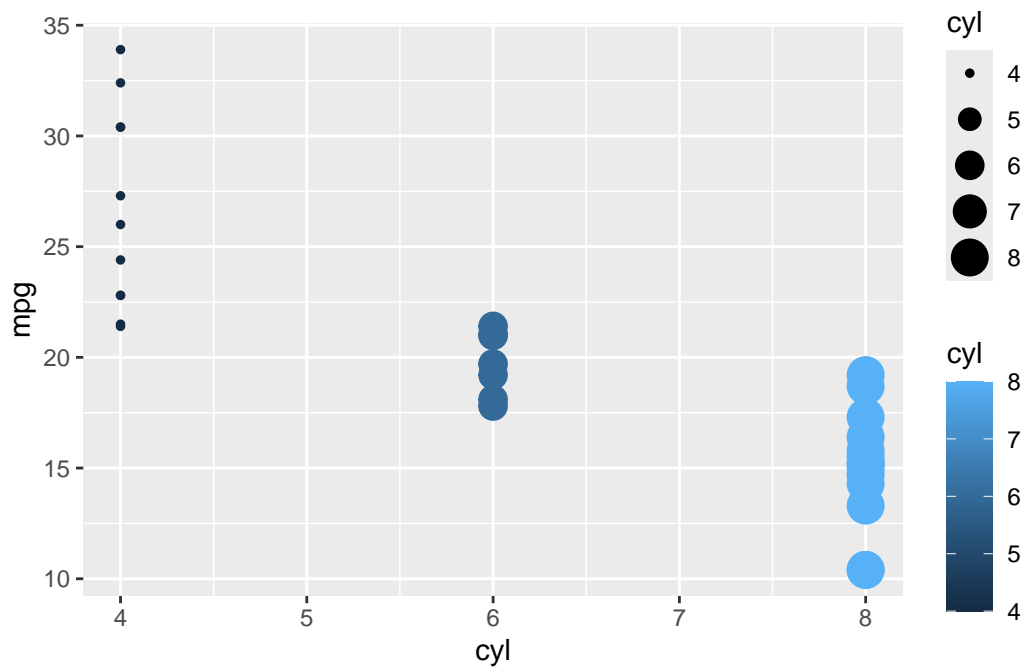
Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).



## Changing Size of points

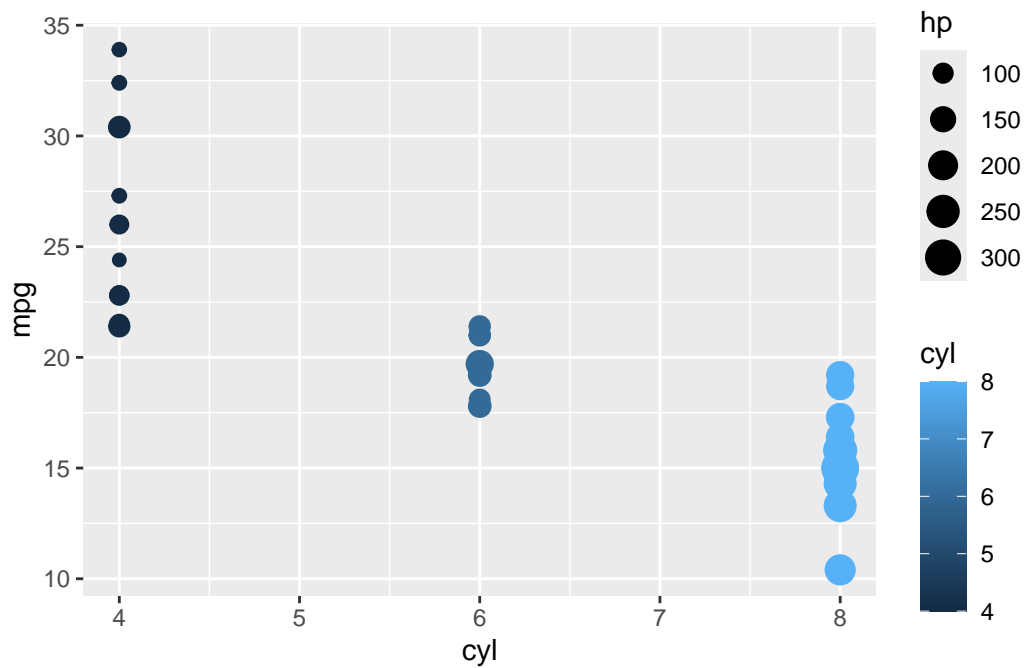
Conditional Shape Change

```
ggplot(data=mtcars, aes(x=cyl, y=mpg, color=cyl, size=cyl))+ #note that we added 'size=' t
  geom_point()
```



