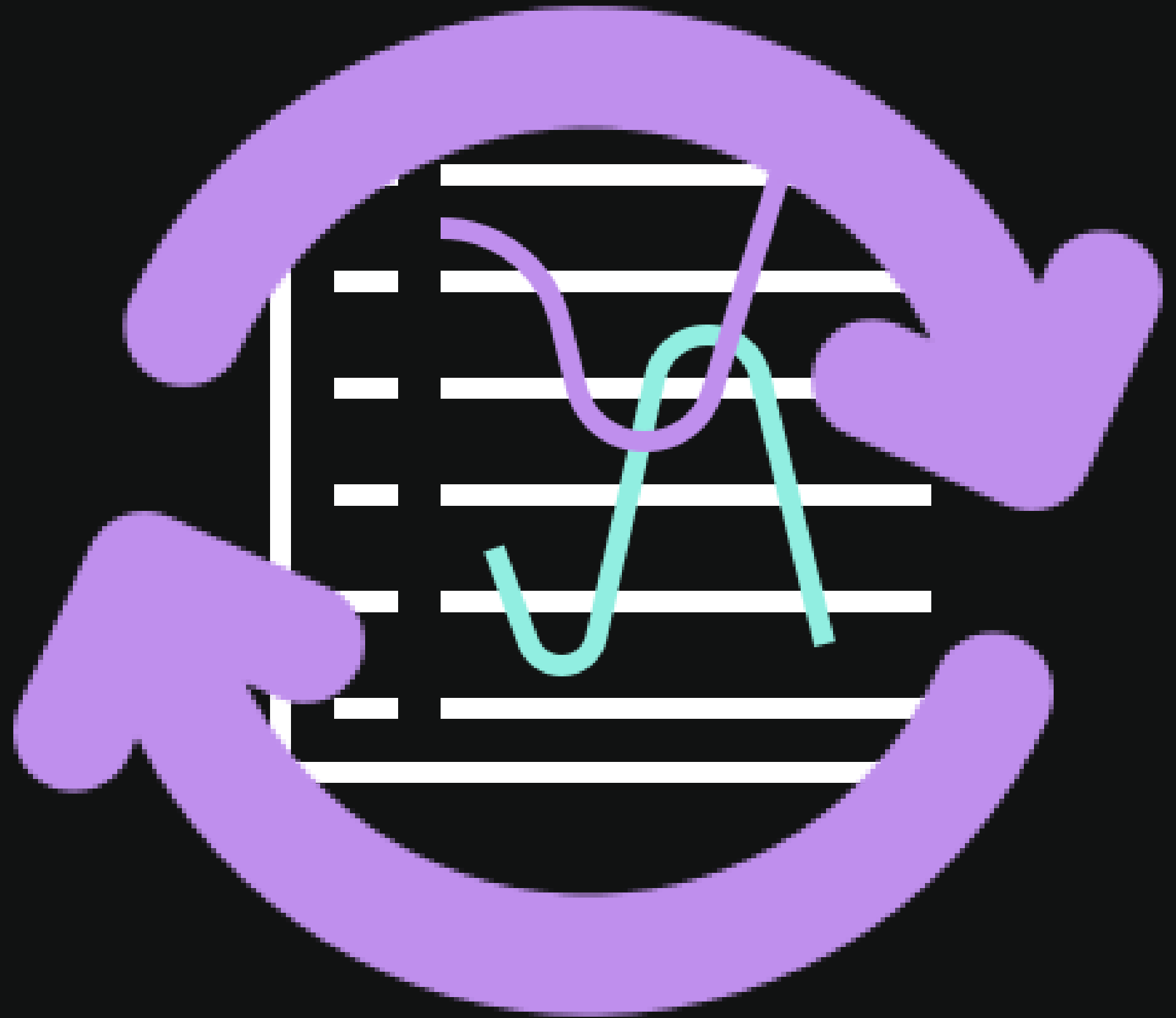
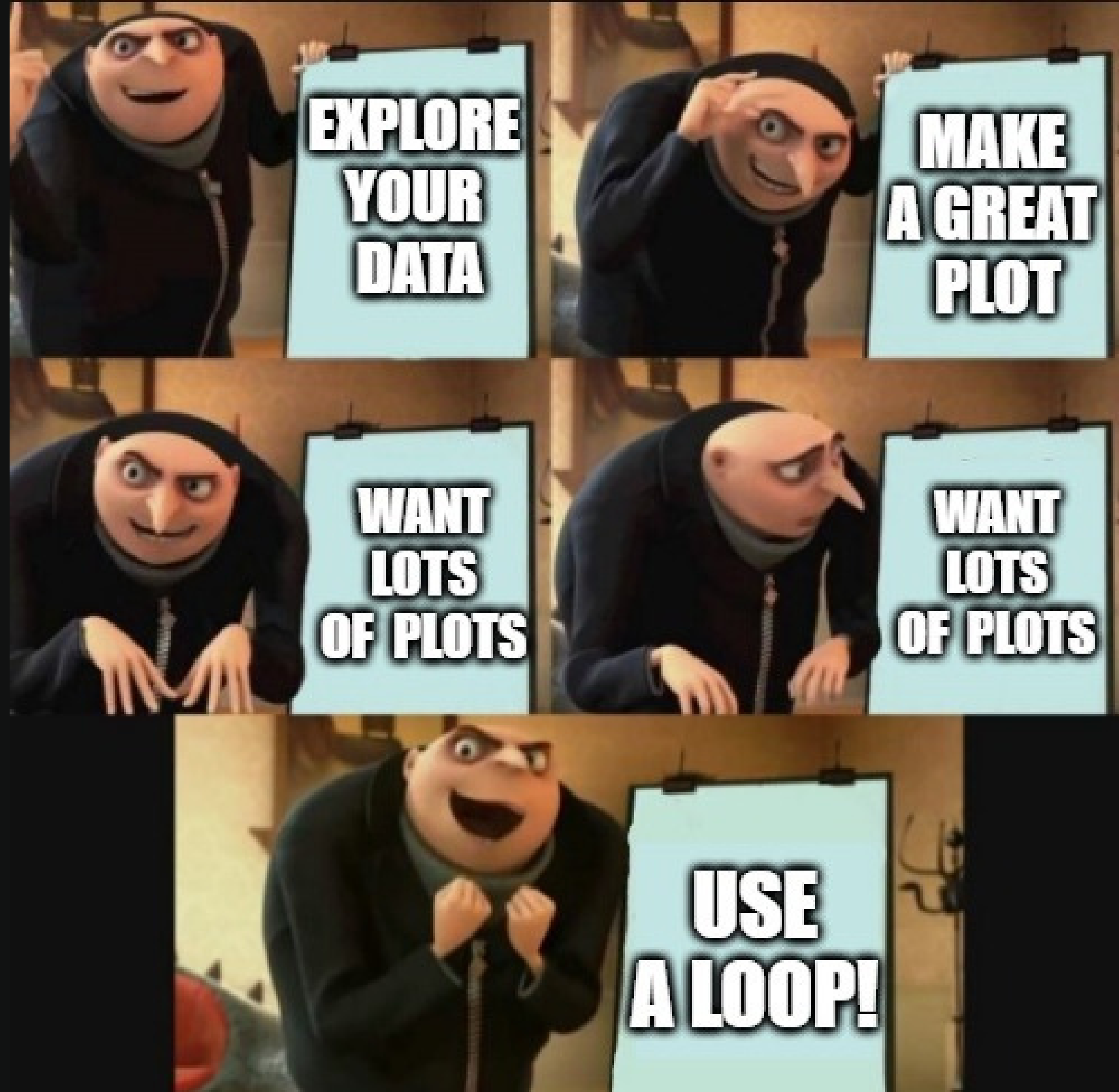


