

Data Visualization - 3.

Make Some Graphs

Kieran Healy
Code Horizons

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Make Some Graphs

Load our libraries

```
library(here)      # manage file paths
library(socviz)    # data and some useful functions
library(tidyverse) # your friend and mine

— Attaching core tidyverse packages ————— tidyverse 2.0.0 —
✓ dplyr     1.1.4    ✓ readr     2.1.5
✓forcats   1.0.0    ✓ stringr   1.5.1
✓ ggplot2   3.5.1    ✓ tibble    3.2.1
✓ lubridate 1.9.3    ✓ tidyverse  1.3.1
✓ purrr    1.0.2

— Conflicts ————— tidyverse_conflicts() —
✖ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
✖ dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become
errors

library(gapminder) # some data
```

Nearly done with the scaffolding

- ✓ Thought about elements of visualization
- ✓ Gotten oriented to R and RStudio
- ✓ Knitted a document
- ✓ Written a bit of `ggplot` code

Nearly done with the scaffolding

- Thought about elements of visualization
- Gotten oriented to R and RStudio
- Knitted a document
- Written a bit of `ggplot` code
- Get my data in to R
- Make a plot with it

Feed ggplot tidy data

FEED ME

What is tidy data?

gdp	lifexp	pop	continent
340	65	31	Euro
227	51	200	Amer
909	81	80	Euro
126	40	20	Asia

Tidy data

What is tidy data?

gdp	lifexp	pop	continent
340	65	31	Euro
227	51	200	Amer
909	81	80	Euro
126	40	20	Asia

Tidy data is in *long* format

Every column is a single variable

country	year	cases	population
Afghanistan	1999	745	19357071
Afghanistan	2000	2666	20595360
Brazil	1999	37737	172006362
Brazil	2000	80488	174504898
China	1999	212258	1272915272
China	2000	21166	128028583

variables

Every row is a single observation

country	year	cases	population
Afghanistan	1995	745	19587000
Afghanistan	2000	2000	20500000
Egypt	1995	87787	172000000
Egypt	2000	80400	174001000
China	1995	212200	12729102
China	2000	218700	128042050

observations

Every cell is a single value

country	year	cases	population
Afghanistan	1990	745	19981071
Afghanistan	2000	2666	20591360
	1990	37737	172001362
Brazil	2000	80483	174504898
	1990	212258	1272919272
China	2000	216766	1280426583
	1990	745	19981071

values

Get your data into long format

Very, *very* often, the solution to some data-wrangling or data visualization problem in a Tidyverse-focused workflow is:

Get your data into long format

Very, *very* often, the solution to some data-wrangling or data visualization problem in a Tidyverse-focused workflow is:

First, get the data into long format
Then do the thing you want.

Untidy data exists for good reasons

Storing and printing data in long format entails a lot of *repetition*:

```
library(palmerpenguins)
penguins %>
  group_by(species, island, year) %>
  summarize(bill = round(mean(bill_length_mm, na.rm = TRUE), 2)) %>
  knitr::kable()
```

species	island	year	bill
Adelie	Biscoe	2007	38.32
Adelie	Biscoe	2008	38.70
Adelie	Biscoe	2009	39.69
Adelie	Dream	2007	39.10
Adelie	Dream	2008	38.19
Adelie	Dream	2009	38.15
Adelie	Torgersen	2007	38.80
Adelie	Torgersen	2008	38.77
Adelie	Torgersen	2009	39.31
Chinstrap	Dream	2007	48.72
Chinstrap	Dream	2008	48.70
Chinstrap	Dream	2009	49.05
Gentoo	Biscoe	2007	47.01

Untidy data exists for good reasons

A wide format is *easier* and *more efficient* to read in print:

```
penguins %>%  
  group_by(species, island, year) %>%  
  summarize(bill = round(mean(bill_length_mm, na.rm = TRUE), 2)) %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from = year, values_from = bill) %>%  
  knitr::kable()
```

species	island	2007	2008	2009
Adelie	Biscoe	38.32	38.70	39.69
Adelie	Dream	39.10	38.19	38.15
Adelie	Torgersen	38.80	38.77	39.31
Chinstrap	Dream	48.72	48.70	49.05
Gentoo	Biscoe	47.01	46.94	48.50

But also for less good reasons

State																		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q			
State	CD#	2018 Cook PVI Score	2018 Winner	Party	Dem Votes	GOP Votes	Other Votes	Dem %	GOP %	Other %	Dem Margin	2016 Clinton Margin	Swing vs. 2016 Prez	Raw Votes vs. 2016	Final?			
New House Breakdown: 235D, 199R, 1 Not Certified																		
Compiled by: David Wasserman & Ally Flinn, Cook Political Report. @Redistrict/@CookPolitical. <i>Italics</i> denotes freshman, Bold denotes party change.																		
Alabama	1	R+15	Bradley Byrne	R	89,226	153,228	163	36.8%	63.2%	0.1%	-26.4%	-29.2%	2.8%	79.3%	x			
Alabama	2	R+16	Martha Roby	R	86,931	138,879	420	38.4%	61.4%	0.2%	-23.0%	-31.7%	8.7%	78.7%	x			
Alabama	3	R+16	Mike Rogers	R	83,996	147,770	149	36.2%	63.7%	0.1%	-27.5%	-33.0%	5.5%	79.6%	x			
Alabama	4	R+30	Robert Aderholt	R	46,492	184,255	222	20.1%	79.8%	0.1%	-59.6%	-62.5%	2.9%	78.9%	x			
Alabama	5	R+18	Mo Brooks	R	101,388	159,063	222	38.9%	61.0%	0.1%	-22.1%	-32.9%	10.8%	82.8%	x			
Alabama	6	R+26	Gary Palmer	R	85,644	192,542	142	30.8%	69.2%	0.1%	-38.4%	-43.8%	5.4%	82.8%	x			
Alabama	7	D+20	Terri Sewell	D	185,010	0	4,153	97.8%	0.0%	2.2%	97.8%	41.2%	N/A	64.2%	x			
Alaska	AL	R+9	Don Young	R	131,199	149,779	1,188	46.5%	53.1%	0.4%	-6.6%	-14.7%	8.1%	88.6%	x			
Arizona	1	R+2	Tom O'Halleran	D	143,240	122,784	65	53.8%	46.1%	0.0%	7.7%	-1.1%	8.8%	92.0%	x			
Arizona	2	R+1	<i>Ann Kirkpatrick</i>	D	161,000	133,102	50	54.7%	45.2%	0.0%	9.5%	4.8%	4.7%	91.5%	x			
Arizona	3	D+13	Raul Grijalva	D	114,650	64,868	0	63.9%	36.1%	0.0%	27.7%	29.5%	-1.8%	84.8%	x			
Arizona	4	R+21	Paul Gosar	R	84,521	188,842	3,672	30.5%	68.2%	1.3%	-37.7%	-39.4%	1.7%	91.1%	x			
Arizona	5	R+15	Andy Biggs	R	127,027	186,037	0	40.6%	59.4%	0.0%	-18.8%	-20.5%	1.7%	91.7%	x			
Arizona	6	R+9	David Schweikert	R	140,559	173,140	0	44.8%	55.2%	0.0%	-10.4%	-9.8%	-0.6%	91.2%	x			
Arizona	7	D+23	Ruben Gallego	D	113,044	301	18,706	85.6%	0.2%	14.2%	85.4%	48.3%	N/A	79.0%	x			
Arizona	8	R+13	Debbie Lesko	R	135,569	168,835	13	44.5%	55.5%	0.0%	-10.9%	-20.8%	9.9%	91.5%	x			
Arizona	9	D+4	<i>Greg Stanton</i>	D	159,583	101,662	0	61.1%	38.9%	0.0%	22.2%	15.9%	6.3%	90.0%	x			
Arkansas	1	R+17	Rick Crawford	R	57,907	138,757	4,581	28.8%	68.9%	2.3%	-40.2%	-34.8%	-5.4%	77.2%	x			
Arkansas	2	R+7	French Hill	R	116,135	132,125	5,193	45.8%	52.1%	2.0%	-6.3%	-10.7%	4.4%	82.6%	x			
Arkansas	3	R+19	Steve Womack	R	74,952	148,717	6,039	32.6%	64.7%	2.6%	-32.1%	-31.4%	-0.7%	78.6%	x			
Arkansas	4	R+17	Bruce Westerman	R	63,984	136,740	4,168	31.2%	66.7%	2.0%	-35.5%	-32.8%	-2.7%	75.7%	x			
California	1	R+11	Doug LaMalfa	R	131,506	160,006	0	45.1%	54.9%	0.0%	-9.8%	-19.4%	9.6%	91.6%				
California	2	D+22	Jared Huffman	D	243,051	72,541	0	77.0%	23.0%	0.0%	54.0%	45.2%	8.8%	90.5%				
California	3	D+5	John Garamendi	D	132,983	96,106	0	58.0%	42.0%	0.0%	16.1%	12.5%	3.6%	86.8%				
California	4	R+10	<i>Tom McClintock</i>	R	156,253	184,401	0	45.9%	54.1%	0.0%	-8.3%	-14.5%	6.2%	94.6%				
California	5	D+21	Mike Thompson	D	203,012	0	53,836	79.0%	0.0%	21.0%	79.0%	44.6%	N/A	83.8%				
California	6	D+21	Doris Matsui	D	201,939	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	44.0%	N/A	81.4%				
California	7	D+3	Ami Bera	D	155,016	126,601	0	55.0%	45.0%	0.0%	10.1%	11.2%	-1.1%	91.0%				
California	8	R+9	Paul Cook	R	0	170,785	0	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	-15.1%	N/A	73.3%				
California	9	D+8	Jerry McNerney	D	113,240	87,263	0	56.5%	43.5%	0.0%	13.0%	18.2%	-5.2%	82.4%				

Spot the untidiness

But also for less good reasons

State	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q
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California	8	R+9	<i>Paul Cook</i>	R	0	170,785	0	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	-15.1%	N/A	73.3%	x	
California	9	D+8	<i>Jerry McNerney</i>	D	113,240	87,263	0	56.5%	43.5%	0.0%	13.0%	18.2%	-5.2%	82.4%	x	

Spot the untidiness

😡 More than one header row

😡 Mixed data types in some columns

💀 Color and typography used to encode variables and their values

Fix it before you import it

Prevention is better than cure!

An excellent article by Karl Broman and Kara Woo:

Broman KW, Woo KH (2018) “Data Organization in Spreadsheets.” *The American Statistician* 78:2–10

The screenshot shows the digital version of the journal article. At the top left, it displays the journal's title, volume, year, and DOI. To the right is the Taylor & Francis logo. Below the header, the article title 'Data Organization in Spreadsheets' is centered. Underneath the title, the authors' names are listed, followed by their institutional affiliations. A large section titled 'ABSTRACT' contains the main text of the article, discussing best practices for organizing data in spreadsheets. To the right of the abstract, there are two smaller columns: 'ARTICLE HISTORY' and 'KEYWORDS'. The 'ARTICLE HISTORY' column includes dates for receiving and revising the manuscript. The 'KEYWORDS' column lists several terms related to data management and spreadsheet use.