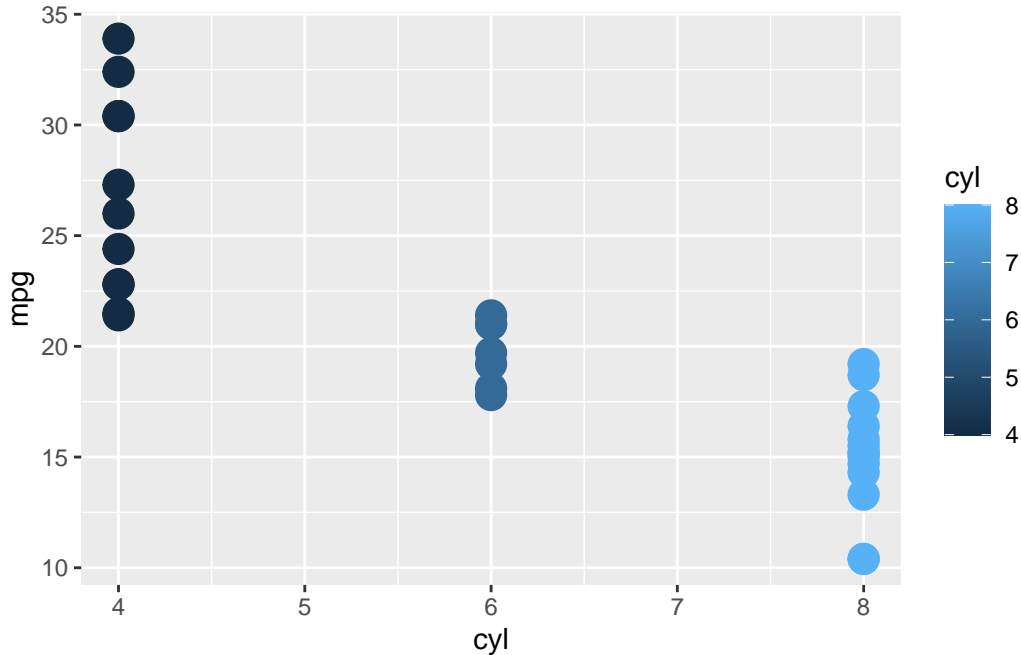
#note the warning message that using size for a discrete variable is not best practice.  
 #Instead, let's use the size to give us an idea of hp (a 3rd variable)

```
ggplot(data=mtcars, aes(x=cyl, y=mpg, color=cyl, size=hp))+ #note that we added 'size=' to
  geom_point()
```



Change size of all points (all points must be same size)

```
ggplot(data=mtcars, aes(x=cyl, y=mpg, color=cyl))+  
  geom_point(size=5) #as w/ shape, point needs to be outside the aes() here.
```



## 5.4 Facets

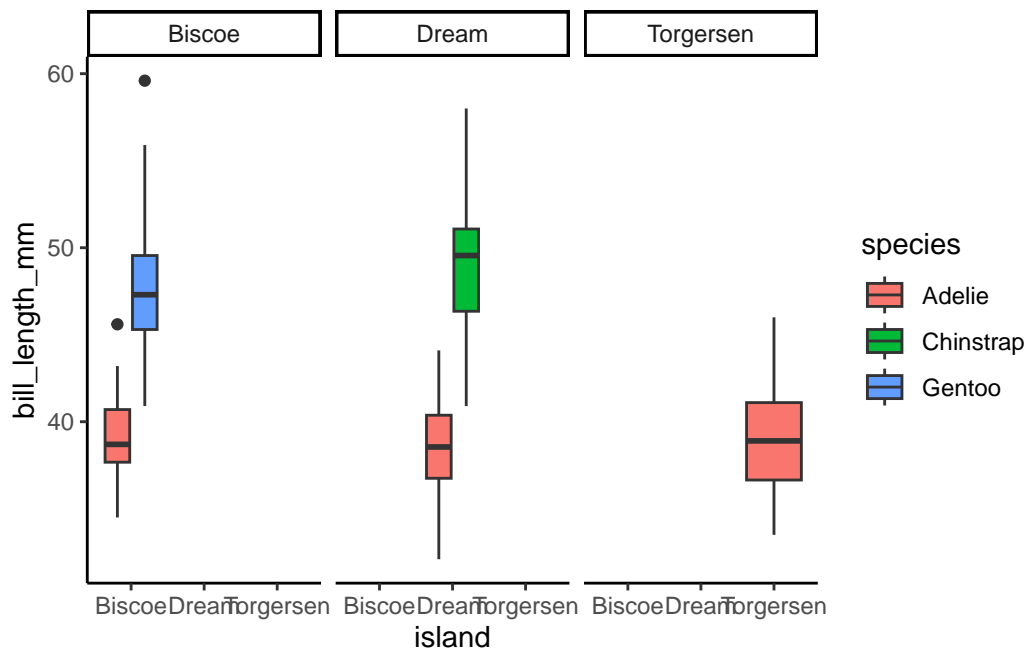
Often in science we are interested in comparing several graphs at once or looking at 3 or 4 variables at a time. This means we may want to have multi-panel graphs or multiple graphs on the same page. While it is common to produce graphs in R and combine them into “final” manuscript ready version in other programs, such as Adobe Illustrator or Inkscape (a free alternative to Illustrator), producing manuscript quality figures in R is possible! In fact, it is only getting easier, thanks to some new packages (like patchwork). Below I will show you how to make multipanel figures (aka facets) and how to put many figures on one page (using the patchwork package– the easiest of the many options for doing this).

Facets allow us to produce multiple graph panels with one ggplot code. We can separate out a variable for easier viewing or even create a grid of graphs using multiple variables.

`facet_wrap()` allows us to make multiple panels. The panels are aligned in columns and rows. We need to use ‘~’ in our `facet_wrap` code. The ‘~’ essentially means “by”

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=island, y= bill_length_mm, fill=species)) +
  geom_boxplot()+
  facet_wrap(~island)+
  scale_color_aaas()+
  theme_classic()
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range  
(`stat\_boxplot()`).