LOOPS + PLOTS

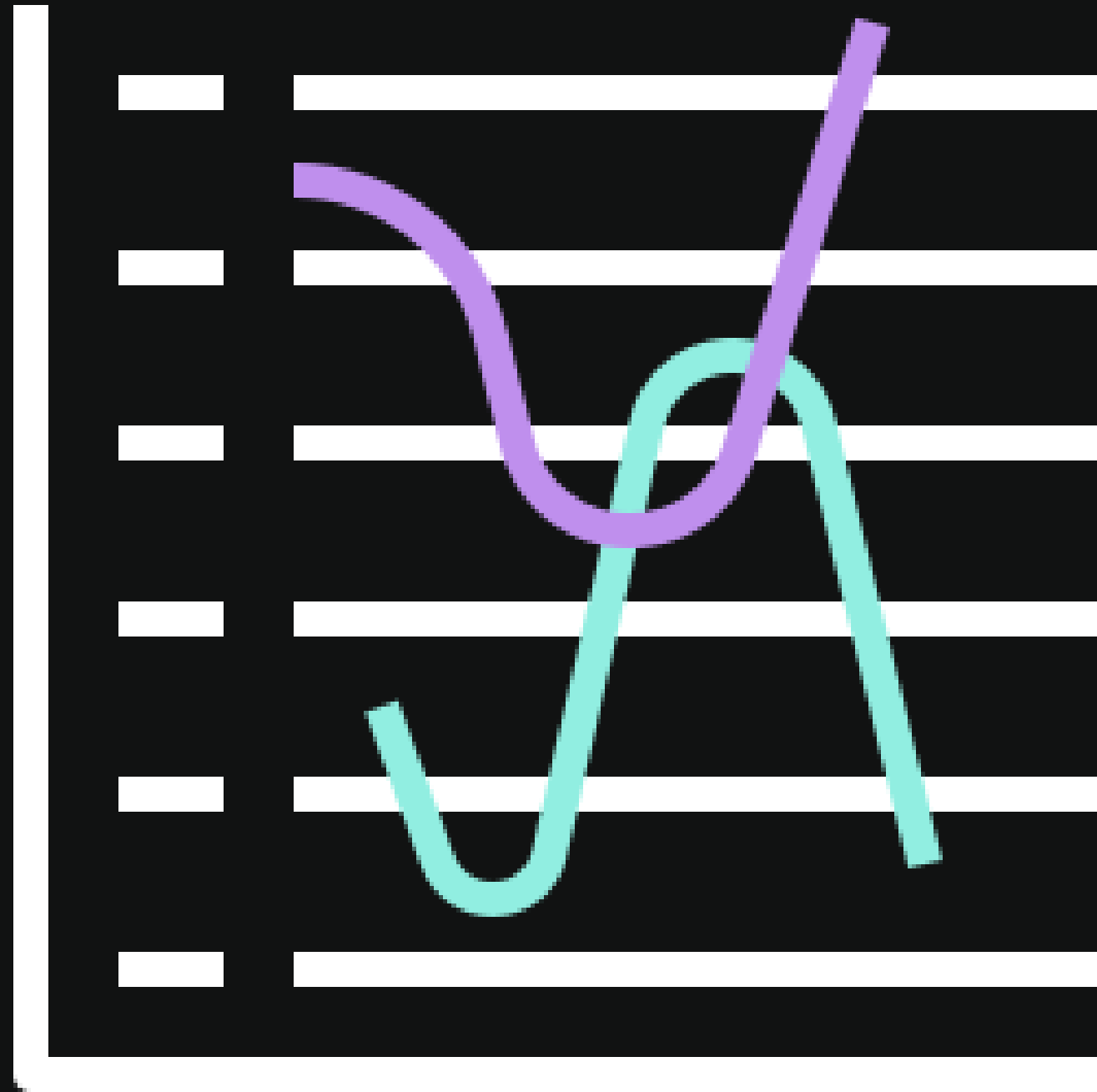
Keene Morrow
#tidytuesday @UCSB
2021-04-13



WHY BOTHER MAKING PLOTS WITH A LOOP?



START WITH THE PLOT



**ESTABLISH WHAT YOU
WANT YOUR FINAL PLOT
TO LOOK LIKE FIRST**

Keep in mind that your subsets
will more than likely have
different extents!

EXAMPLE DATA



Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

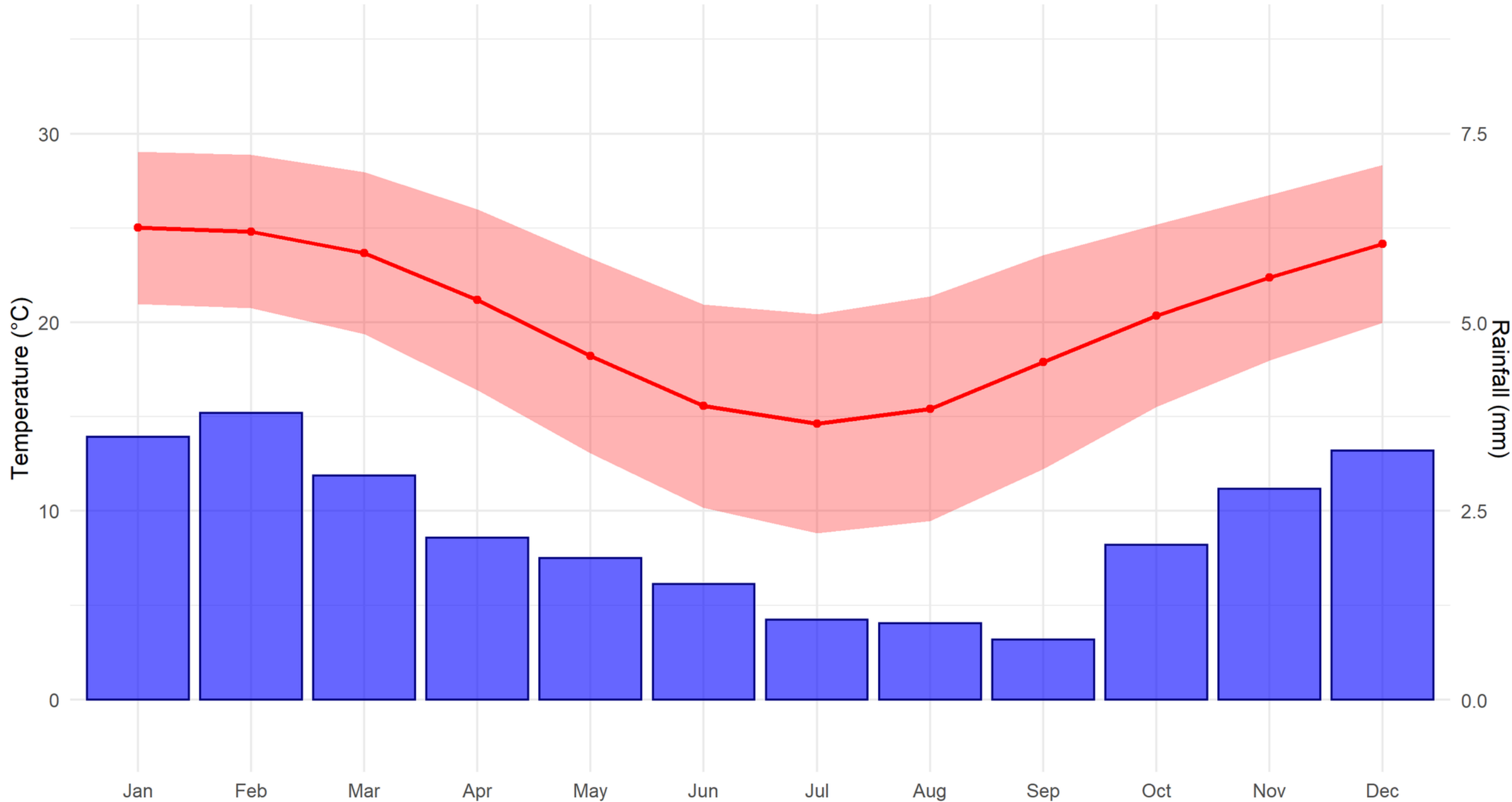
Rainfall and temperature
data for five cities in Australia:

Brisbane, Canberra,
Melbourne, Perth, & Sydney

#tidytuesday data from 2020-01-07

Monthly Mean Temperature Range & Mean Rainfall

Brisbane, Australia



Mean monthly temperature shown as red points and line with the range between the mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures shaded in red; blue columns show mean monthly rainfall for Brisbane, Australia.

Data: Australian Bureau of Meteorology
#tidytuesday 2020-01-07
Keene Morrow

LOOPS IN R

01 FOR

Executes the loop command a set number of times

02 WHILE

Executes the loop command when a condition is true

03 REPEAT

Executes the loop command when a condition is true
but at least once

LOOPS IN R



01 **FOR**

Executes the loop command a set number of times

02 **WHILE**

Executes the loop command when a condition is true

03 **REPEAT**

Executes the loop command when a condition is true
but at least once



FOR LOOP STRUCTURE

```
for (value in sequence){  
    statement  
}
```


BASIC FOR LOOPS

```
list <- c(0,1,1,3,1)
count <- 0
for (i in list){
    count = count + 1)
}
print(count)
```

BASIC FOR LOOPS

```
list <- c(0,1,1,3,1)
count <- 0
for (i in list){
    count = count + 1)
}
print(count)
```

```
[1] 5
```

PLANNING YOUR LOOP

01 WHAT VARIABLE DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE ACROSS YOUR PLOTS?

This will form your sequence.