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Data Organization in Spreadsheets

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ABSTRACT
Spreadsheets are widely used software tools for data entry, storage, analysis, and visualization. Focusing on the data entry and storage aspects, this article offers practical recommendations for organizing spreadsheet data to reduce errors and ease later analyses. The basic principles are: be consistent, write dates like YYYY-MM-DD, do not leave any cells empty, put just one thing in a cell, organize the data as a single rectangle (with subjects as rows and variables as columns, and with a single header row), create a data dictionary, do not include calculations in the raw data files, do not use font color or highlighting as data, choose good names for things, make backups, use data validation to avoid data entry errors, and save the data in plain text files.

ARTICLE HISTORY
Received June 2017
Revised August 2017

KEYWORDS
Data management; Data organization; Microsoft Excel; Spreadsheets

Data organization in spreadsheets

The most common **tidy**r operation

Pivoting from wide to long:

```
edu
```

```
# A tibble: 366 × 11
  age    sex   year total elem4 elem8   hs3    hs4 coll3 coll4 median
  <chr> <chr> <int> <int> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1 25-34 Male   2016 21845    116    468  1427  6386  6015  7432    NA
2 25-34 Male   2015 21427    166    488  1584  6198  5920  7071    NA
3 25-34 Male   2014 21217    151    512  1611  6323  5910  6710    NA
4 25-34 Male   2013 20816    161    582  1747  6058  5749  6519    NA
5 25-34 Male   2012 20464    161    579  1707  6127  5619  6270    NA
6 25-34 Male   2011 20985    190    657  1791  6444  5750  6151    NA
7 25-34 Male   2010 20689    186    641  1866  6458  5587  5951    NA
8 25-34 Male   2009 20440    184    695  1806  6495  5508  5752    NA
9 25-34 Male   2008 20210    172    714  1874  6356  5277  5816    NA
10 25-34 Male  2007 20024    246    757  1930  6361  5137  5593   NA
# i 356 more rows
```

Here, a “Level of Schooling Attained” variable is spread across the columns, from **elem4** to **coll4**. We need a *key* column called “education” with the various levels of schooling, and a corresponding *value* column containing the counts.

Wide to long with `pivot_longer()`

We're going to put the columns `elem4:coll4` into a new column, creating a new categorical measure named `education`. The numbers currently under each column will become a new `value` column corresponding to that level of education.

```
edu ▶
  pivot_longer(elem4:coll4, names_to = "education")
```



```
# A tibble: 2,196 × 7
  age   sex    year total median education value
  <chr> <chr> <int> <int>  <dbl> <chr>     <dbl>
1 25-34 Male   2016  21845     NA elem4      116
2 25-34 Male   2016  21845     NA elem8      468
3 25-34 Male   2016  21845     NA hs3       1427
4 25-34 Male   2016  21845     NA hs4       6386
5 25-34 Male   2016  21845     NA coll3     6015
6 25-34 Male   2016  21845     NA coll4     7432
7 25-34 Male   2015  21427     NA elem4      166
8 25-34 Male   2015  21427     NA elem8      488
9 25-34 Male   2015  21427     NA hs3       1584
10 25-34 Male  2015  21427     NA hs4       6198
# i 2,186 more rows
```

Wide to long with `pivot_longer()`

We can name the value column to whatever we like. Here it's a number of people.

```
edu >
  pivot_longer(elem4:coll4,
               names_to = "education",
               values_to = "n")

# A tibble: 2,196 × 7
  age   sex   year total median education     n
  <chr> <chr> <int> <int>  <dbl> <chr>     <dbl>
1 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA elem4      116
2 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA elem8      468
3 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA hs3       1427
4 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA hs4       6386
5 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA coll3     6015
6 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA coll4     7432
7 25-34 Male    2015 21427     NA elem4      166
8 25-34 Male    2015 21427     NA elem8      488
9 25-34 Male    2015 21427     NA hs3       1584
10 25-34 Male   2015 21427     NA hs4       6198
# i 2,186 more rows
```

How to get your own data into R

Reading in CSV files

Base R has `read.csv()`

Corresponding tidyverse “underscored” version: `read_csv()`.

It is pickier and more talkative than the Base R version. Use it instead.

Where's my data? Using `here()`

If we're loading a file, it's coming from *somewhere*.

If it's a file on our hard drive somewhere, we will need to interact with the file system. We should try to do this in a way that avoids *absolute* file paths.

```
# This is not portable!
df ← read_csv("/Users/kjhealy/Documents/data/misc/project/data/mydata.csv")
```

We should also do it in a way that is *platform independent*.

This makes it easier to share your work, move it around, etc. Projects should be self-contained.

Where's my data? Using `here()`

The `here` package, and `here()` function builds paths relative to the top level of your R project.

```
here() # this path will be different for you
```

```
[1] "/Users/kjhealy/Documents/courses/data_visualization"
```

Where's the data? Using `here()`

This seminar's files all live in an RStudio project. It looks like this:

```
/Users/kjhealy/Documents/courses/data_visualization
├── 00_dummy_files
├── LICENSE
├── Makefile
├── README.md
├── README.qmd
├── _extensions
├── _freeze
├── _quarto.yml
├── _site
├── _targets
├── _targets.R
├── _variables.yml
└── code
    ├── course_notes.qmd
    └── data
        └── data_visualization.Rproj
    ├── deploy.sh
    └── docs
        ├── figures
        ├── html
        ├── index.html
        ├── index.qmd
        ├── pdf_slides
        └── site_libs
            └── slides
```

I want to load files from the `data` folder, but I also want *you* to be able to load them. I'm writing this from somewhere deep in the `slides` folder, but you won't be there. Also, I'm on a Mac, but you may not be.

Where's the data? Using `here()`

So:

```
## Load the file relative to the path from the top of the project, without separators, etc
organs ← read_csv(file = here("data", "organdonation.csv"))
```

Where's the data? Using `here()`

```
organs
```

```
# A tibble: 238 × 21
  country year donors   pop  pop.dens    gdp  gdp.lag health health.lag pubhealth
  <chr>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1 Austra...    NA    NA  17065  0.220  16774  16591  1300    1224    4.8 
2 Austra...  1991  12.1  17284  0.223  17171  16774  1379    1300    5.4 
3 Austra...  1992  12.4  17495  0.226  17914  17171  1455    1379    5.4 
4 Austra...  1993  12.5  17667  0.228  18883  17914  1540    1455    5.4 
5 Austra...  1994  10.2  17855  0.231  19849  18883  1626    1540    5.4 
6 Austra...  1995  10.2  18072  0.233  21079  19849  1737    1626    5.5 
7 Austra...  1996  10.6  18311  0.237  21923  21079  1846    1737    5.6 
8 Austra...  1997  10.3  18518  0.239  22961  21923  1948    1846    5.7 
9 Austra...  1998  10.5  18711  0.242  24148  22961  2077    1948    5.9 
10 Austra... 1999  8.67  18926  0.244  25445  24148  2231    2077    6.1 
# i 228 more rows
# i 11 more variables: roads <dbl>, cerebvas <dbl>, assault <dbl>,
# external <dbl>, txp.pop <dbl>, world <chr>, opt <chr>, consent.law <chr>,
# consent.practice <chr>, consistent <chr>, ccode <chr>
```

And there it is.

read_csv() has variants

read_csv() Field separator is a comma: ,

```
organs ← read_csv(file = here("data", "organdonation.csv"))
```

read_csv2() Field separator is a semicolon: ;

```
# Example only  
my_data ← read_csv2(file = here("data", "my_euro_file.csv"))
```

Both are special cases of **read_delim()**

Other species are also catered to

`read_tsv()` Tab separated.

`read_fwf()` Fixed-width files.

`read_log()` Log files (i.e. computer log files).

`read_lines()` Just read in lines, without trying to parse them.

Also often useful ...

`read_table()`

For data that's separated by one (or more) columns of space.

And for foreign file formats ...

The `haven` package provides

`read_dta()` Stata

`read_spss()` SPSS

`read_sas()` SAS

`read_xpt()` SAS Transport

Make these functions available with `library(haven)`

You can read files remotely, too

You can give these functions local files, or they can also be pointed at URLs.

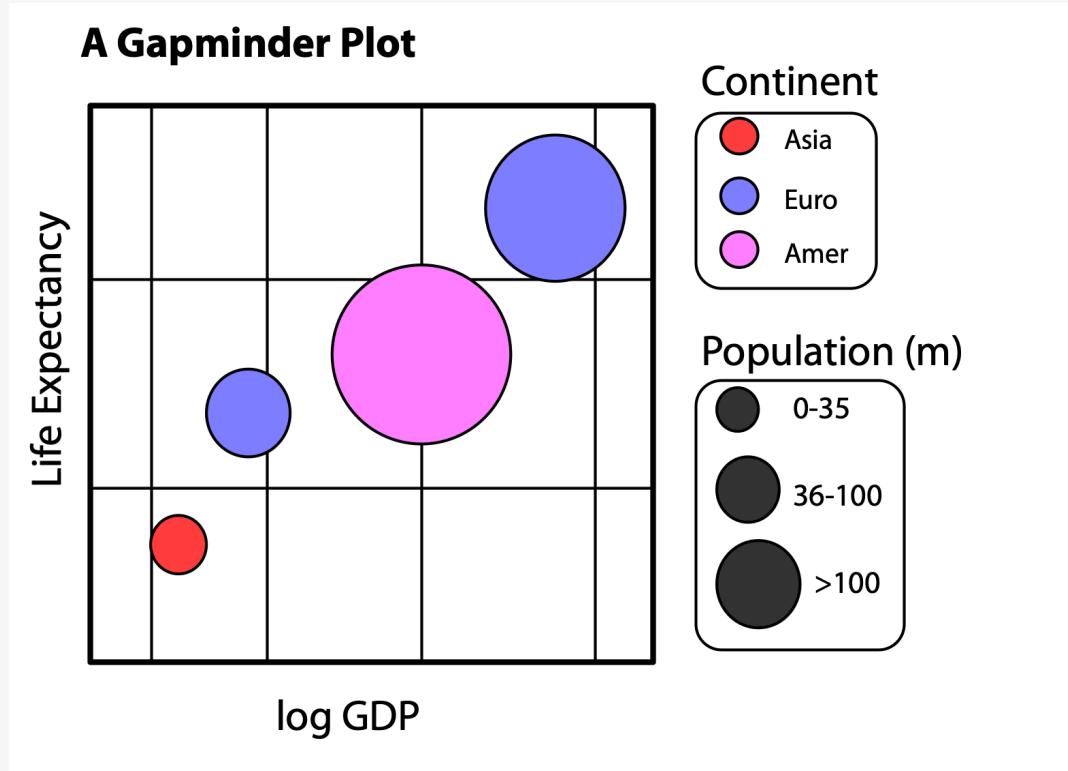
Compressed files (`.zip`, `.tar.gz`) will be automatically uncompressed.
(Be careful what you download from remote locations!)

```
organ_remote ← read_csv("http://kjhealy.co/organdonation.csv")
organ_remote

# A tibble: 238 × 21
  country year donors    pop pop.dens     gdp gdp.lag health health.lag pubhealth
  <chr>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1 Austra... NA     17065 0.220 16774 16591 1300 1224 4.8
2 Austra... 1991 12.1 17284 0.223 17171 16774 1379 1300 5.4
3 Austra... 1992 12.4 17495 0.226 17914 17171 1455 1379 5.4
4 Austra... 1993 12.5 17667 0.228 18883 17914 1540 1455 5.4
5 Austra... 1994 10.2 17855 0.231 19849 18883 1626 1540 5.4
6 Austra... 1995 10.2 18072 0.233 21079 19849 1737 1626 5.5
7 Austra... 1996 10.6 18311 0.237 21923 21079 1846 1737 5.6
8 Austra... 1997 10.3 18518 0.239 22961 21923 1948 1846 5.7
9 Austra... 1998 10.5 18711 0.242 24148 22961 2077 1948 5.9
10 Austra... 1999 8.67 18926 0.244 25445 24148 2231 2077 6.1
# i 228 more rows
# i 11 more variables: roads <dbl>, cerebvas <dbl>, assault <dbl>,
# external <dbl>, txp.pop <dbl>, world <chr>, opt <chr>, consent.law <chr>,
# consent.practice <chr>, consistent <chr>, ccode <chr>
```