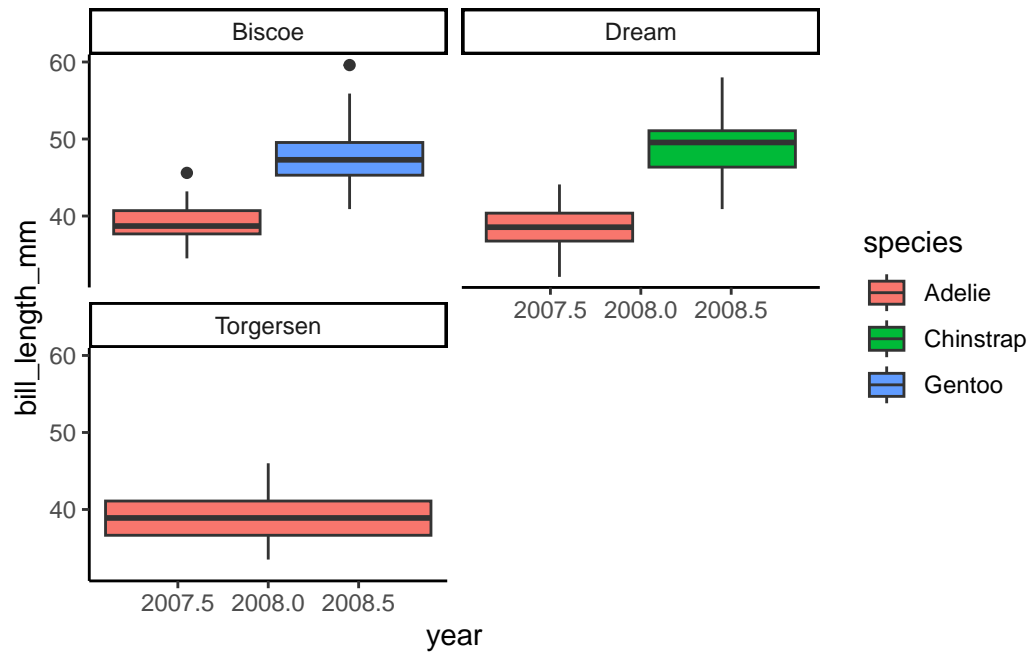


We can specify the number of columns and rows we want to built the panels how we like them

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=year, y= bill_length_mm, fill=species)) +  
  geom_boxplot()+  
  facet_wrap(~island, ncol=2)+ #2 columns  
  scale_color_aaas()+  
  theme_classic()
```

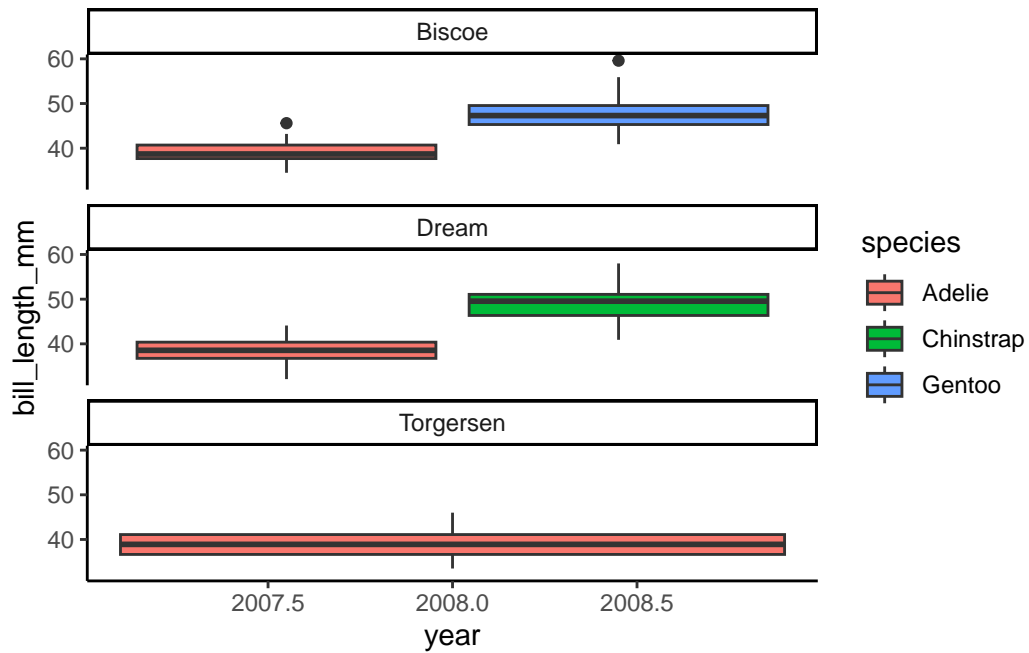
Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range  
(`stat\_boxplot()`).





