Class 5: Data Vis with ggplot

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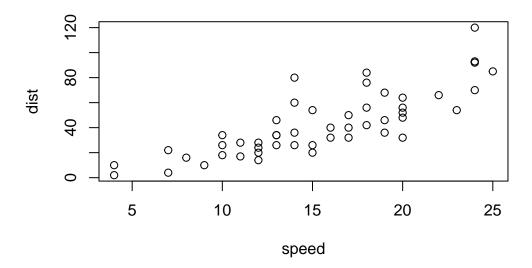
Intro to ggplot

There are many graphics systems in R (ways to make plots and figures). These include "base" R plots. Today we will focus mostly on the **ggplot2** package.

Let's start with a plot of a simple in-built dataset called cars.

head(cars)

plot(cars)



Let's see how we can make this figure using **ggplot**. First I need to install this package on my computer. To install any R package I use the function install.packages().

I will run install.packages("ggplot2") in my R console not this quarto document!

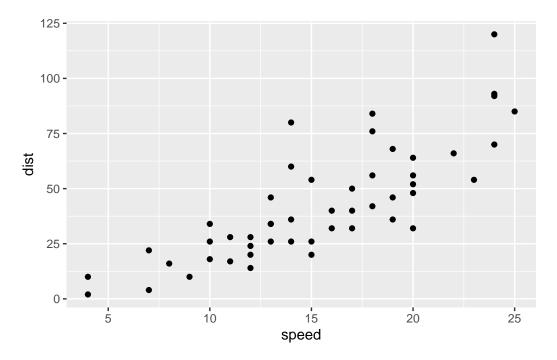
Before I can use any functions from add on packages I need to load the package from my "library()" with the library(ggplot2) call.

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(cars)

All ggplot figures have at least 3 things (called layers). These include:

- data (the input dataset I want to plot from)
- aes (the aesthetic mapping of the data to my plot)
- **geoms** (the geom_point(), geom_line(), etc. that I want to draw).

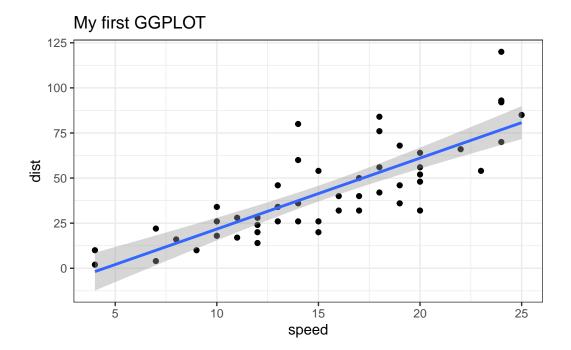
```
ggplot(cars) +
aes(x=speed, y=dist) +
geom_point()
```



Let's add a line to show the relationship here:

```
ggplot(cars) +
  aes(x=speed, y=dist) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method="lm") +
  theme_bw() +
  labs(title="My first GGPLOT")
```

[`]geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'



Q1 Which geometric layer should be used to create scatter plots in ggplot2? geom_point()

Gene expression figure

The code to read the dataset

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

```
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
```

How many genes are in this dataset?

```
nrow(genes)
```

[1] 5196

Use the table() function on the State column of this data.frame to find out how many 'up' regulated genes there are. What is your answer?

```
table(genes$State)
```

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

Using your values above and 2 significant figures. What fraction of total genes is up-regulated in this dataset?

```
round( table(genes$State)/nrow(genes), 4)
```

```
down unchanging up 0.0139 0.9617 0.0244
```

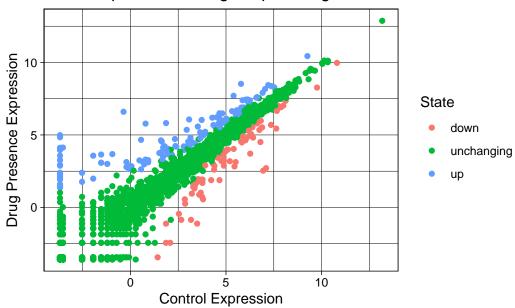
```
n.tot <- nrow(genes)
vals <- table(genes$State)

vals.percent <- vals/n.tot*100
round(vals.percent, 2)</pre>
```

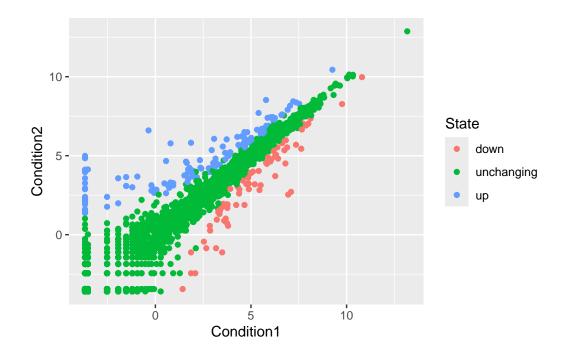
```
down unchanging up
1.39 96.17 2.44
```