A Plot's Components

What we need our code to make

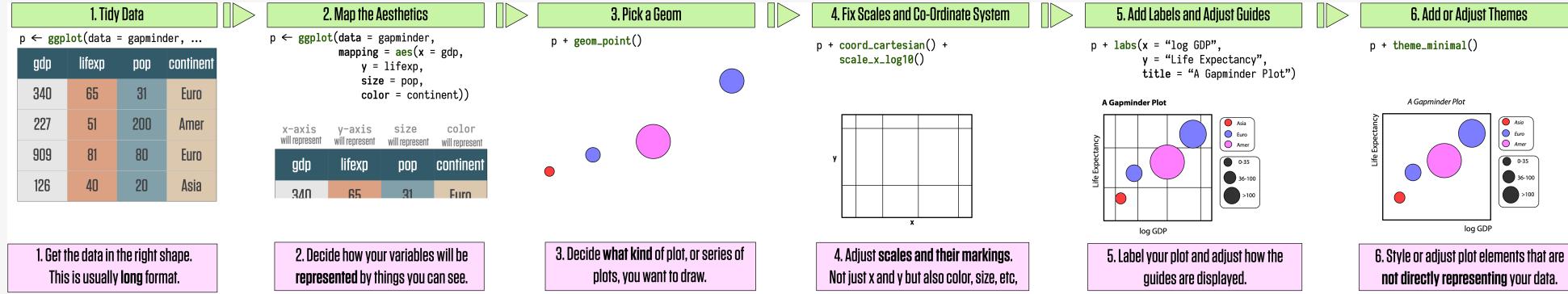


Data **represented** by visual elements;
like *position*, *length*, *color*,
and *size*;
Each measured on some
scale;
Each scale with a labeled
guide;
With the plot itself also
titled and labeled.

How does
ggplot
do this?

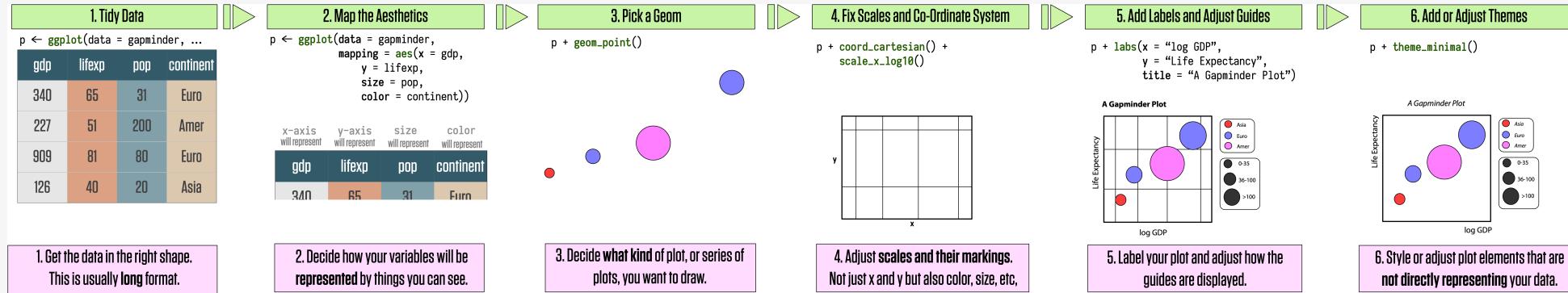
ggplot's flow of action

Here's the whole thing, start to finish



Flow of action

We'll go through it step by step



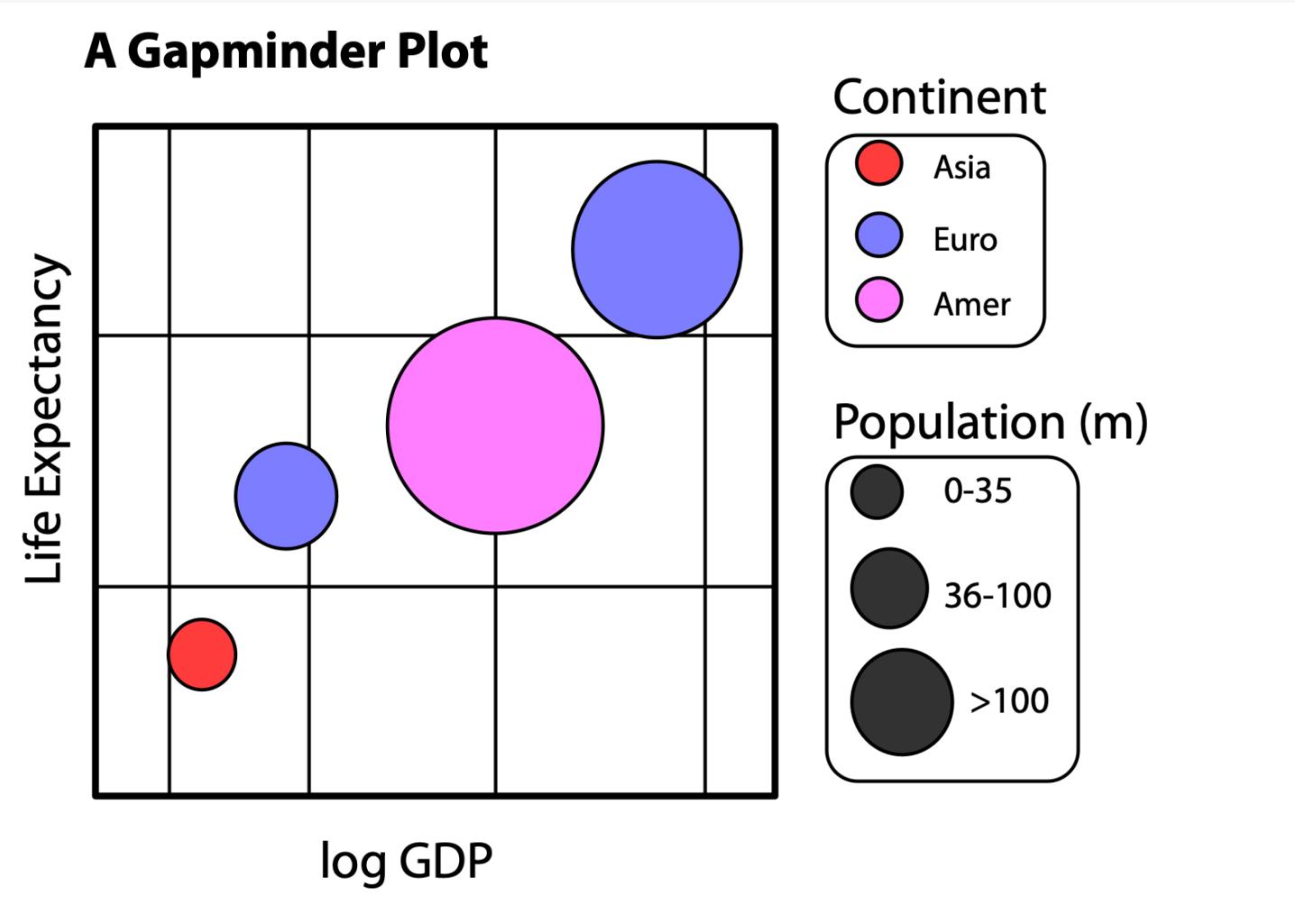
Flow of action

ggplot's flow of action

gdp	lifexp	pop	continent
340	65	31	Euro
227	51	200	Amer
909	81	80	Euro
126	40	20	Asia

What we start with

ggplot's flow of action



Where we're going

ggplot's flow of action

1. Tidy Data

```
p <- ggplot(data = gapminder, ...)
```

gdp	lifexp	pop	continent
340	65	31	Euro
227	51	200	Amer
909	81	80	Euro
126	40	20	Asia

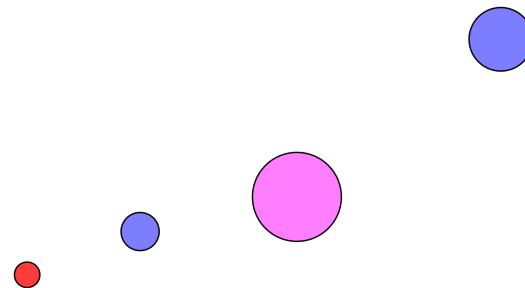
2. Map the Aesthetics

```
p <- ggplot(data = gapminder,  
             mapping = aes(x = gdp,  
                            y = lifexp,  
                            size = pop,  
                            color = continent))
```

x-axis will represent	y-axis will represent	size will represent	color will represent
gdp	lifexp	pop	continent
340	65	31	Euro

3. Pick a Geom

```
p + geom_point()
```



1. Get the data in the right shape.
This is usually **long** format.

2. Decide how your variables will be
represented by things you can see.

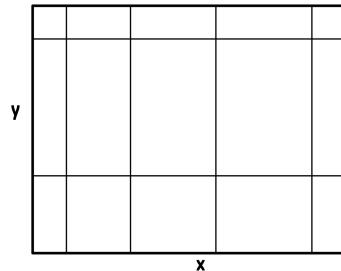
3. Decide what kind of plot, or series of
plots, you want to draw.