```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=year, y= bill_length_mm, fill=species)) +
  geom_boxplot()+
  facet_wrap(~island, nrow=3)+ #3 rows
  scale_color_aaas()+
  theme_classic()
```

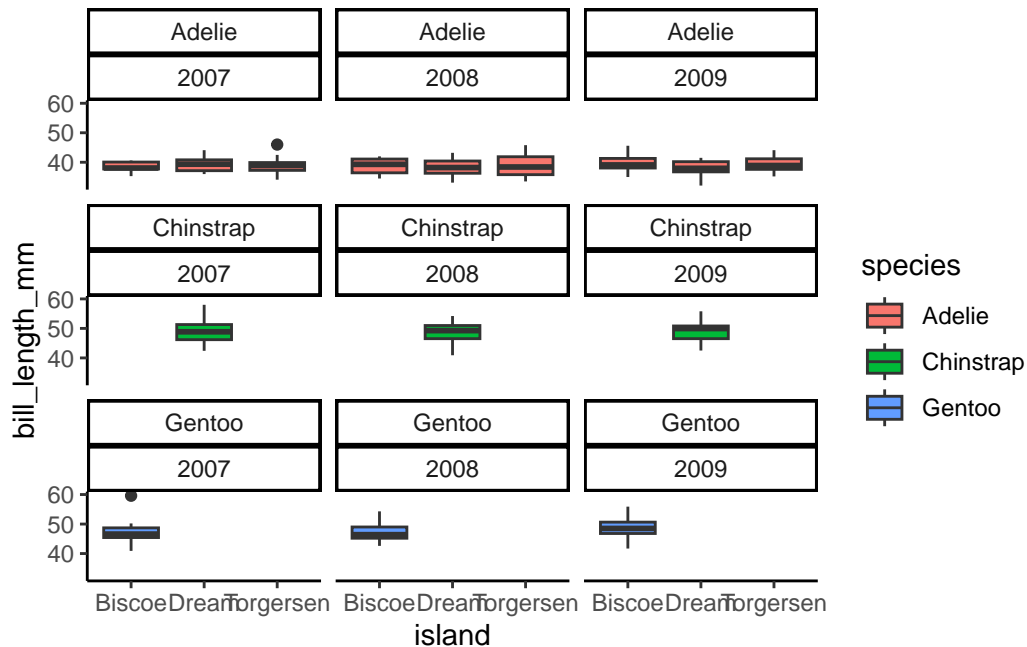
Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range (``stat_boxplot()``).



We can even use a formula for building our facets if we'd like!

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=island, y= bill_length_mm, fill=species)) +
  geom_boxplot()+
  facet_wrap(~species+year)+
  scale_color_aaas()+
  theme_classic()
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range (``stat_boxplot()``).



## 5.5 Multiple plots on the same page

Using the simple and wonderful patchwork package, we can place multiple plots on the same page. To do this, we must actually name each plot. Here's an example.

Patchwork is super easy! Learn more [here](#)(with examples)

First, let's make some graphs and name them

```
#First, we need to calculate a mean bill length for our penguins by species and island
sumpens<- penguins %>%
  group_by(species, island) %>%
  na.omit() %>% #removes rows with NA values (a few rows may otherwise have NA due to samp
  summarize(meanbill=mean(bill_length_mm), sd=sd(bill_length_mm), n=n(), se=sd/sqrt(n))
```

`summarise()` has grouped output by 'species'. You can override using the `.groups` argument.

```
sumpens
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 6
# Groups:   species [3]
  species island meanbill sd n se
  <fct>   <fct>   <dbl> <dbl> <int> <dbl>
1 Adelie Biscoe     39.0  2.48  44 0.374
2 Adelie Dream      38.5  2.48  55 0.335
3 Adelie Torgersen   39.0  3.03  47 0.442
4 Chinstrap Dream     48.8  3.34  68 0.405
5 Gentoo Biscoe     47.6  3.11 119 0.285
```

```
# Next, we can make our graphs!
```

```
p1<-ggplot(data=penguins, aes(bill_length_mm))+
  geom_histogram()+
  theme_classic()
```

```
p2<-ggplot()+
  geom_jitter(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y=bill_length_mm, color=island), alpha=0.5, w
  geom_point(data=sumpens, aes(x=species, y=meanbill, color=island), size=3)+
  geom_errorbar(data=sumpens, aes(x=species, ymin=meanbill-se, ymax=meanbill+se), width=0.
  theme_classic()+
  scale_color_aaas()
```

```
p3<-ggplot(data=penguins, aes(island)) +
  geom_bar(aes(fill=species), position= position_dodge())+
  theme_classic()+
  scale_fill_aaas()
```

Now let's patchwork them together! We make a simple formula to make a patchwork. Addition puts everything in the same row. But we can use division and other symbols to organize.

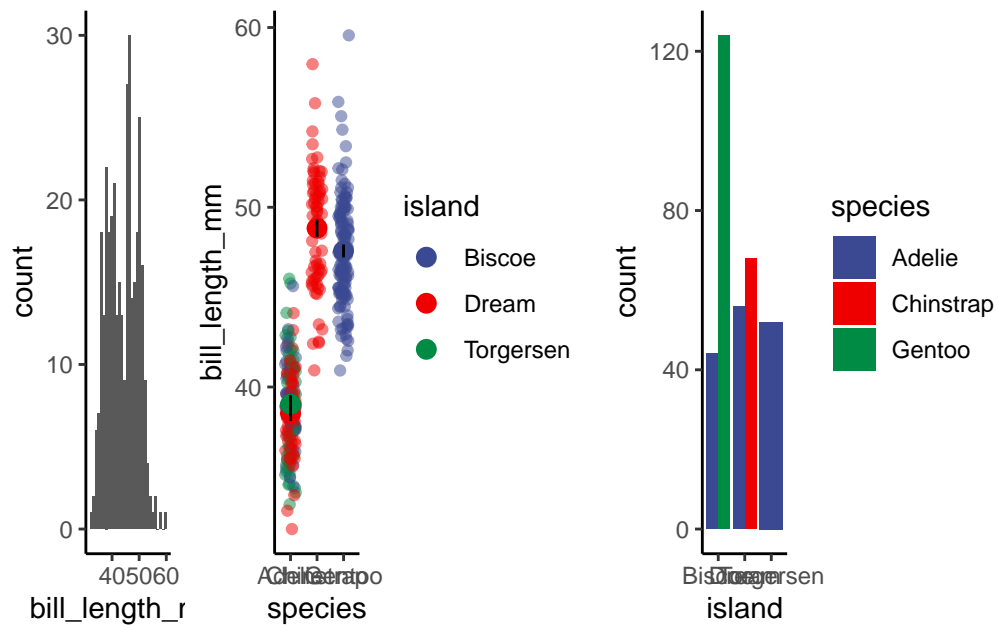
```
library(patchwork)
```