02 WHERE DO YOU WANT TO USE THE INFORMATION FROM THE SEQUENCE?

The subset, a title, a caption...?

03 WHAT DO YOU WANT TO DO WITH THE OUTPUT?

Save them as images? Store them for later use?

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CITY

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**SUBTITLE,
CAPTION, &
FILENAME**

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CAPTION, &
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**SAVE WITH
GGSAVE**



BUILDING THE LOOP

01 ESTABLISH THE SEQUENCE USING THE
VARIABLE YOU WANT TO CHANGE

```
cities <- unique(data$city)
```

```
> print(cities)
```

```
[1] "Brisbane"      "Canberra"
```

```
"Melbourne"     "Perth"        "Sydney"
```

BUILDING THE LOOP

02 SET UP THE LOOP TO PROGRESS ALONG THE SEQUENCE

```
for(i in seq_along(cities)){  
    ...  
}
```


BUILDING THE LOOP

03 GET THE RIGHT DATA

```
for(i in seq_along(cities)){  
  ggplot(data =  
    subset(data,  
      data$city ==  
      cities[i])) + ...  
}
```

BUILDING THE LOOP

03 GET THE RIGHT DATA

```
for(i in seq_along(cities)){  
  ggplot(data =  
    subset(data,  
      data$city ==  
      cities[i])) + ...  
}
```

BUILDING THE LOOP

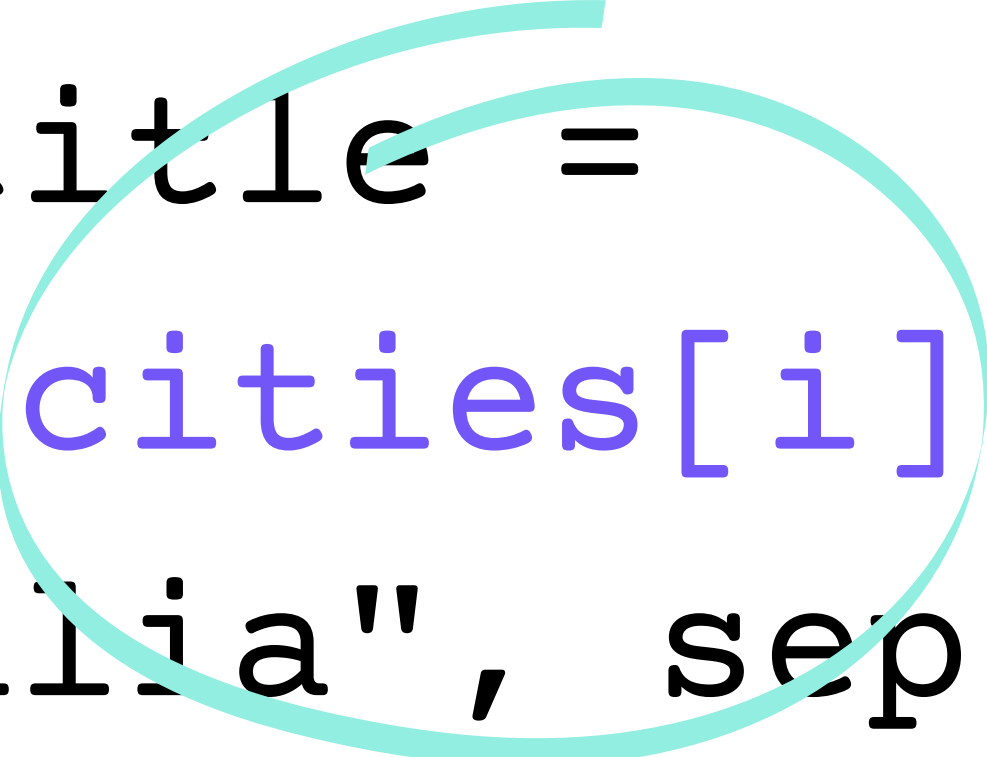
04 USE THE RIGHT LABELS

```
for(i in seq_along(cities)){  
  ...  
  labs(subtitle =  
    paste(cities[i], "  
    Australia", sep = ""))  
}
```

BUILDING THE LOOP

04 USE THE RIGHT LABELS

```
for(i in seq_along(cities)){  
  ...  
  labs(subtitle =  
    paste(cities[i], "  
    Australia", sep = ""))  
}
```