Core steps

ggplot's flow of action

4. Fix Scales and Co-Ordinate System

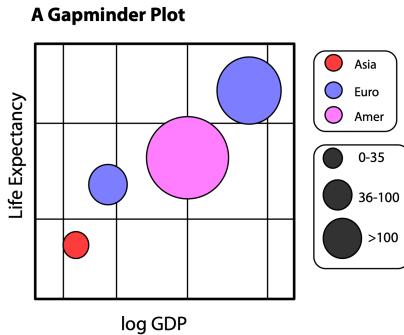
```
p + coord_cartesian() +  
  scale_x_log10()
```



4. Adjust scales and their markings.
Not just x and y but also color, size, etc,

5. Add Labels and Adjust Guides

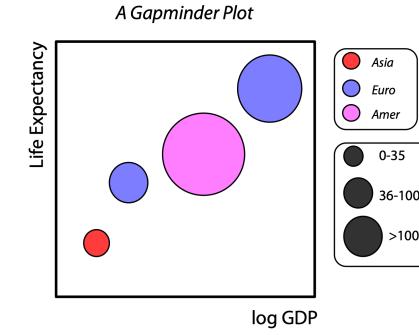
```
p + labs(x = "log GDP",  
         y = "Life Expectancy",  
         title = "A Gapminder Plot")
```



5. Label your plot and adjust how the guides are displayed.

6. Add or Adjust Themes

```
p + theme_minimal()
```



6. Style or adjust plot elements that are not directly representing your data.

Optional steps

ggplot's flow of action: required

1. Tidy Data

```
p <- ggplot(data = gapminder, ...)
```

gdp	lifexp	pop	continent
340	65	31	Euro
227	51	200	Amer
909	81	80	Euro
126	40	20	Asia

1. Get the data in the right shape.
This is usually **long** format.

Tidy data

ggplot's flow of action: required

2. Map the Aesthetics

```
p <- ggplot(data = gapminder,  
             mapping = aes(x = gdp,  
                            y = lifexp,  
                            size = pop,  
                            color = continent))
```

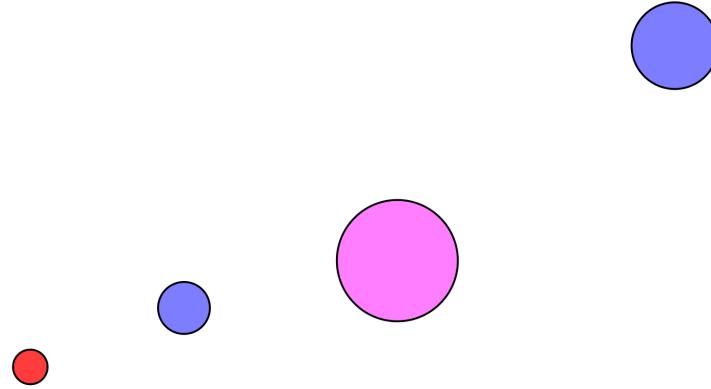
x-axis will represent	y-axis will represent	size will represent	color will represent
gdp	lifexp	pop	continent
340	65	31	Euro

2. Decide how your variables will be represented by things you can see.

ggplot's flow of action: required

3. Pick a Geom

```
p + geom_point()
```



3. Decide what kind of plot, or series of plots, you want to draw.

Geom

Let's go piece by
piece

Start with the data

```
gapminder
```

```
# A tibble: 1,704 × 6
  country   continent year lifeExp      pop gdpPerCap
  <fct>     <fct>    <int>   <dbl>     <int>     <dbl>
1 Afghanistan Asia     1952    28.8     8425333    779.
2 Afghanistan Asia     1957    30.3     9240934    821.
3 Afghanistan Asia     1962    32.0    10267083    853.
4 Afghanistan Asia     1967    34.0    11537966    836.
5 Afghanistan Asia     1972    36.1    13079460    740.
6 Afghanistan Asia     1977    38.4    14880372    786.
7 Afghanistan Asia     1982    39.9    12881816    978.
8 Afghanistan Asia     1987    40.8    13867957    852.
9 Afghanistan Asia     1992    41.7    16317921    649.
10 Afghanistan Asia    1997    41.8    22227415    635.
# i 1,694 more rows
```

```
dim(gapminder)
```

```
[1] 1704     6
```

Create a plot object

Data is the `gapminder` tibble.

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder)
```

Map variables to aesthetics

Tell `ggplot` the variables you want represented by visual elements on the plot

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y = lifeExp))
```

Map variables to aesthetics

The `mapping = aes(...)` call links variables to things you will see on the plot.

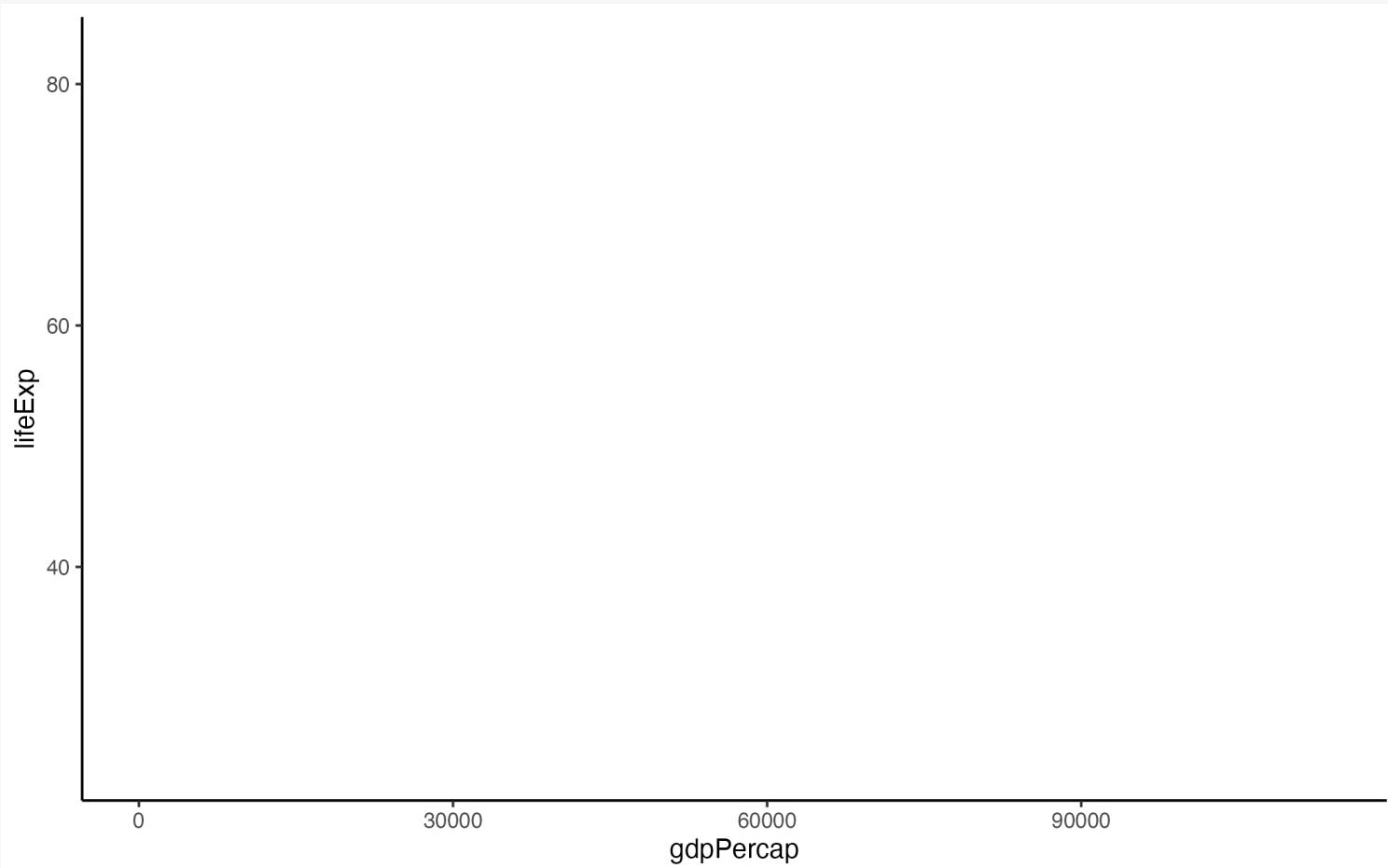
`x` and `y` represent the quantities determining position on the x and y axes.

Other aesthetic mappings can include, e.g., `color`, `shape`, `size`, and `fill`.

Mappings do not *directly* specify the particular, e.g., colors, shapes, or line styles that will appear on the plot. Rather, they establish ***which variables*** in the data will be represented by ***which visible elements*** on the plot.

p has data and mappings but no geom

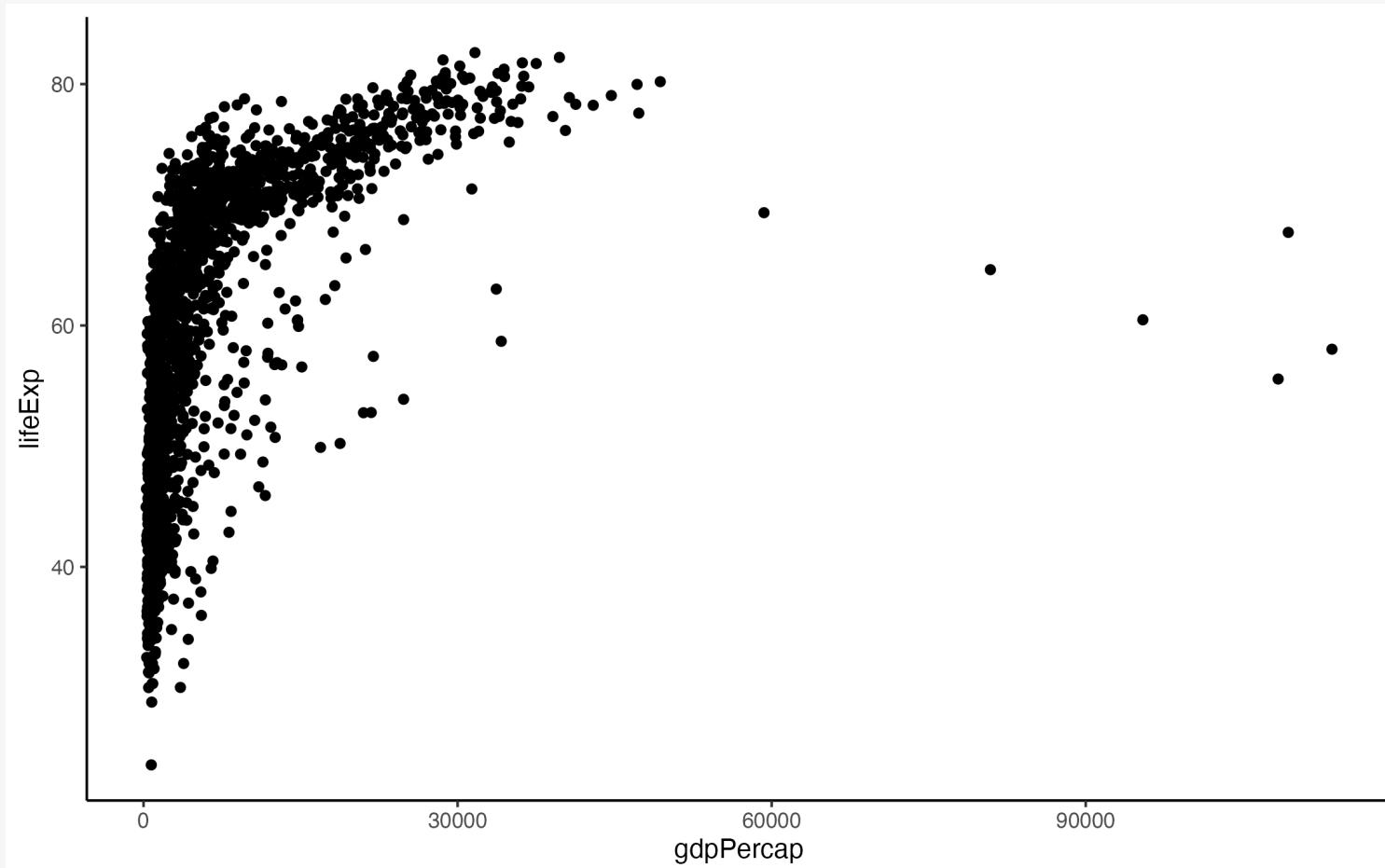
p



This empty plot has no geoms.