```
p1+p2+p3
```

```
`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```

```
Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range
(`stat_bin()`).
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).



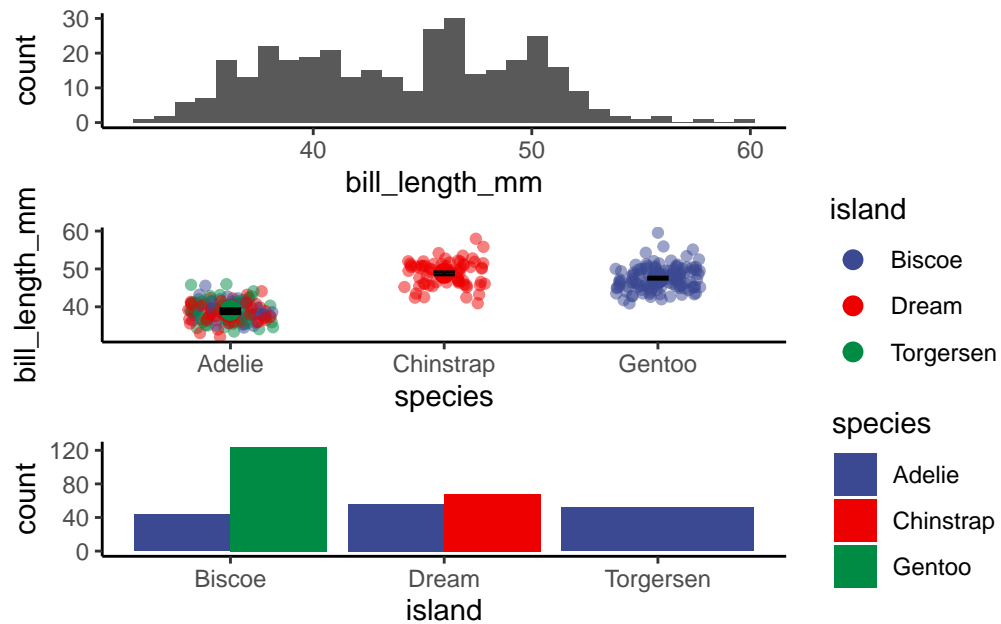
Division allows us to put panels in columns

```
p1/p2/p3
```

``stat_bin()`` using ``bins = 30``. Pick better value with ``binwidth``.

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range (``stat_bin()``).

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).



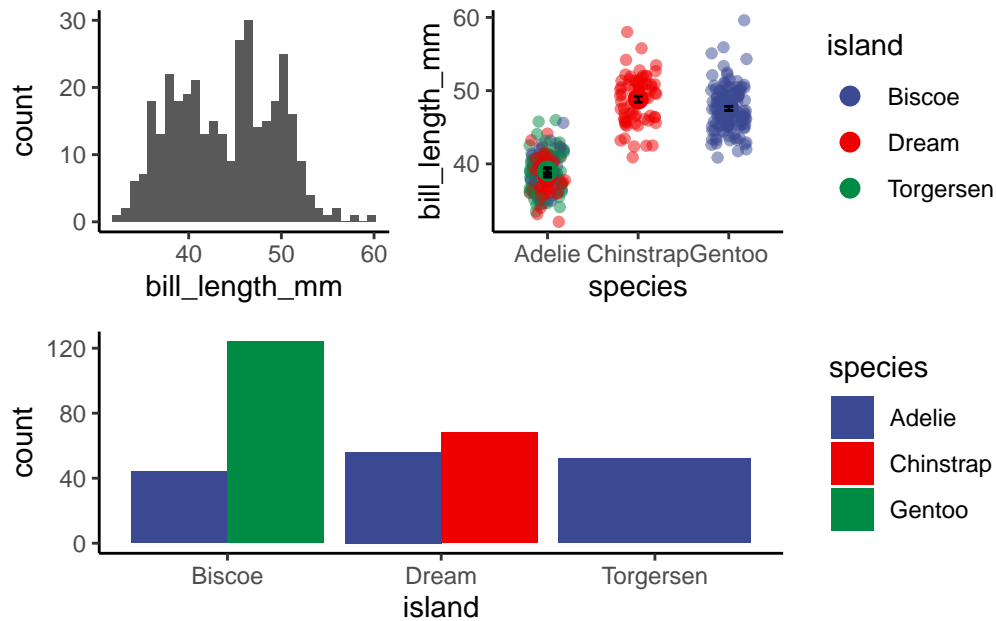
We can also combine addition and division (order of operations is still a thing!)

```
(p1+p2) / p3
```

```
`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```

```
Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range
(`stat_bin()`).
```

```
Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range
(`geom_point()`).
```



There are other functions in patchwork that allow us to annotate plots, give them labels, move/combine legends, etc.