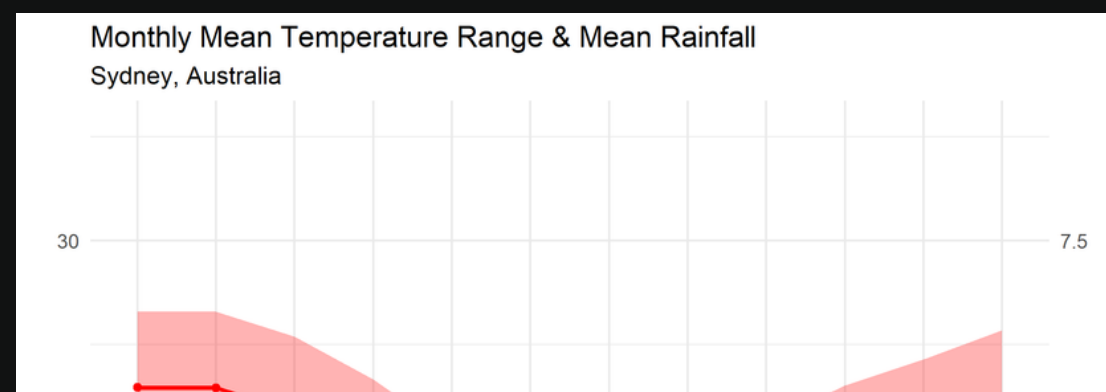
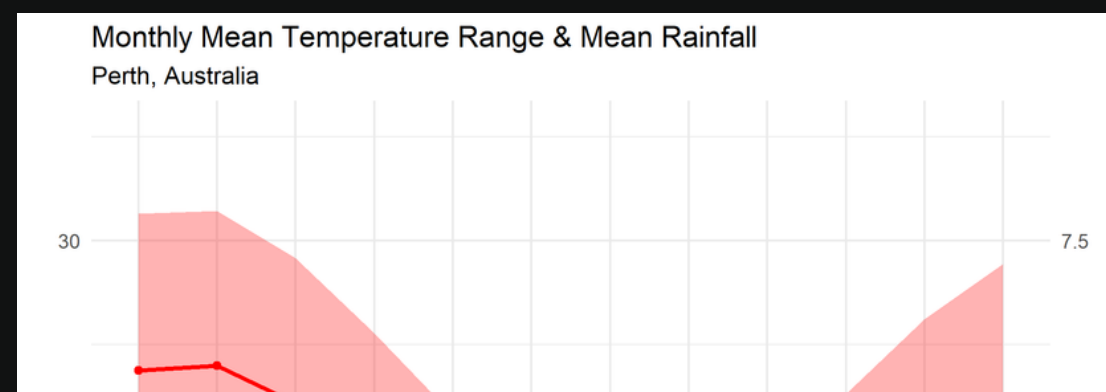
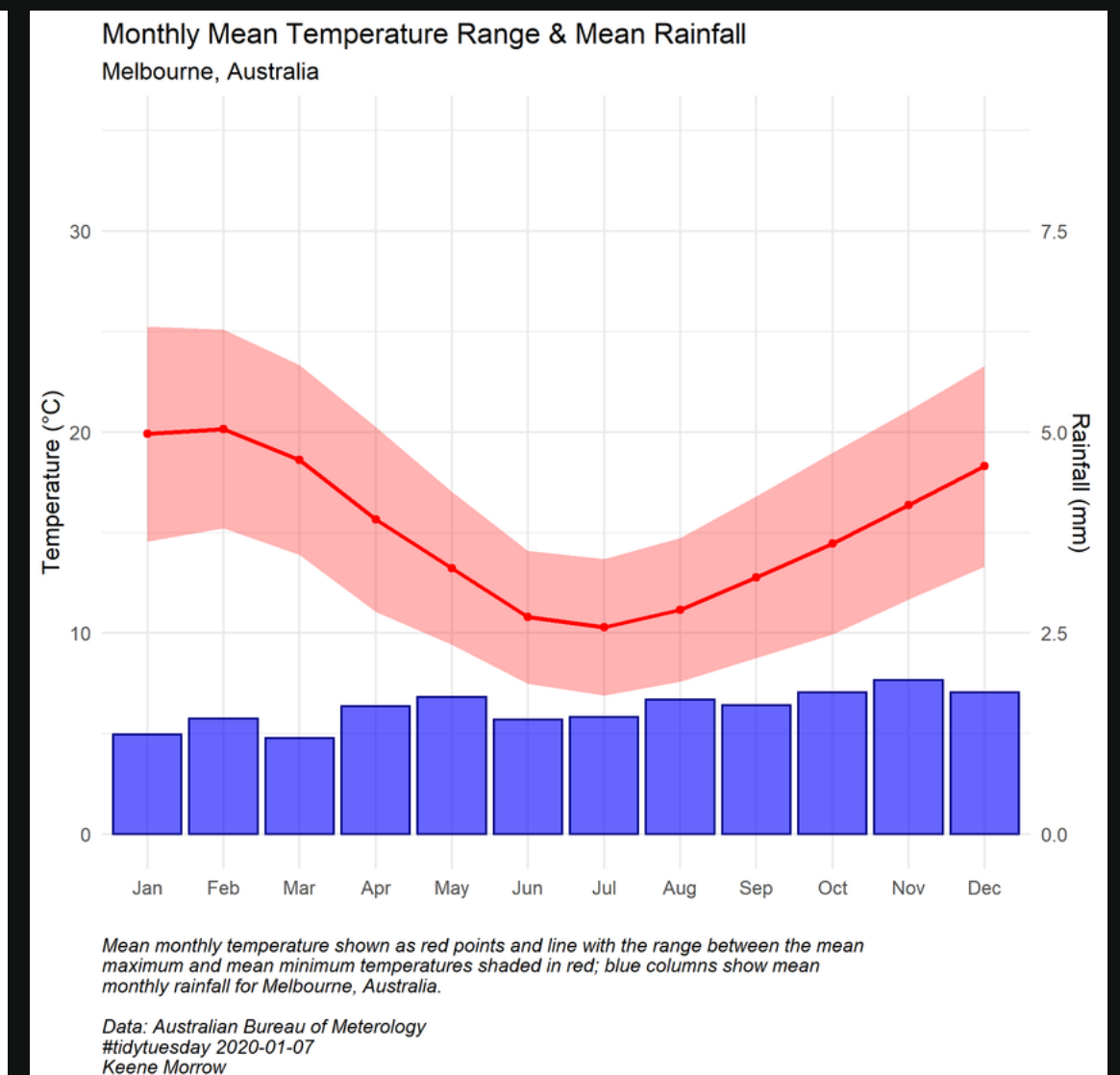
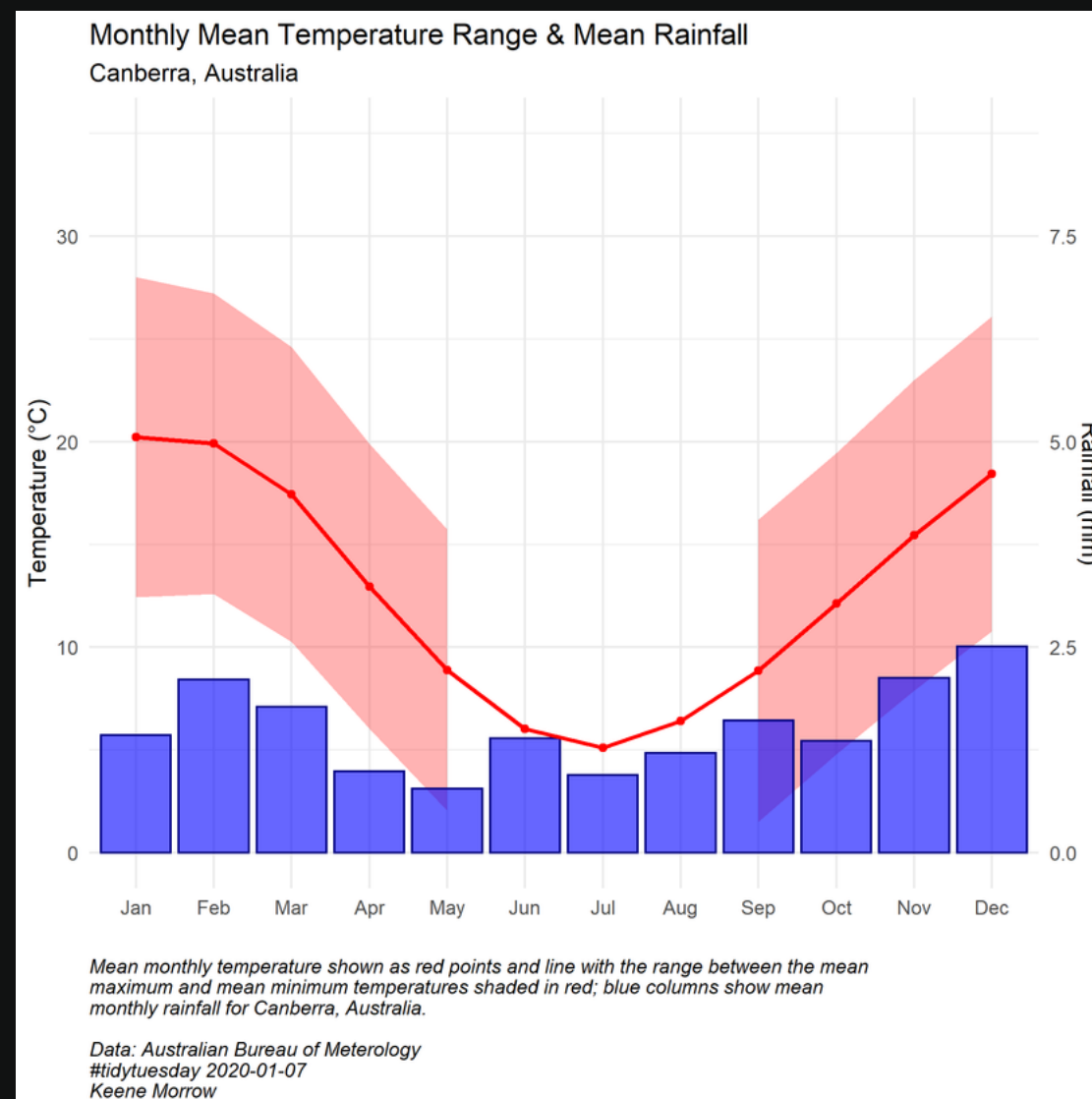
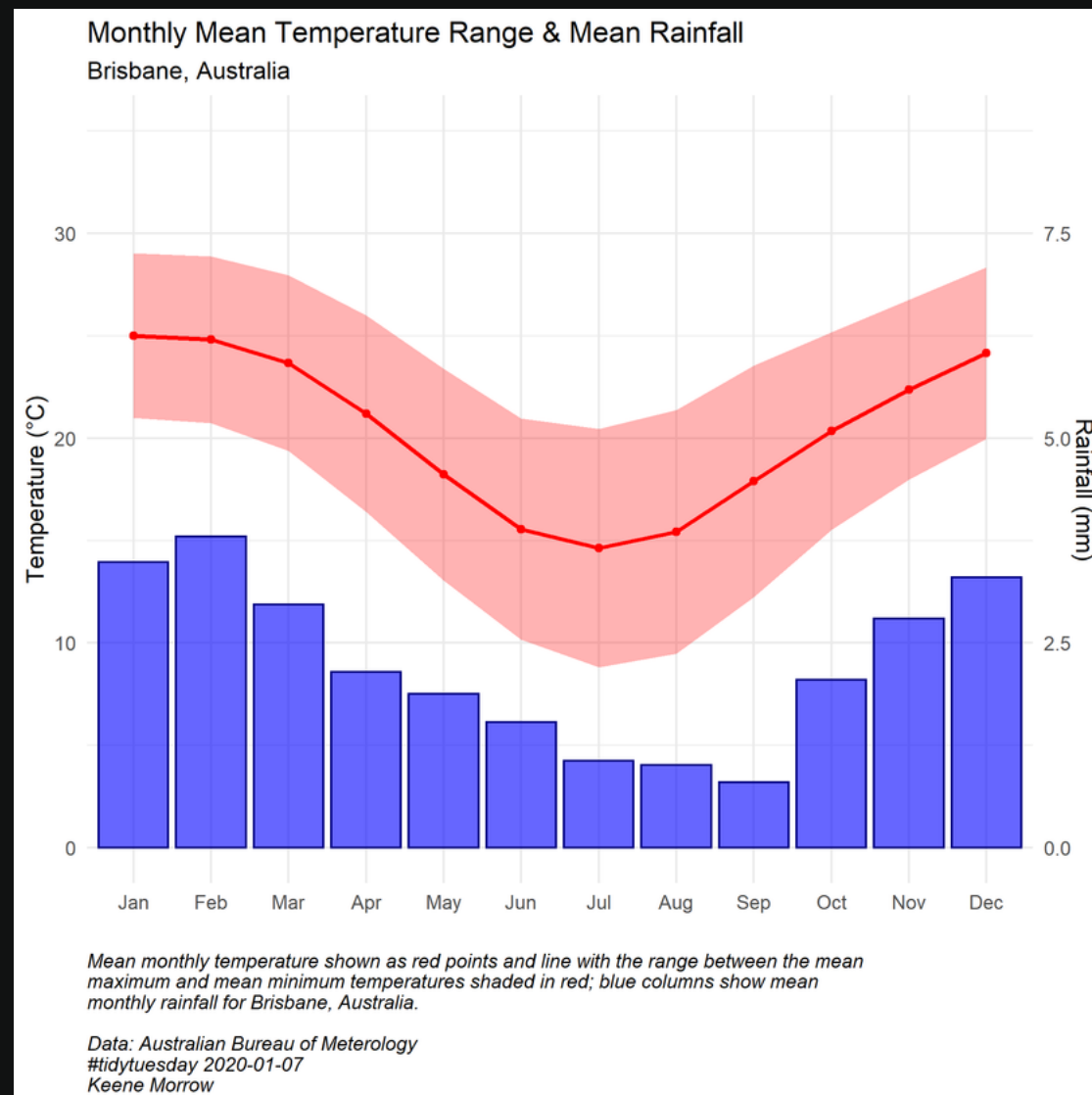
BUILDING THE LOOP