Add a geom

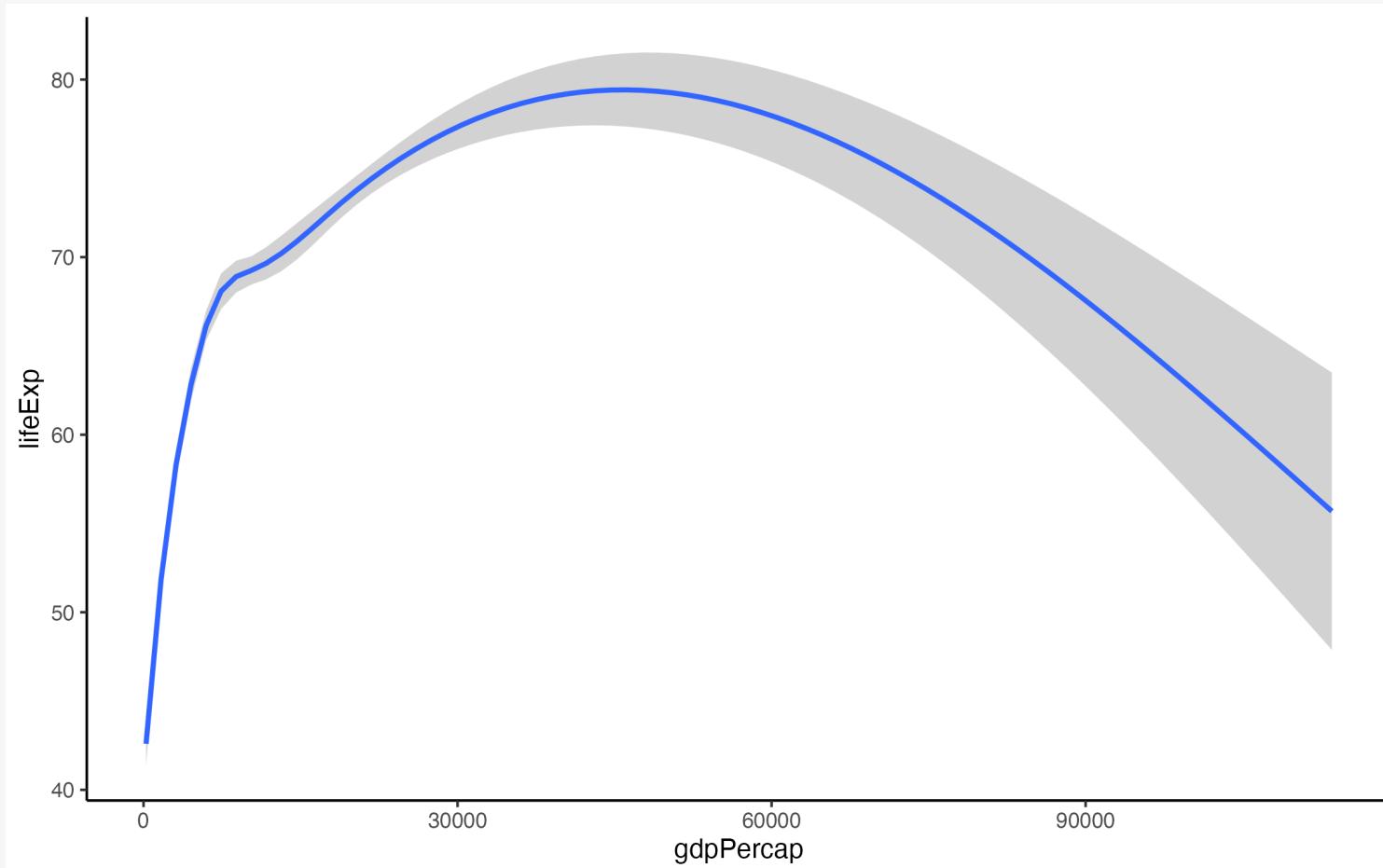
```
p + geom_point()
```



A scatterplot of Life Expectancy vs GDP

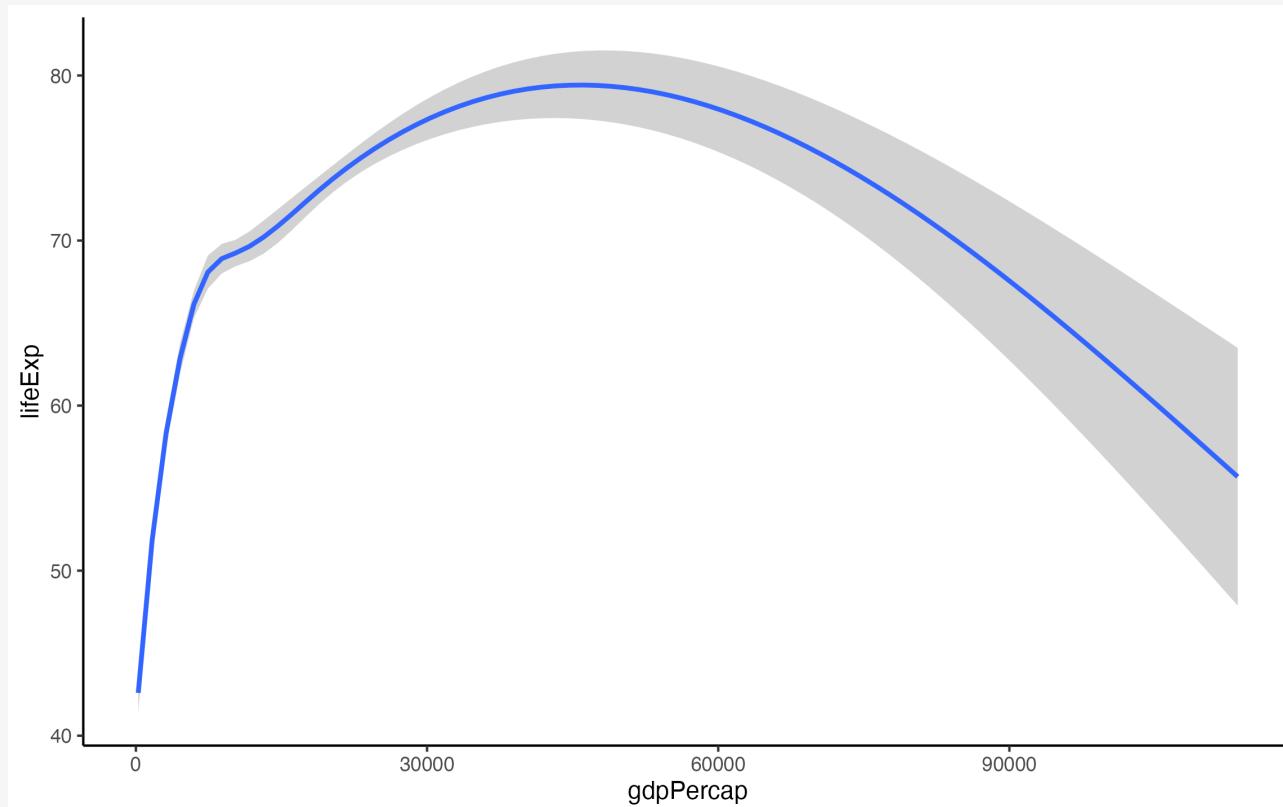
Try a different geom

```
p + geom_smooth()
```



Build your plots layer by layer

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y=lifeExp))  
p + geom_smooth()
```



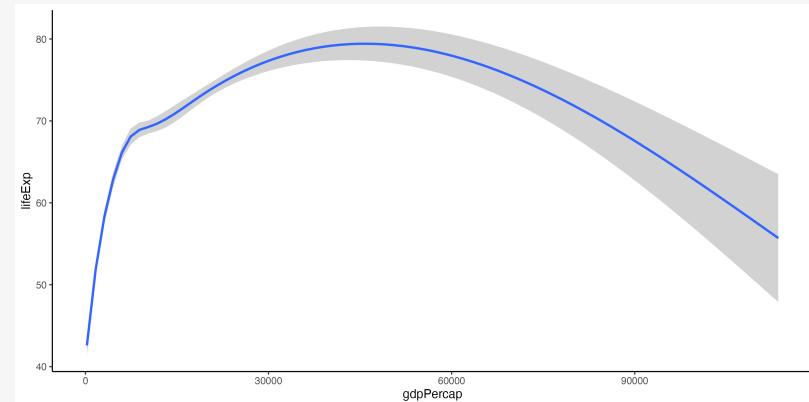
Life Expectancy vs GDP, using a smoother.

This process is additive

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y=lifeExp))
```