A first plot of this dataset

Gene Expression changes upon drug treatment

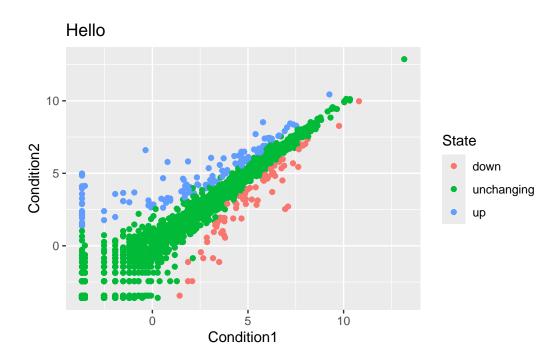


```
p<- ggplot(genes) +
  aes(x=Condition1, y=Condition2, col=State) +
  geom_point()
p</pre>
```

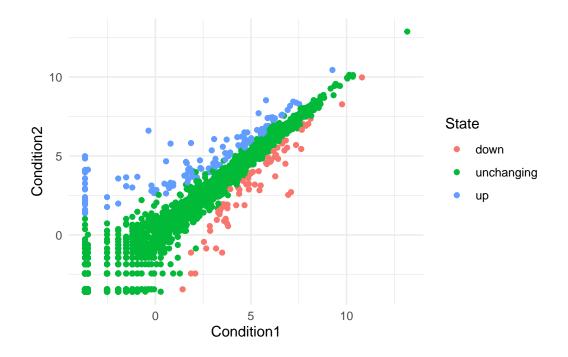


#p + scale_colour_manual(values=c("blue", "gray", "red"))

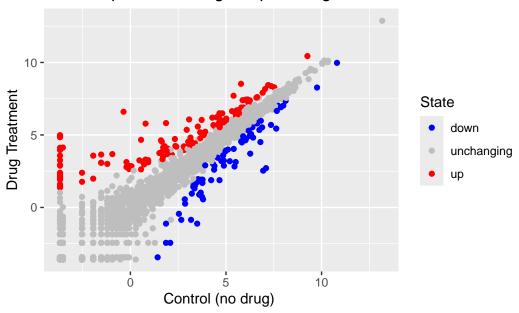
p + labs(title="Hello")



p + theme_minimal()



Gene Expresion Changes Upon Drug Treatment



Gapminder

File location online

```
url <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jennybc/gapminder/master/inst/extdata/gapminder.ts
gapminder <- read.delim(url)
head(gapminder)</pre>
```

```
countrycontinentyearlifeExppopgdpPercap1AfghanistanAsia195228.8018425333779.44532AfghanistanAsia195730.3329240934820.85303AfghanistanAsia196231.99710267083853.10074AfghanistanAsia196734.02011537966836.19715AfghanistanAsia197236.08813079460739.98116AfghanistanAsia197738.43814880372786.1134
```

I will run install.packages("dplyr") in the R console.

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)
```

```
head(gapminder_2007)
```

```
        country
        continent
        year
        lifeExp
        pop
        gdpPercap

        1 Afghanistan
        Asia
        2007
        43.828
        31889923
        974.5803

        2 Albania
        Europe
        2007
        76.423
        3600523
        5937.0295

        3 Algeria
        Africa
        2007
        72.301
        33333216
        6223.3675

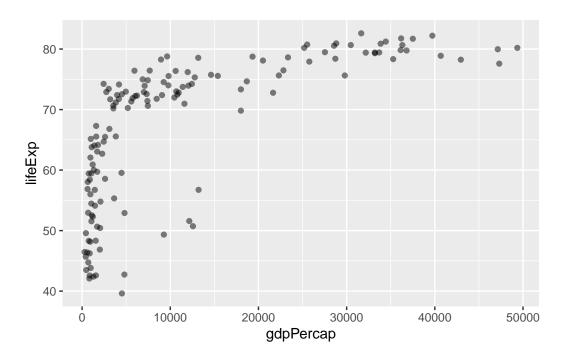
        4 Angola
        Africa
        2007
        42.731
        12420476
        4797.2313