04 USE THE RIGHT LABELS

```
ggsave(here::here("figures",  
  paste(cities[i],  
    "_climate.png", sep = "")),  
  height = 7, width = 7)
```

BUILDING THE LOOP

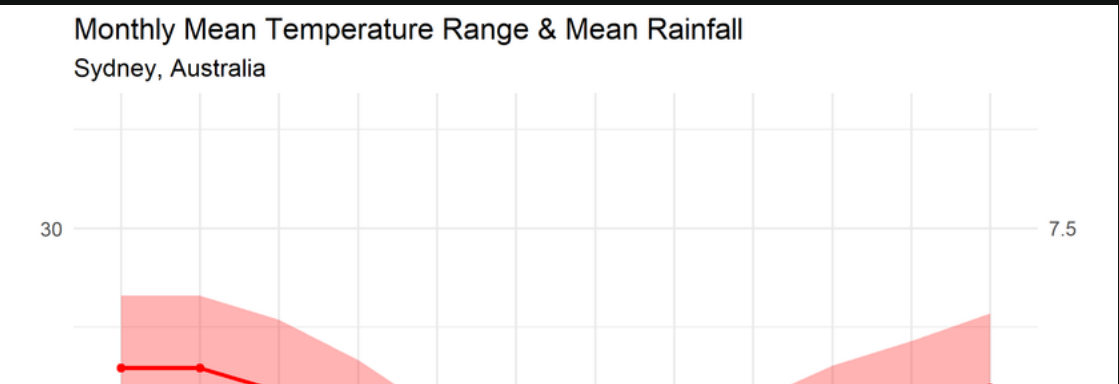