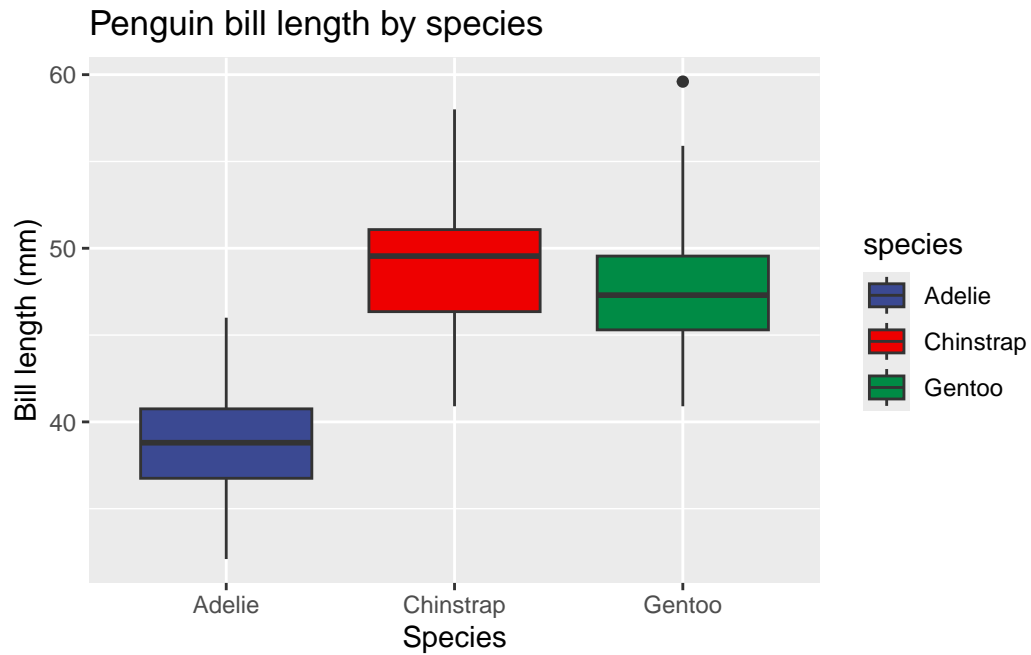
## 5.6 Themes

Themes allow us to change the background color and most other aspects of a plot. There are a range of theme options within ggplot that will allow us to quickly make clean plots. The two that are most commonly used are `theme_bw()` and `theme_classic()`

**Default theme** (with terrible gray background)

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm)) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(fill=species))+
  scale_fill_aas()+
  labs(x = 'Species', y='Bill length (mm)', title='Penguin bill length by species')
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range (``stat_boxplot()``).

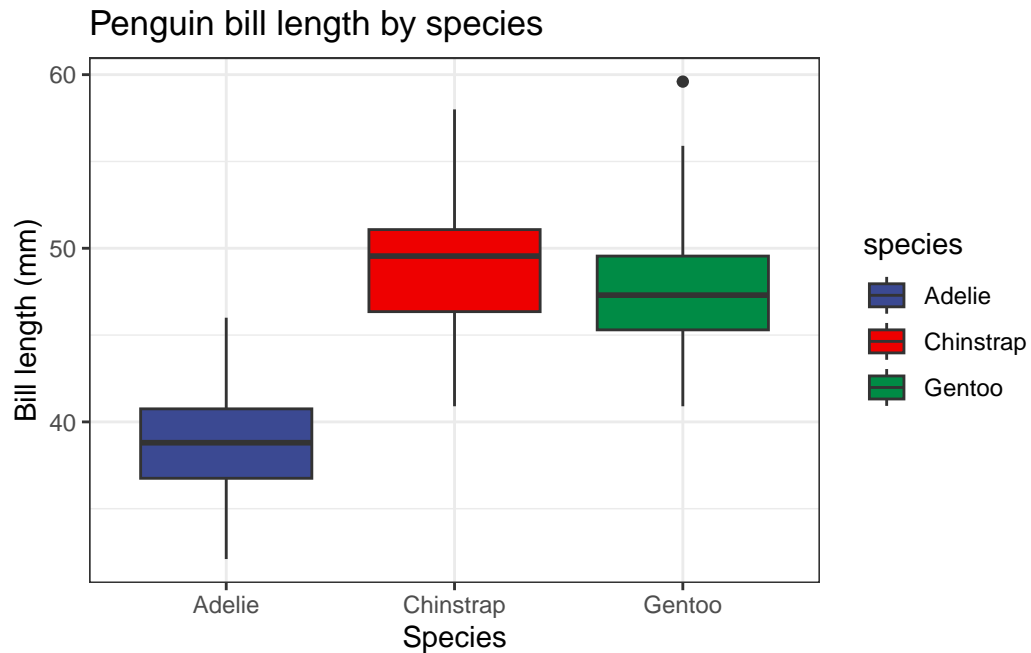


`theme_bw()` (removes gray background)

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm)) +  
  geom_boxplot(aes(fill=species))+  
  scale_fill_aas()+  
  labs(x = 'Species', y='Bill length (mm)', title='Penguin bill length by species')+  
  theme_bw()
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range  
(`stat\_boxplot()`).

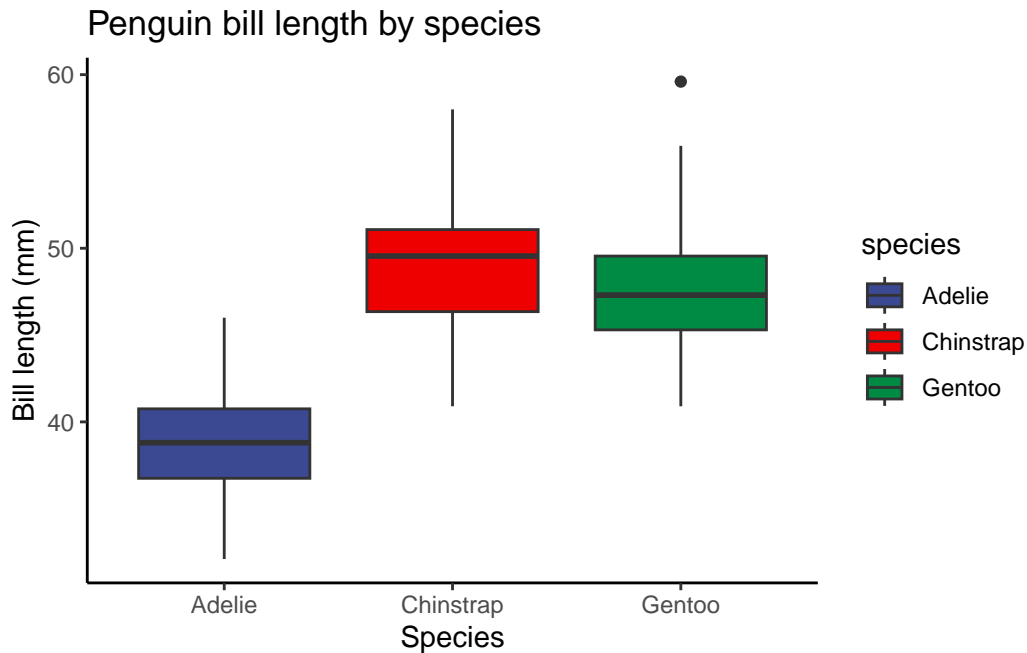




`theme_classic()` (removes gray and grid lines)