        5 Argentina
        Americas
        2007
        75.320
        40301927
        12779.3796

        6 Australia
        Oceania
        2007
        81.235
        20434176
        34435.3674
```

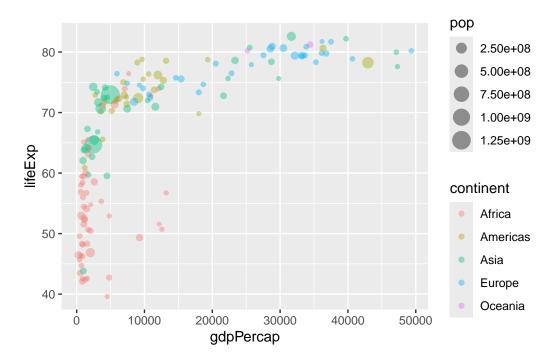
Q. Complete the code below to produce a first basic scater plot of this gapminder_2007 dataset:

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



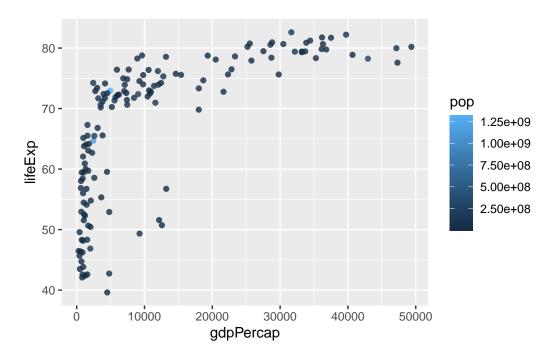
Adding more variables to aes()

```
ggplot(gapminder_2007) +
  aes(x=gdpPercap, y=lifeExp, color=continent, size=pop) +
  geom_point(alpha=0.4)
```



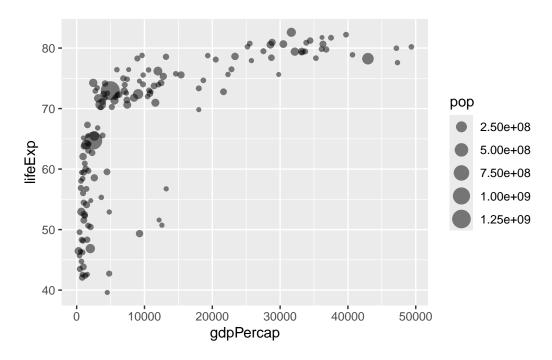
Points by the numeric variable population pop

```
ggplot(gapminder_2007) +
aes(x=gdpPercap, y=lifeExp, color=pop) +
geom_point(alpha=0.8)
```

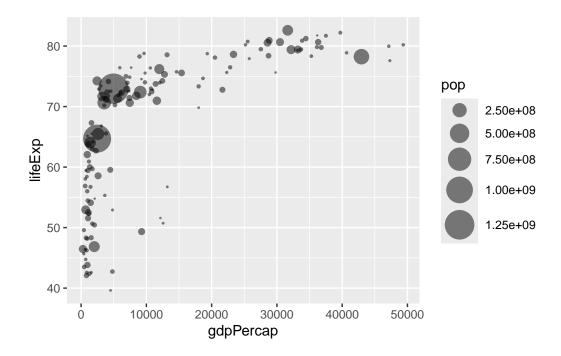


Adjusting point size

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



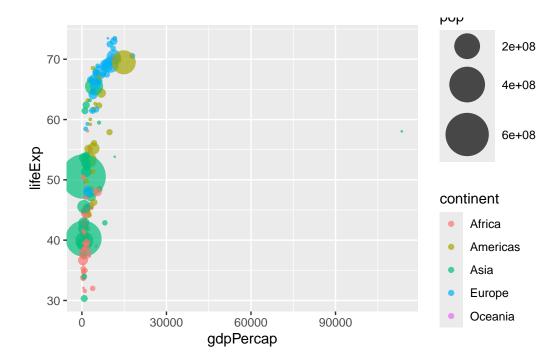
Adjusting point size to be proportional to the poulation



Q. Can you adapt the code you have learned thus far to reproduce our gapminder scatter plot for the year 1957? What do you notice about this plot is it easy to compare with the one for 2007?

```
library(dplyr)
gapminder_1957 <- gapminder %>% filter(year==1957)

ggplot(gapminder_1957) +
  aes(x=gdpPercap, y=lifeExp, color=continent, size=pop) +
  geom_point(alpha=0.7)+
  scale_size_area(max_size = 15)
```



Q. Do the same steps above but include 1957 and 2007 in your input dataset for ggplot(). You should now include the layer facet_wrap(~year) to produce the following plot:

```
gapminder_1957 <- gapminder %>% filter(year==1957 | year==2007)

ggplot(gapminder_1957) +
  aes(x=gdpPercap, y=lifeExp, color=continent, size=pop) +
  geom_point(alpha=0.7)+
  scale_size_area(max_size = 15)+
  facet_wrap(~year)
```