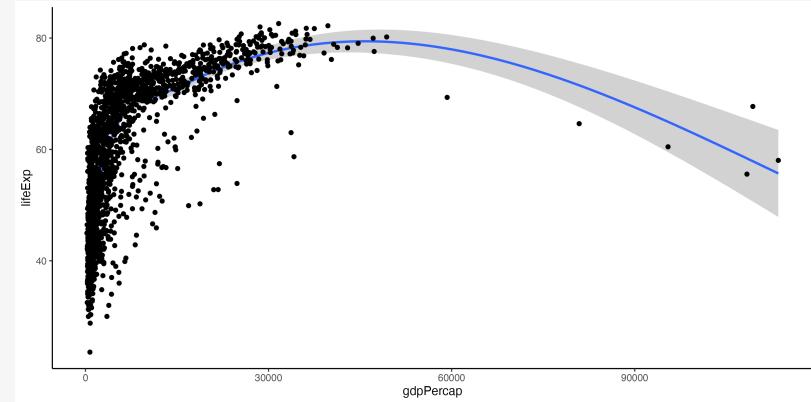
This process is additive

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y=lifeExp))  
p + geom_smooth()
```



This process is additive

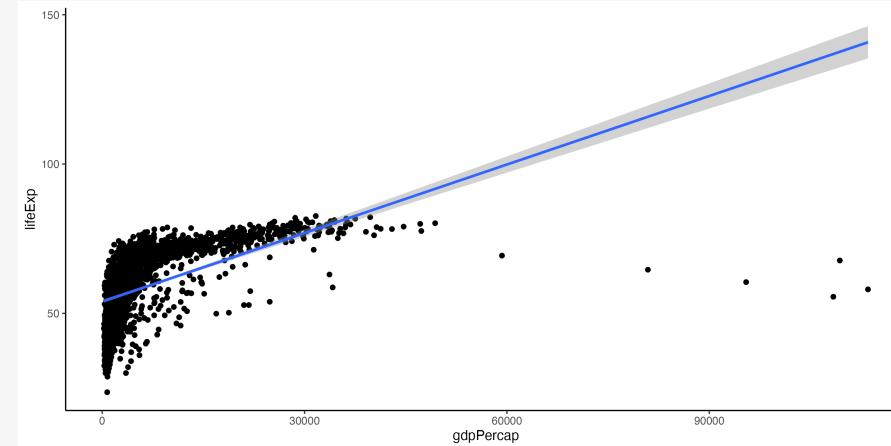
```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y=lifeExp))  
p + geom_smooth() +  
  geom_point()
```



Every geom is a function

Functions take arguments

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y = lifeExp))  
  
p + geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm")
```

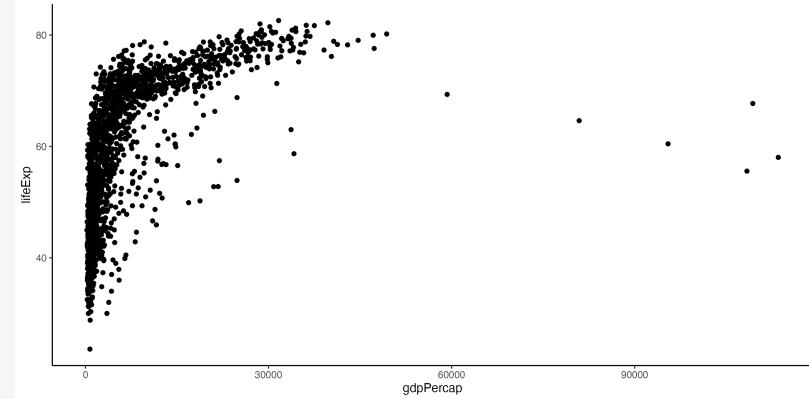


Keep Layering

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y=lifeExp))
```

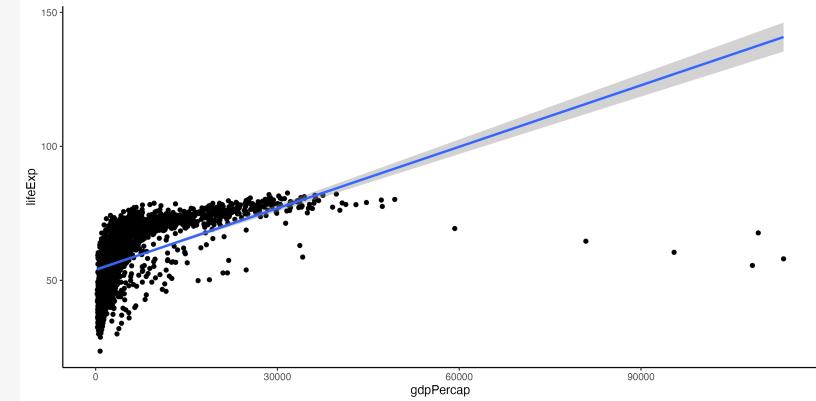
Keep Layering

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y=lifeExp))  
p + geom_point()
```



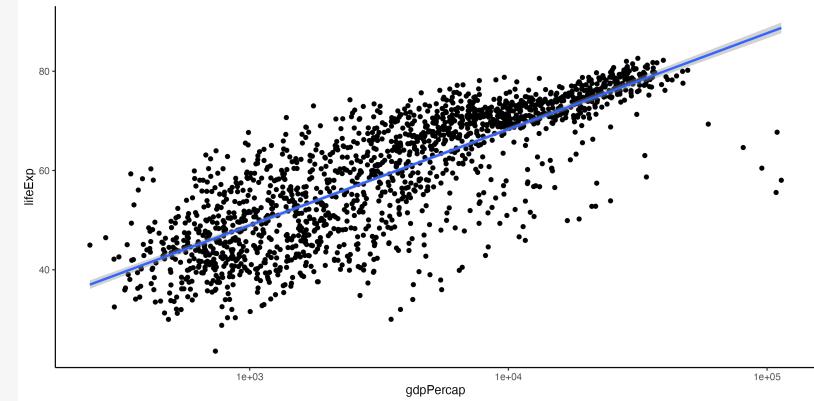
Keep Layering

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y=lifeExp))  
p + geom_point() +  
    geom_smooth(method = "lm")
```



Keep Layering

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y=lifeExp))  
p + geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +  
  scale_x_log10()
```

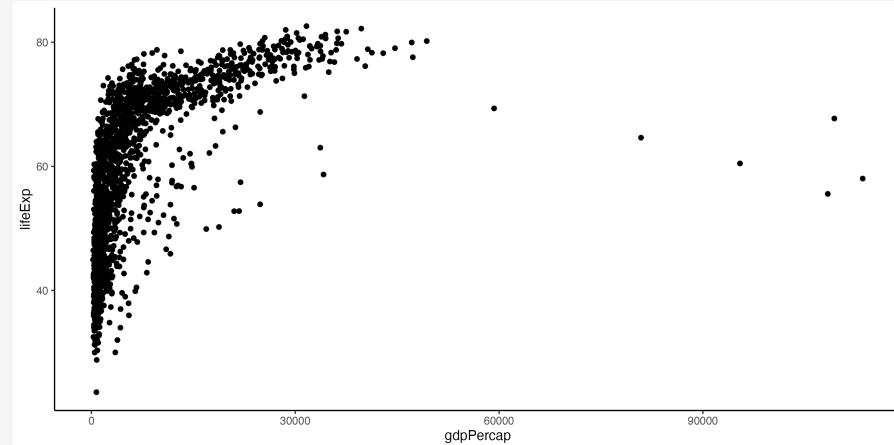


Fix the labels

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y=lifeExp))
```

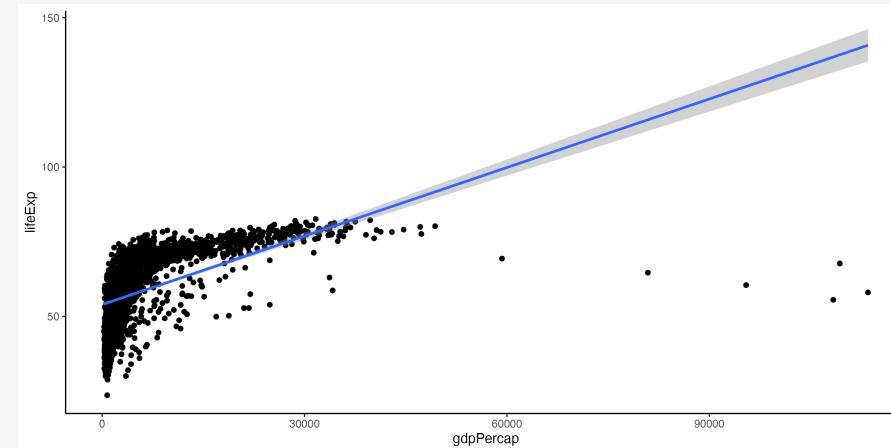
Fix the labels

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y=lifeExp))  
p + geom_point()
```



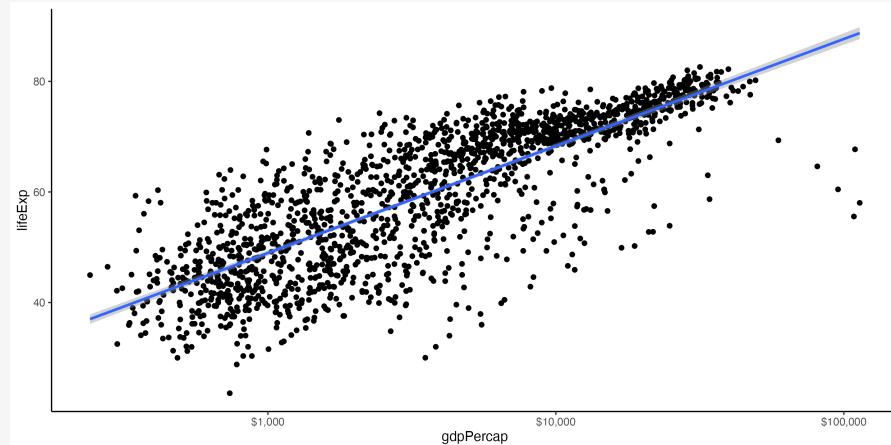
Fix the labels

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y=lifeExp))  
p + geom_point() +  
    geom_smooth(method = "lm")
```



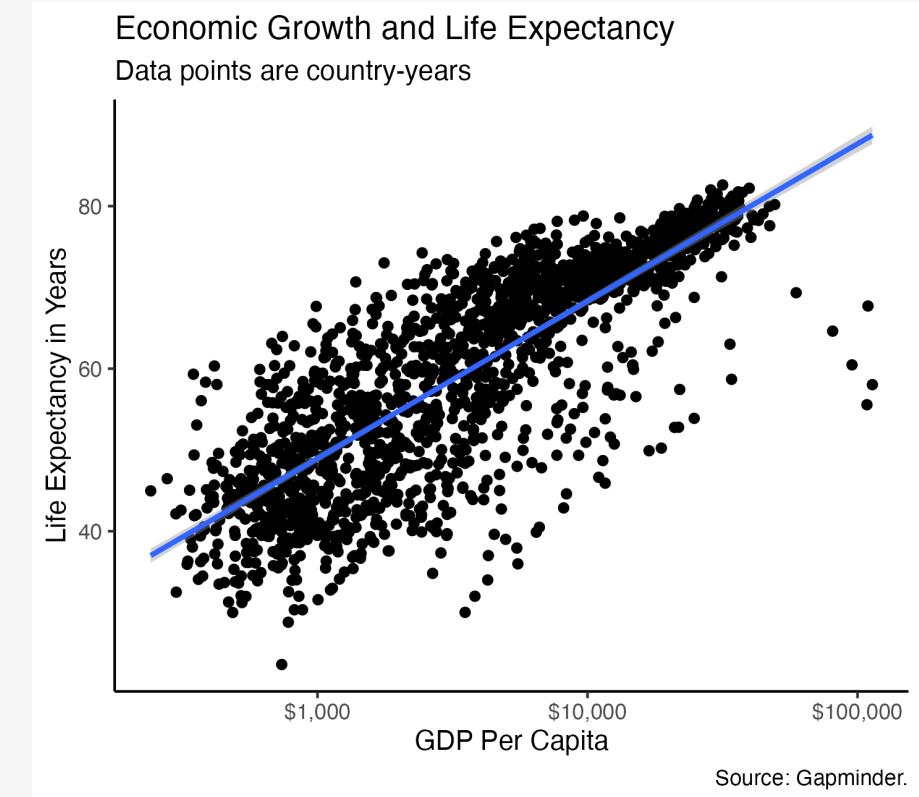
Fix the labels

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y=lifeExp))  
p + geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +  
  scale_x_log10(labels = scales::label_dollar)
```