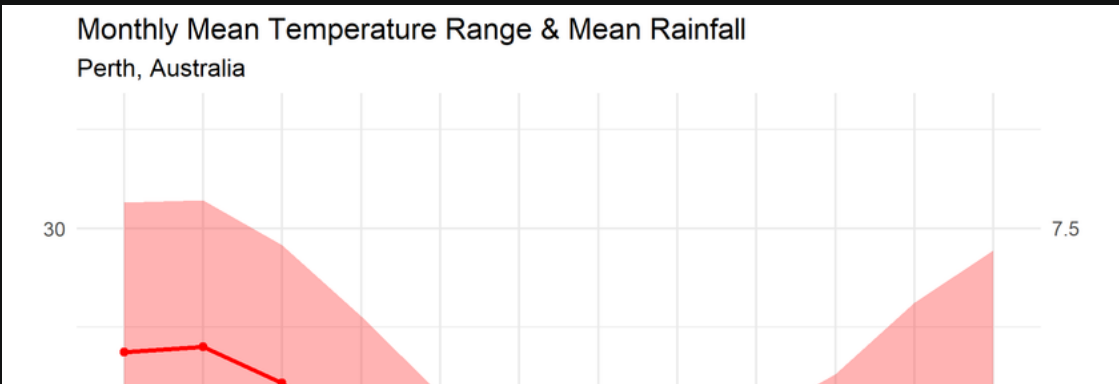
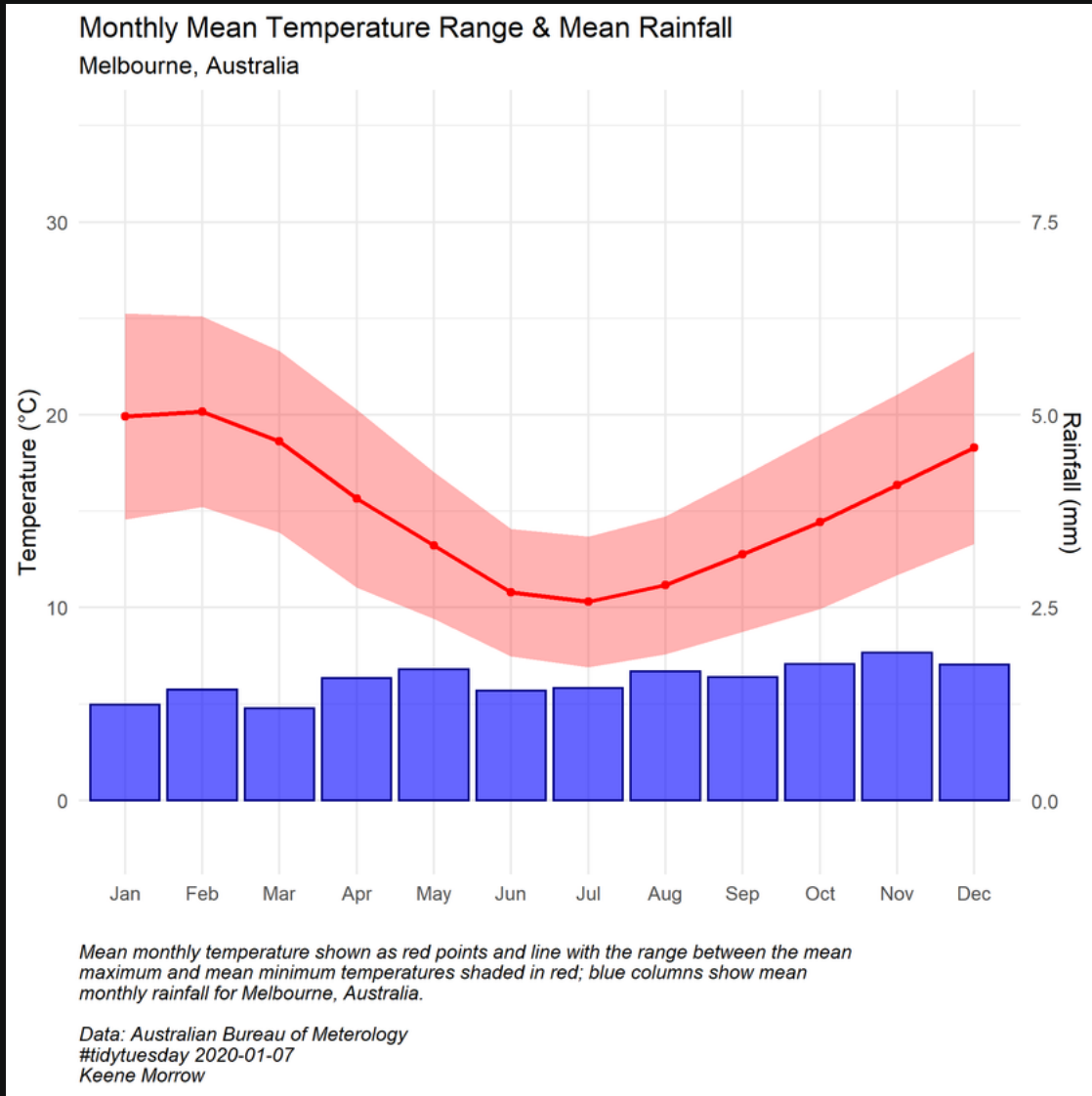
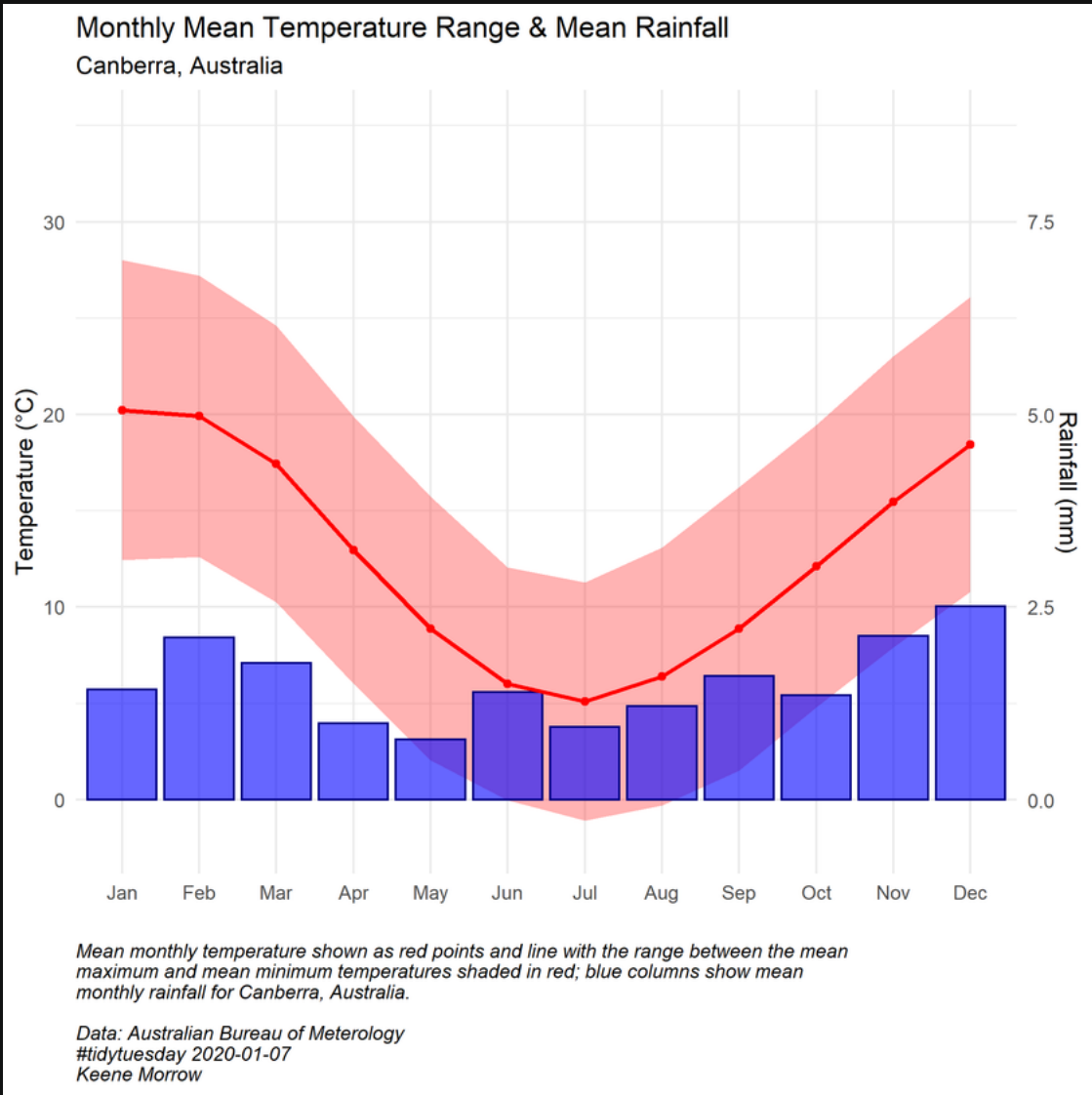
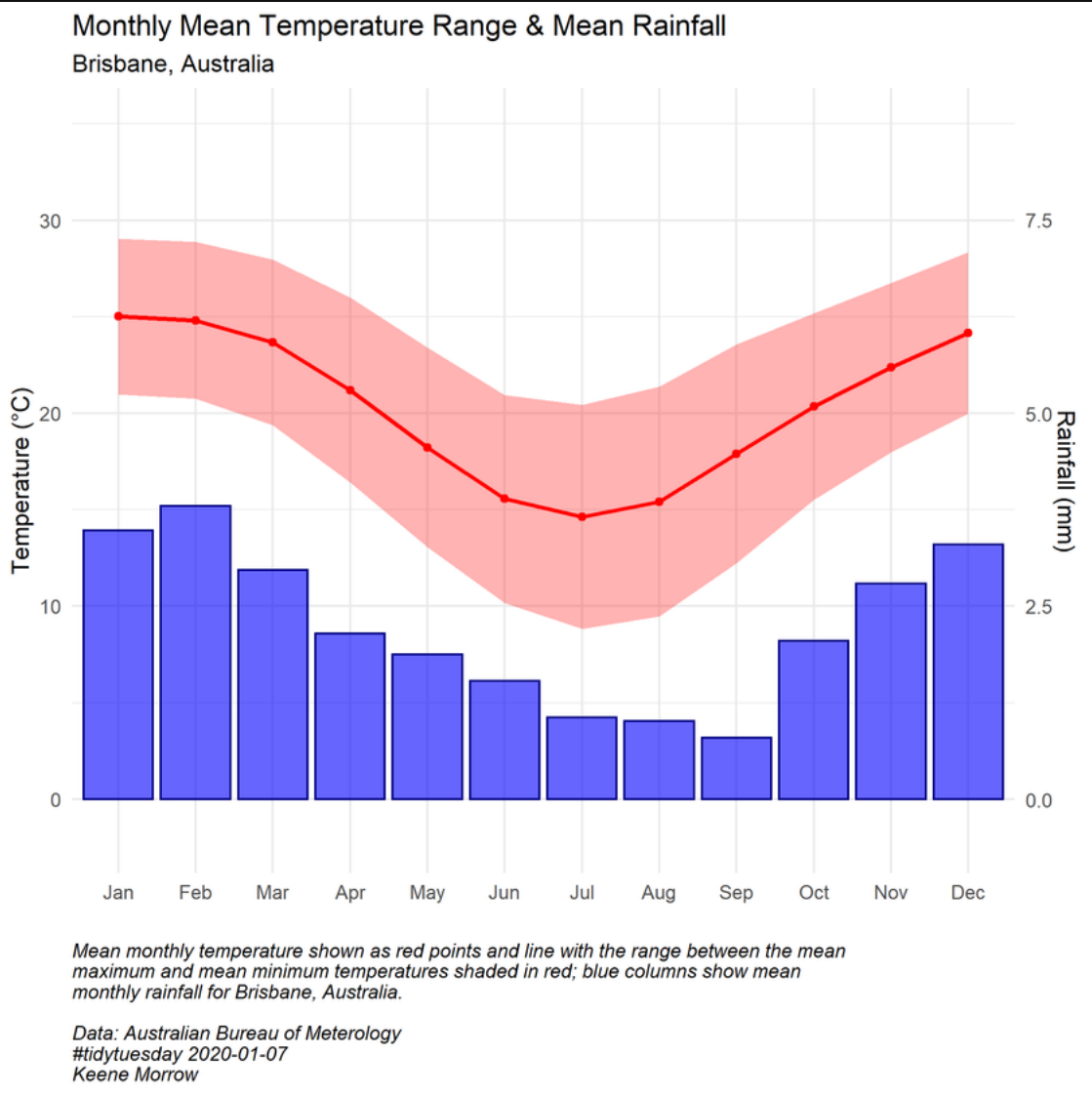
05 TEST IT OUT



