Class 5: Data Visualization with ggplot

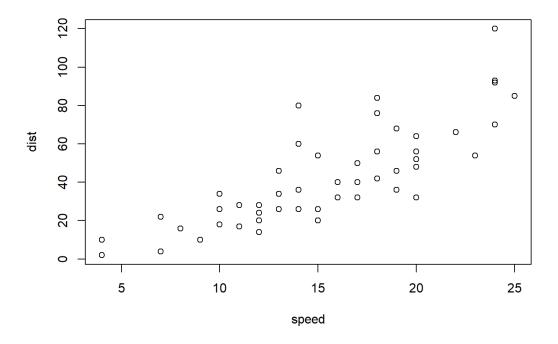
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Today we will have our first play play with the **ggplot** package - one of the most popular graphics packages on the plante

There are many plotting systems in R. These include so-called "base" plotting/graphics

plot(cars)



Base plot is gerenally rather short code and somewhat dull plots - but it is always there for you and is fast for big datasets

If I want to use **ggplot2** it takes some work

```
#ggplot(cars)
```

I need to install the package first to my computer. To do this I can use the function install.packages("ggplot2")

Every time I want to use a package I need to load it up with a library() call.

```
library(ggplot2)
```

Now finally use ggplot

```
ggplot(cars)
```

Every ggplot has at least 3 things:

data the data frame withe the data you want to plot, aes the aesthetic mapping, geom the way we visualize the dataset

```
head(cars)
 speed dist
1
     4
          2
2
     4 10
3
     7 4
    7 22
4
5
     8 16
6
     9 10
bp <- ggplot(cars)+</pre>
  aes(x=speed, y=dist)+
  geom_point()+
  geom_smooth()
bp + geom_smooth(se=FALSE, method="lm")+
  labs(title="Stopping Distance of Old Cars",
       x="Speed (MPH)",
```

```
`geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess' and formula = 'y \sim x' `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y \sim x'
```

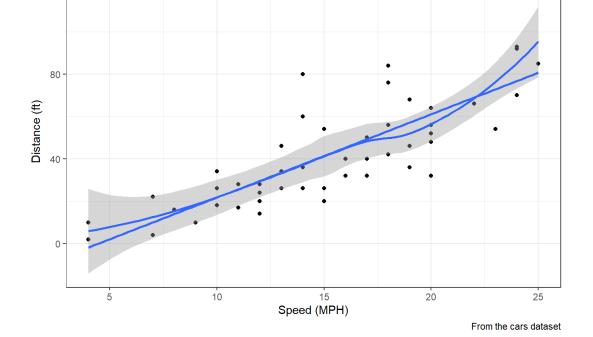
caption="From the cars dataset") +

Stopping Distance of Old Cars

y="Distance (ft)",

120 -

theme_bw()



A more complicated scatterplot &

```
url <- "https://bioboot.github.io/bimm143_S20/class-material/up_down_express
genes <- read.delim(url)</pre>
```

head(genes)

```
Gene Condition1 Condition2 State

1 A4GNT -3.6808610 -3.4401355 unchanging

2 AAAS 4.5479580 4.3864126 unchanging

3 AASDH 3.7190695 3.4787276 unchanging

4 AATF 5.0784720 5.0151916 unchanging

5 AATK 0.4711421 0.5598642 unchanging

6 AB015752.4 -3.6808610 -3.5921390 unchanging
```

```
nrow(genes)
```

[1] 5196

table(genes\$State)

```
down unchanging up 72 4997 127
```

```
round(sum(genes$State == "up") / nrow(genes) * 100 , 2)
```

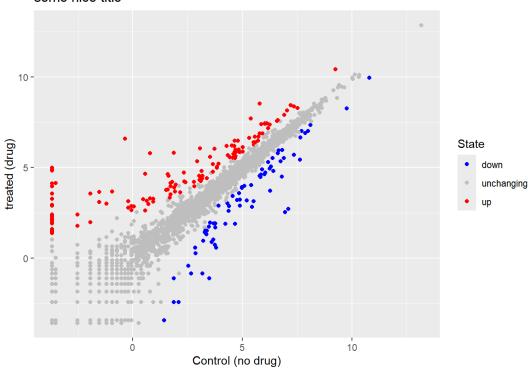
[1] 2.44

```
n.gene <- nrow(genes)
n.up <- sum(genes$State == "up")</pre>
```

```
up.precent <- n.up/n.gene * 100
round(up.precent, 2)</pre>
```

[1] 2.44

some nice title



exploring the gapminder dataset &

Here we will load up the gapminder dataset to get practice with different aes mappings

```
# File location online
url <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jennybc/gapminder/master/inst/exto
gapminder <- read.delim(url)</pre>
```

How amny entries rows are in this dataset?

```
nrow(gapminder)
```

[1] 1704

How many columns?

```
ncol(gapminder)
```

[1] 6

```
head(gapminder)
```

```
country continent year lifeExp pop gdpPercap
1 Afghanistan Asia 1952 28.801 8425333 779.4453
2 Afghanistan Asia 1957 30.332 9240934 820.8530
3 Afghanistan Asia 1962 31.997 10267083 853.1007
4 Afghanistan Asia 1967 34.020 11537966 836.1971
5 Afghanistan Asia 1972 36.088 13079460 739.9811
6 Afghanistan Asia 1977 38.438 14880372 786.1134
```

```
table(gapminder$year)
```

how many continents?

```
table(gapminder$continent)
```

```
Africa Americas Asia Europe Oceania
624 300 396 360 24
```

```
length(unique(gapminder$continent))
```

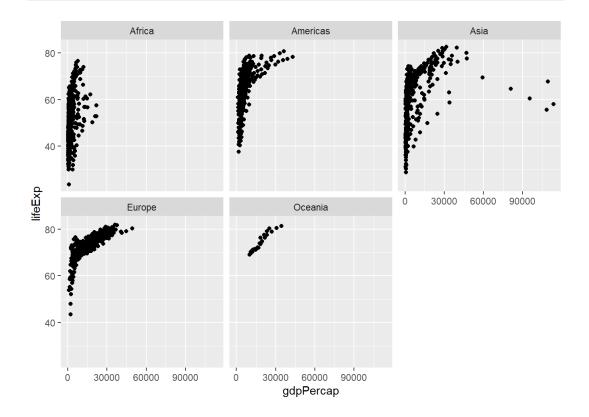
[1] 5

how many countries in this dataset?

```
length(unique(gapminder$country))
```

[1] 142

```
ggplot(gapminder)+
aes(x=gdpPercap, y=lifeExp)+
geom_point()+
facet_wrap(~continent)
```



library(dplyr)

```
Attaching package: 'dplyr'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

filter, lag
```

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

```
gapminder_2007 <- gapminder %>% filter(year==2007)
```

```
ggplot(gapminder_2007)+
  aes(x=gdpPercap, y=lifeExp, col=continent, size=pop)+
  geom_point(alpha=0.5)
```