Add labels, title, and caption

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y = lifeExp))  
  
p + geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +  
  scale_x_log10(labels = scales::label_dollar)  
  labs(x = "GDP Per Capita",  
       y = "Life Expectancy in Years",  
       title = "Economic Growth and Life Expe",  
       subtitle = "Data points are country-ye",  
       caption = "Source: Gapminder.")
```



Mapping vs Setting your plot's aesthetics

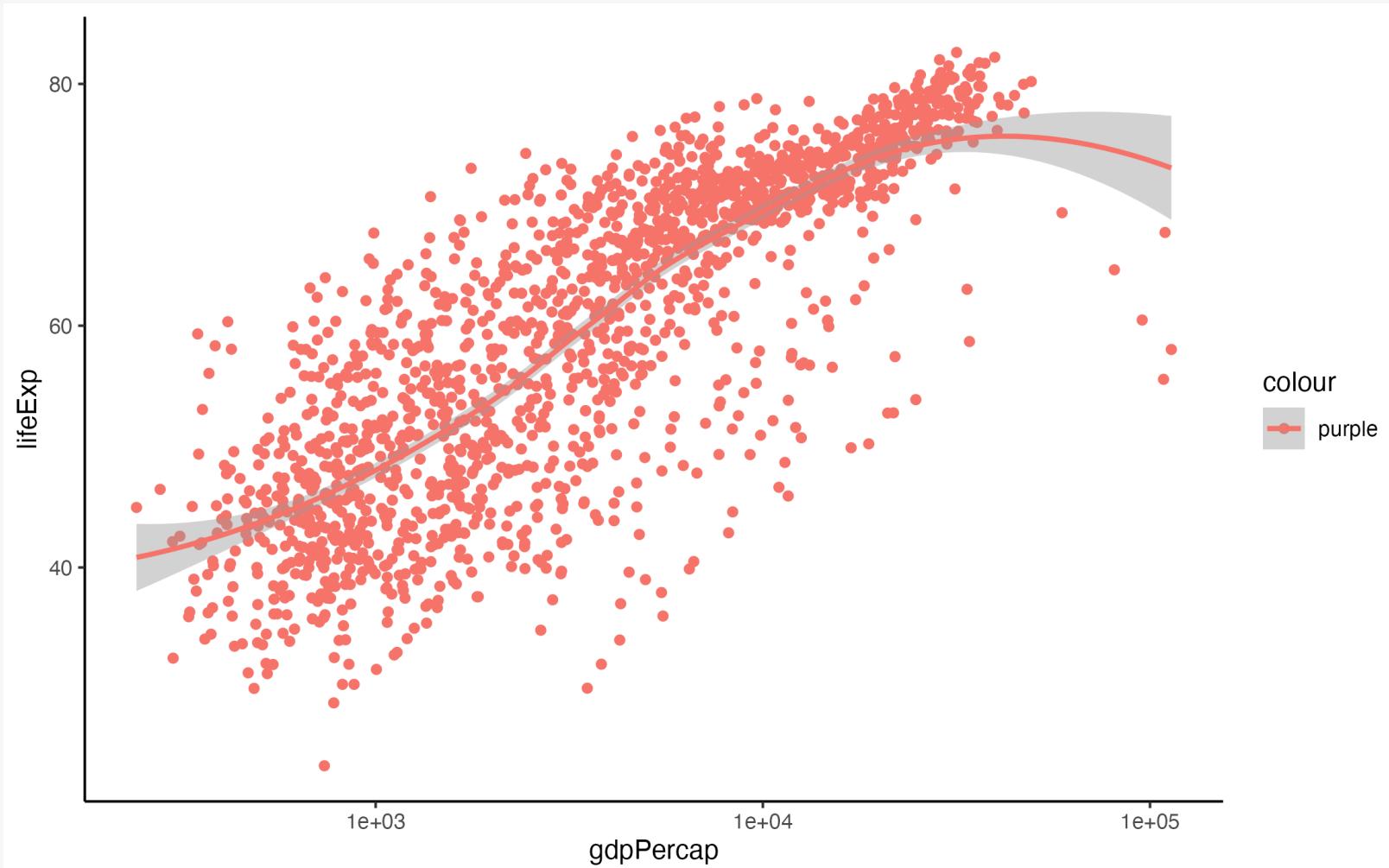
“Can I change the color of the points?”

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,
             mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,
                            y = lifeExp,
                            color = "purple"))

## Put in an object for convenience
p_out ← p + geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "loess") +
  scale_x_log10()
```

What has gone wrong here?

p_out

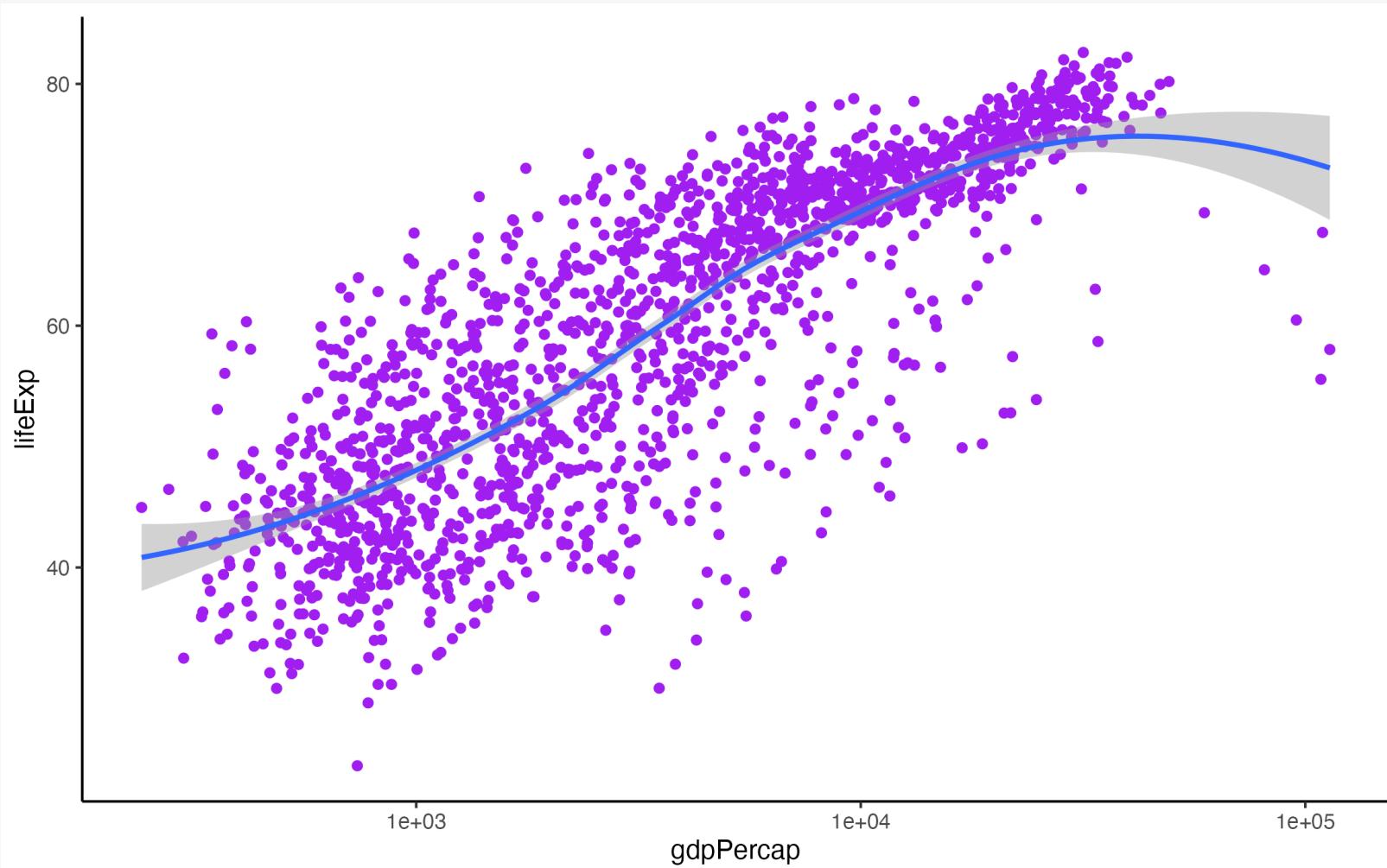


Try again

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y = lifeExp))  
  
## Put in an object for convenience  
p_out ← p + geom_point(color = "purple") +  
       geom_smooth(method = "loess") +  
       scale_x_log10()
```

Try again

p_out



Geoms can take many arguments

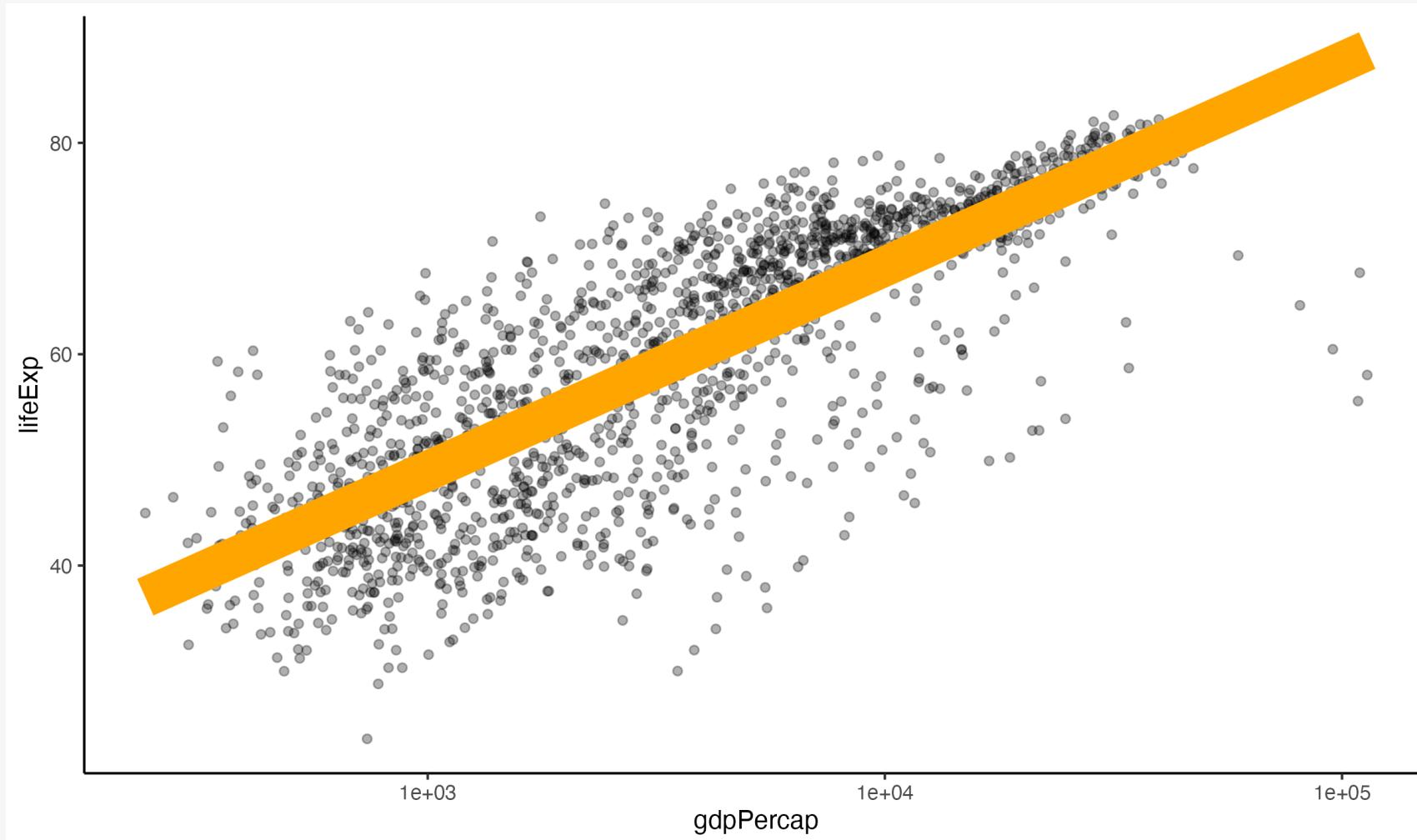
Here we set color, size, and alpha. Meanwhile x and y are mapped.

We also give non-default values to some other arguments

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,
                           y = lifeExp))
p_out ← p + geom_point(alpha = 0.3) +
  geom_smooth(color = "orange",
              se = FALSE,
              size = 8,
              method = "lm") +
  scale_x_log10()
```