BUILDING THE LOOP

06

TROUBLESHOOT

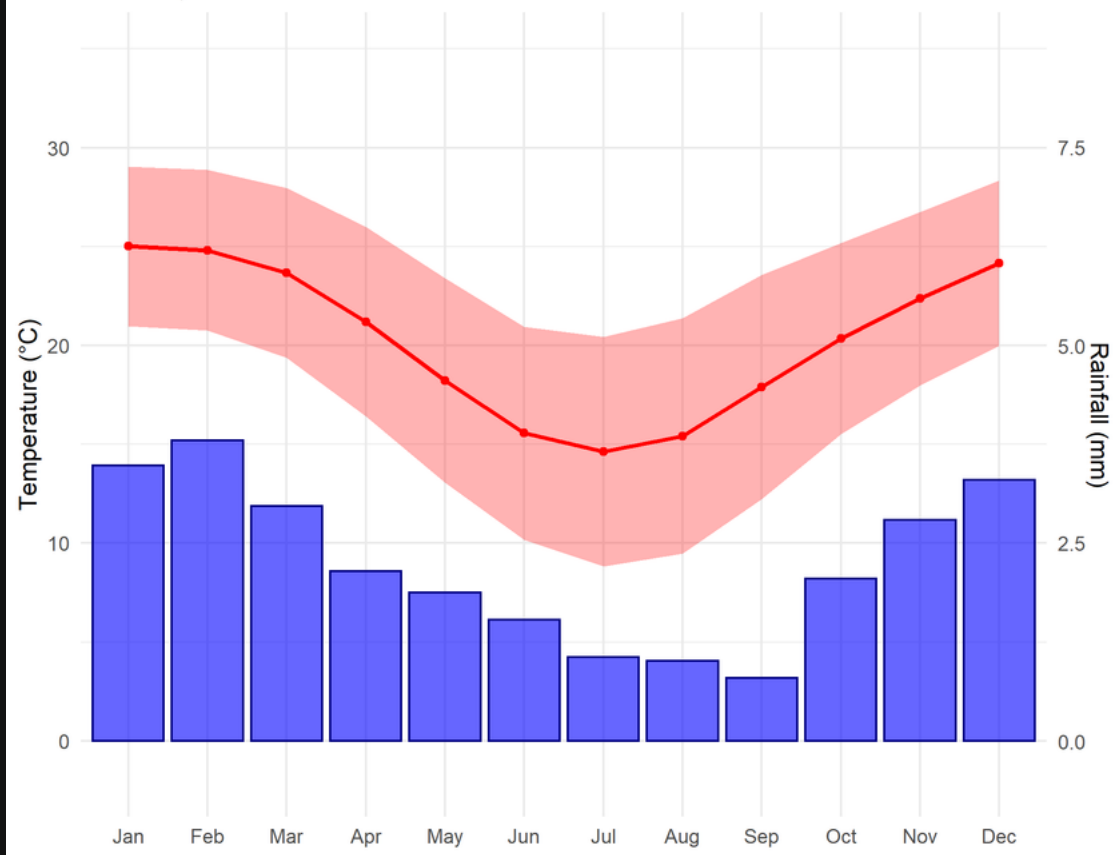


BUILDING THE LOOP

07



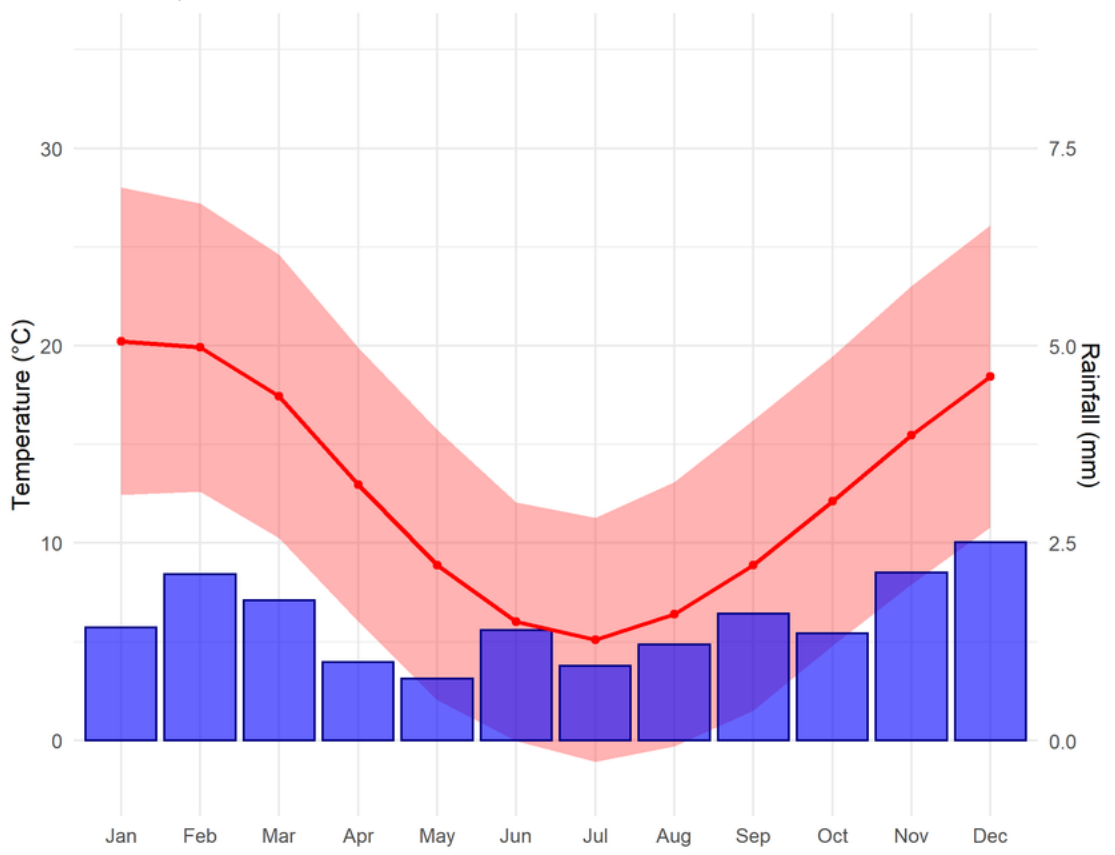
Monthly Mean Temperature Range & Mean Rainfall
Brisbane, Australia



Mean monthly temperature shown as red points and line with the range between the mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures shaded in red; blue columns show mean monthly rainfall for Brisbane, Australia.

Data: Australian Bureau of Meterology
#tidytuesday 2020-01-07
Keene Morrow

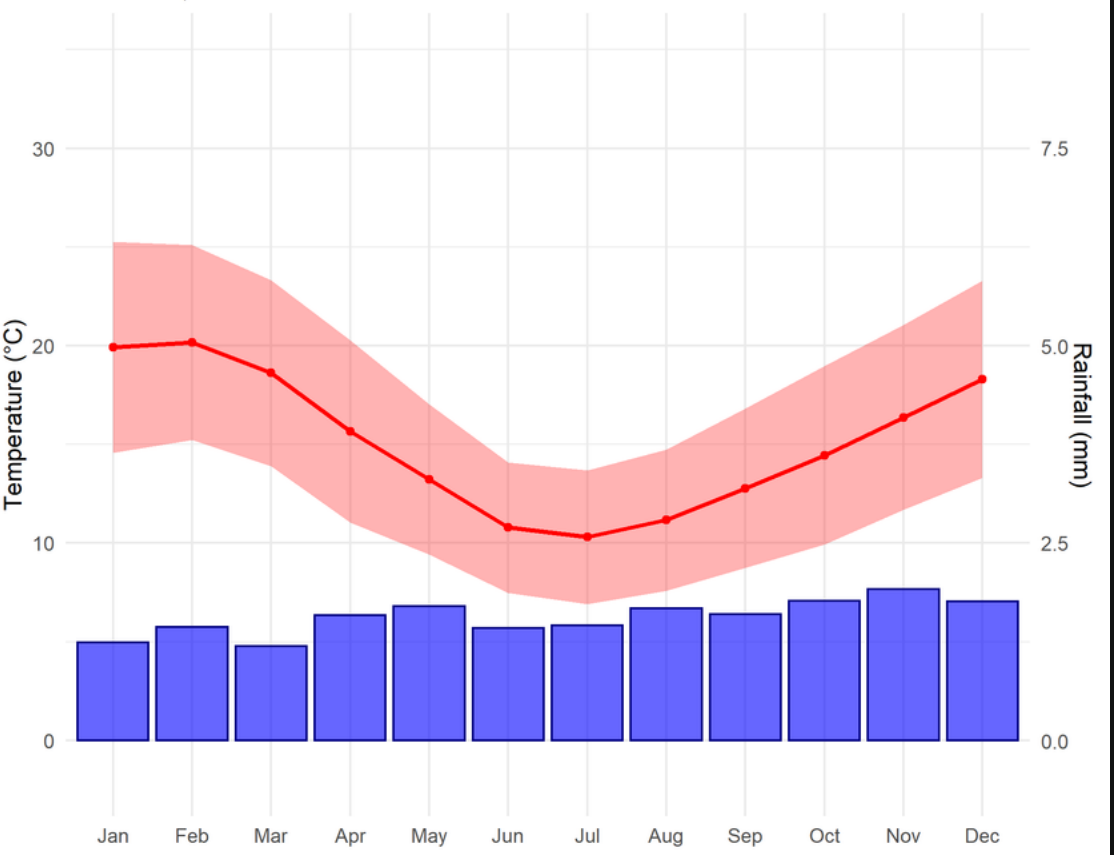
Monthly Mean Temperature Range & Mean Rainfall
Canberra, Australia



Mean monthly temperature shown as red points and line with the range between the mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures shaded in red; blue columns show mean monthly rainfall for Canberra, Australia.