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm)) +  
  geom_boxplot(aes(fill=species))+  
  scale_fill_aas()+  
  labs(x = 'Species', y='Bill length (mm)', title='Penguin bill length by species')+  
  theme_classic()
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range  
(`stat\_boxplot()`).



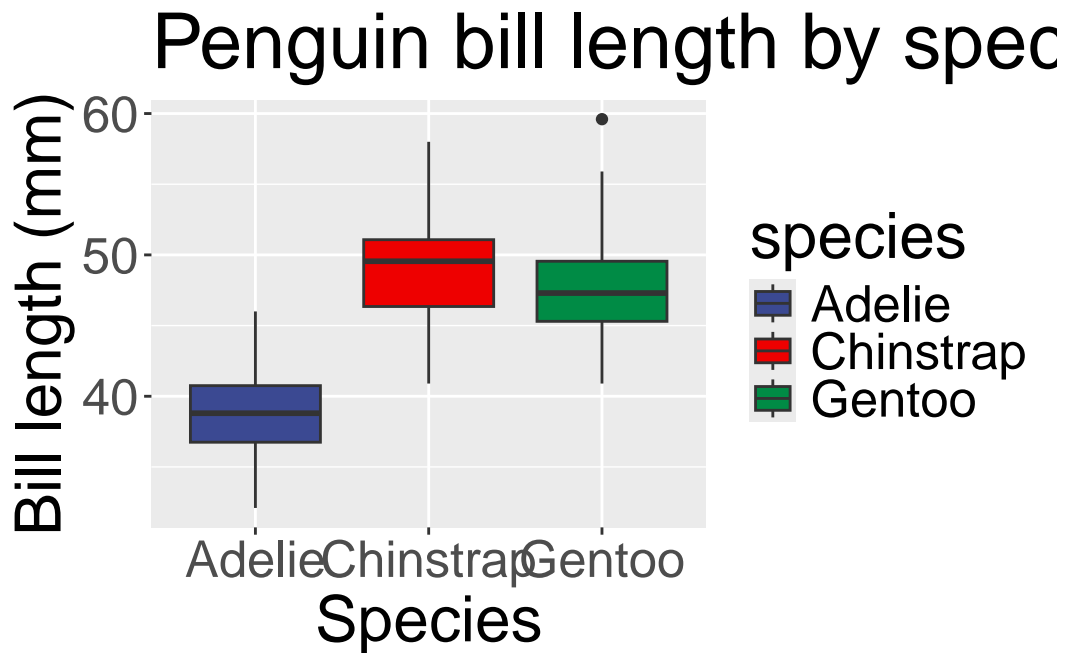
The `theme()` function in `ggplot` is SUPER flexible. You can pretty much do anything with it. This is key for customizing plots. I'd encourage you to play around with this a bit. [Here](#) is a great place to learn more and see examples.

**##Some examples of using `theme()`**

**Changing text size**

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm)) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(fill=species))+
  scale_fill_aaas()+
  labs(x = 'Species', y='Bill length (mm)', title='Penguin bill length by species')+
  theme(text=element_text(size=24))
```

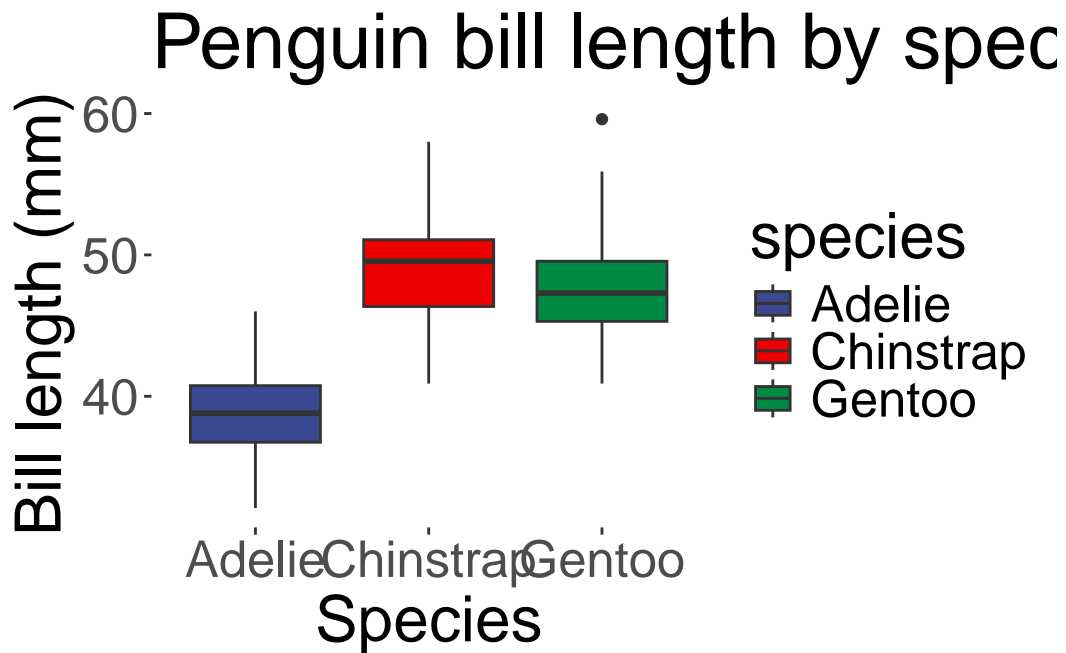
Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range (``stat_boxplot()``).



Remove the gray background

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm)) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(fill=species))+
  scale_fill_aas()+
  labs(x = 'Species', y='Bill length (mm)', title='Penguin bill length by species')+
  theme(text=element_text(size=24), panel.background = element_rect(fill="white")) #can us
```