Data: Australian Bureau of Meterology
#tidytuesday 2020-01-07
Keene Morrow

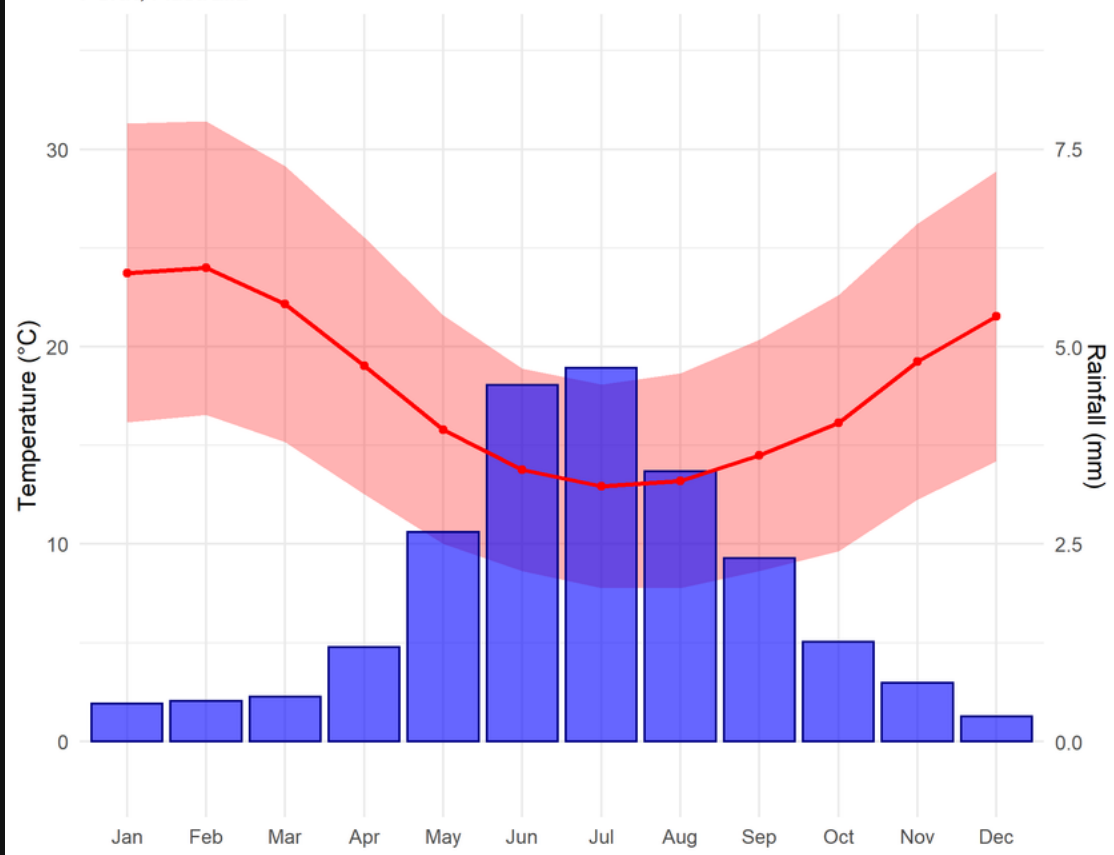
Monthly Mean Temperature Range & Mean Rainfall
Melbourne, Australia



Mean monthly temperature shown as red points and line with the range between the mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures shaded in red; blue columns show mean monthly rainfall for Melbourne, Australia.

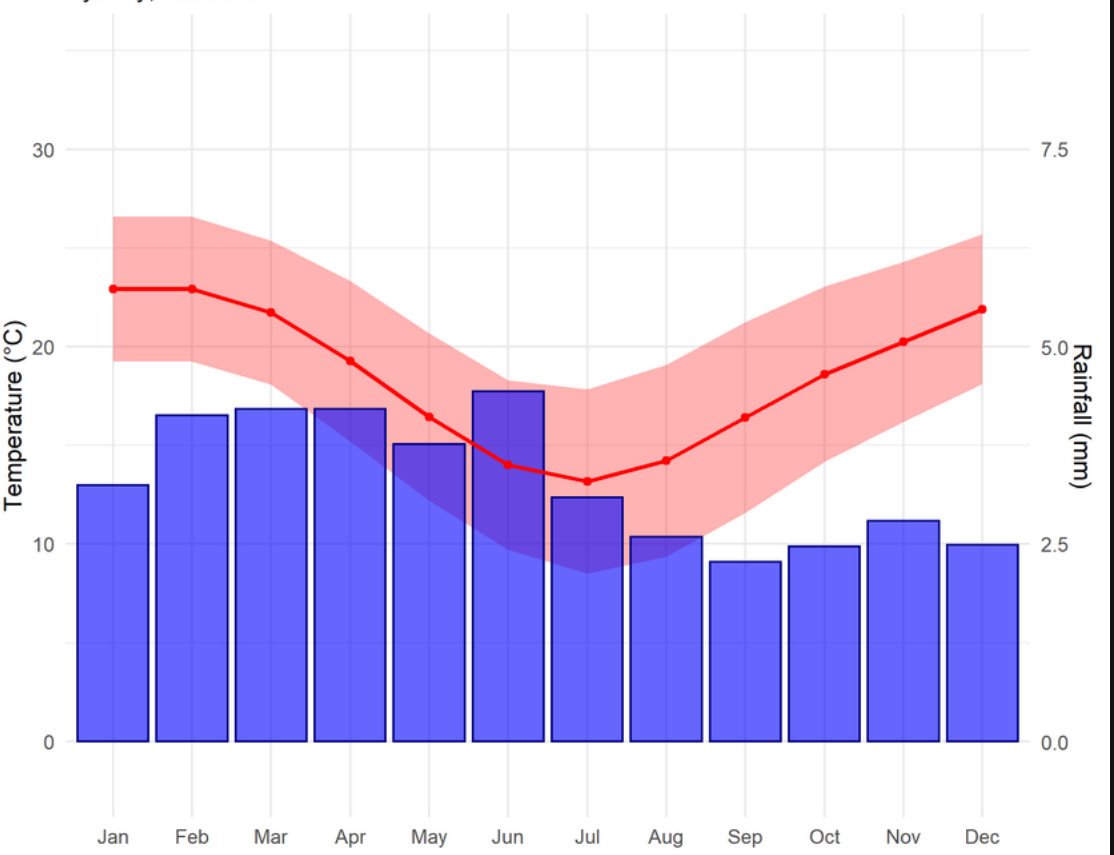
Data: Australian Bureau of Meterology
#tidytuesday 2020-01-07
Keene Morrow

Monthly Mean Temperature Range & Mean Rainfall
Perth, Australia



Mean monthly temperature shown as red points and line with the range between the mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures shaded in red; blue columns show mean monthly rainfall for Perth, Australia.

Monthly Mean Temperature Range & Mean Rainfall
Sydney, Australia



Mean monthly temperature shown as red points and line with the range between the mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures shaded in red; blue columns show mean monthly rainfall for Sydney, Australia.

KEY FUNCTIONS

01 **UNIQUE()**

We easily made a sequence of cities using:

```
unique(data$city)
```

02 **FOR LOOP**

We looped through the list of cities using:

```
for(i in seq_along(cities){...}
```

03 **SUBSET()**

We plotted just the data for the city using:

```
subset(data, data$city == cities[i]))
```

04 **PASTE() + cities[i]**

We referenced the name of the city using:

```
paste(cities[i], ", Australia", sep = " ")
```

FIND THE FULL THING ON



GitHub

[GITHUB.COM/KAMORROW/TIDYTUESDAY_2020-01-07](https://github.com/kamorrow/tidyTuesday_2020-01-07)