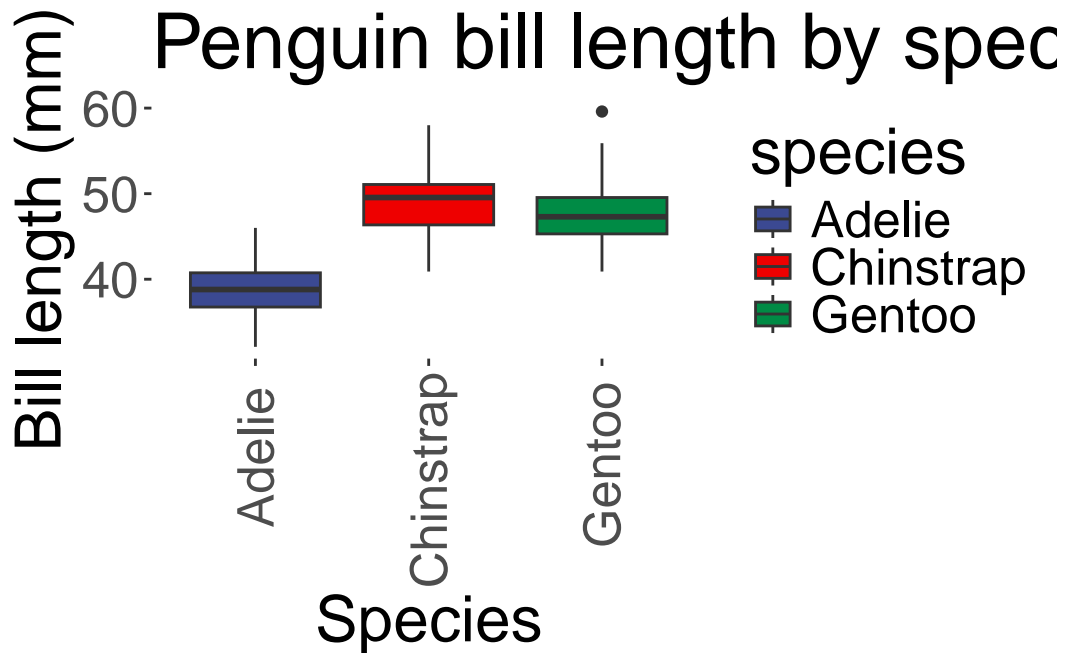
Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range  
(`stat\_boxplot()`).



Turn the X-Axis text

```
ggplot(data=penguins, aes(x=species, y= bill_length_mm)) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(fill=species))+
  scale_fill_aas()+
  labs(x = 'Species', y='Bill length (mm)', title='Penguin bill length by species')+
  theme(text=element_text(size=24), panel.background = element_rect(fill="white"), axis.te
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range  
(`stat\_boxplot()`).



## 6 5.) Lab 2 Assignment

### General Instructions

1.) Please label your responses with a number and organize your assignment file in a neat and easy to read fashion! You should be able to explain what every line of code does – please do include some writing in the document so I (and future you) can follow your logic and work.

2.) IF you modify a data frame, make a graph, or DO anything with a line of code, you should check your work! A visual check to make sure that what you did worked and actually worked as intended is very important. When you modify a dataframe you should give the resulting dataframe a name and then have a look at it (you can use `head(df)` or `glimpse(df)` in most cases). If you make a graph, make sure it will show up below. I need to see a confirmation step for all of your work. This will also help you, so when you go back over this work you can understand what everything does.

1. Make a new dataframe called 'irisdata' from the 'iris' data built into R.

2. Make a histogram of Sepal.Length that compares distributions for all 3 species in the same graph. Note that `color=` changes the color of lines and `fill=` changes the color of the fill!

- 3.) Make a boxplot that shows how Sepal.Length differs by Species. Remove the gray background (there are many ways to do that– any way you want is fine).
- 4.) Make a bar graph that shows Sepal.Length by species. Is this a good graph or no? Consider the aspects of good vs bad graphs in the tutorial.
- 5.) Make a scatter plot that shows Sepal.Length by species. Compare this to your bar graph. Which is more useful and why?
- 6.) Make a line graph comparing Sepal.Length and Sepal.Width by species. What do you see? This is often the kind of graph we pair with a linear regression, so thinking about what it shows us is important.

**ALL graphs below should not have a grey background. Use a theme to remove that**

- 7.) Pick any of your above graphs. Change the colors away from default to something else. You can either make your own palette or use a `scale_color_manual()`. Next, do the same using the `ggsci` package.
- 8.) Next, take the graph from 7 and make each species a different shape.
- 9.) Take the graph from 8, add a title, change the axes titles, and make the text larger (I like font size 18).
- 10.) Take the graph from 6 and `facet_wrap()` it by species.
- 11.) Using the `patchwork` package, take any three of your graphs and panel them so that they all fit together on one page.
- 12.) Render your quarto doc and submit your .html file on moodle.