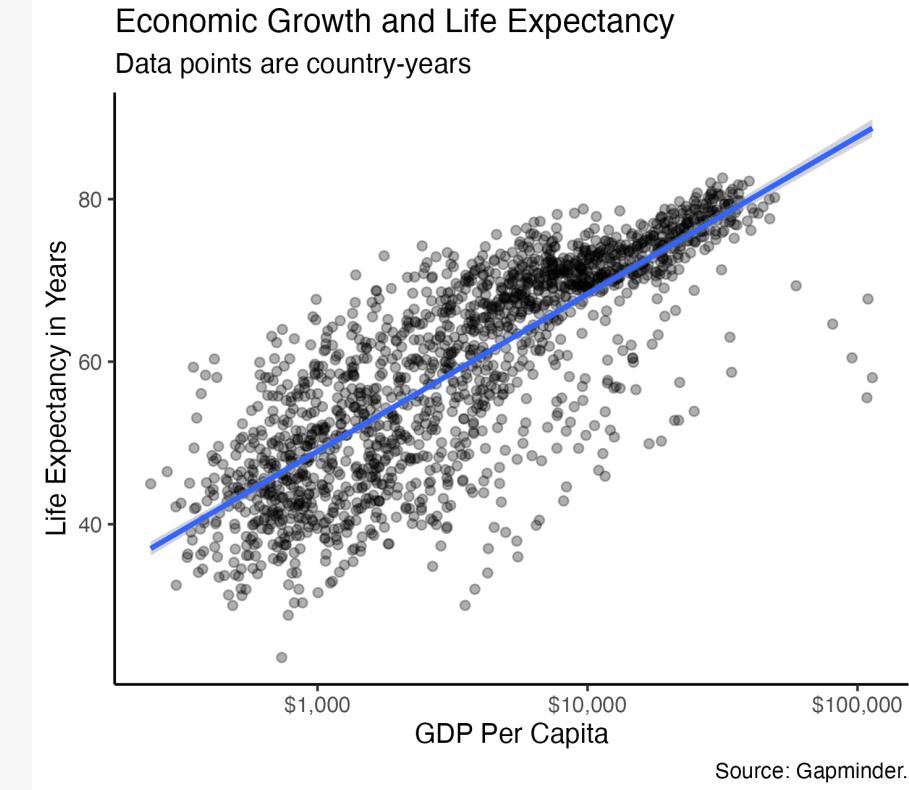
Geoms can take many arguments

p_out



alpha for overplotting

```
p <- ggplot(data = gapminder,  
             mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y = lifeExp))  
p + geom_point(alpha = 0.3) +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +  
  scale_x_log10(labels = scales::label_dollar()) +  
  labs(x = "GDP Per Capita",  
       y = "Life Expectancy in Years",  
       title = "Economic Growth and Life Expectancy",  
       subtitle = "Data points are country-years",  
       caption = "Source: Gapminder.")
```



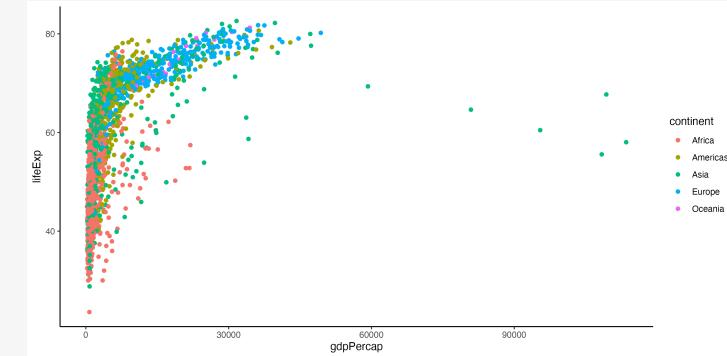
Map or Set values
per geom

Geoms can take their own mappings

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y = lifeExp,  
                           color = continent,  
                           fill = continent))
```

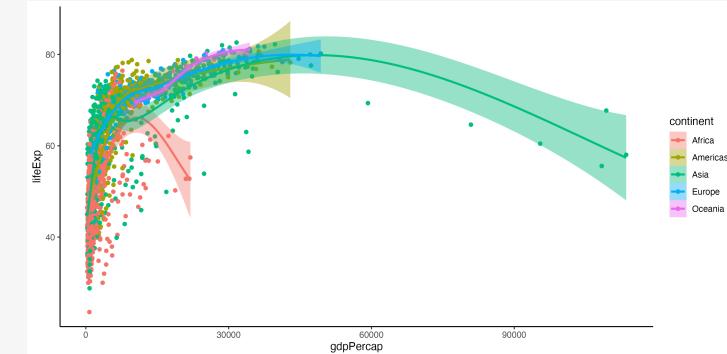
Geoms can take their own mappings

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y = lifeExp,  
                           color = continent,  
                           fill = continent))  
p + geom_point()
```



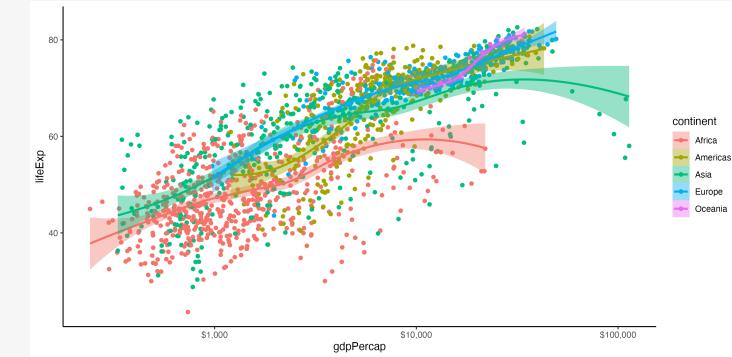
Geoms can take their own mappings

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y = lifeExp,  
                           color = continent,  
                           fill = continent))  
p + geom_point() +  
    geom_smooth(method = "loess")
```



Geoms can take their own mappings

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y = lifeExp,  
                           color = continent,  
                           fill = continent))  
  
p + geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "loess") +  
  scale_x_log10(labels = scales::label_dollar())
```

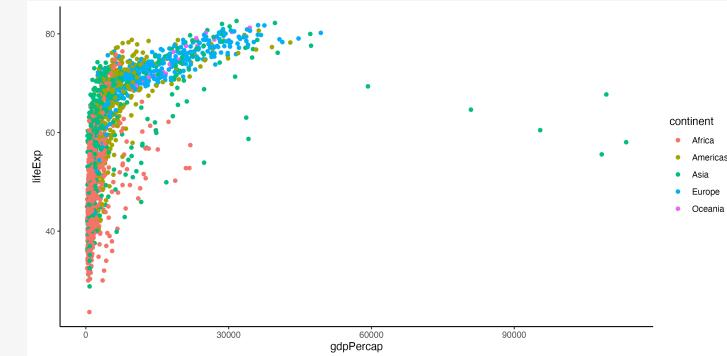


Geoms can take their own mappings

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y = lifeExp))
```

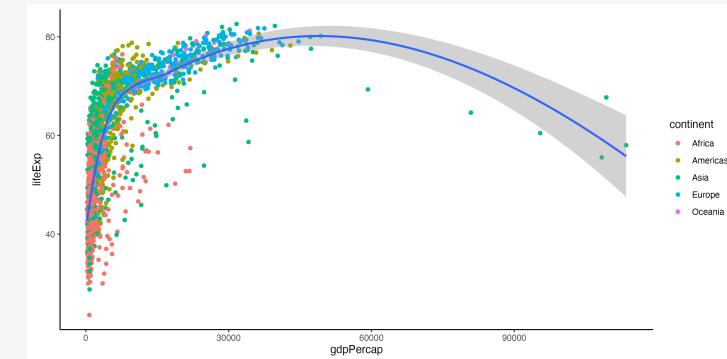
Geoms can take their own mappings

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y = lifeExp))  
p + geom_point(mapping = aes(color = continent))
```



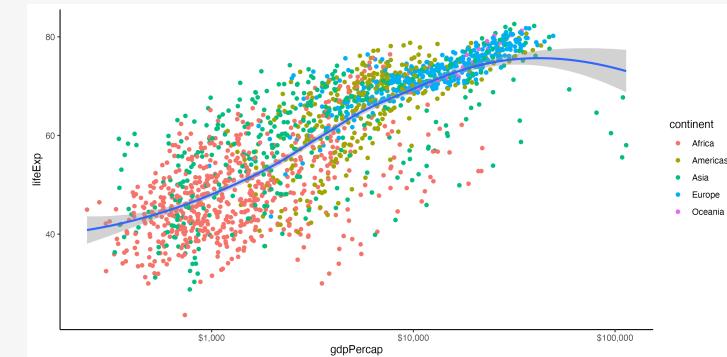
Geoms can take their own mappings

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y = lifeExp))  
p + geom_point(mapping = aes(color = continent)) +  
  geom_smooth(method = "loess")
```



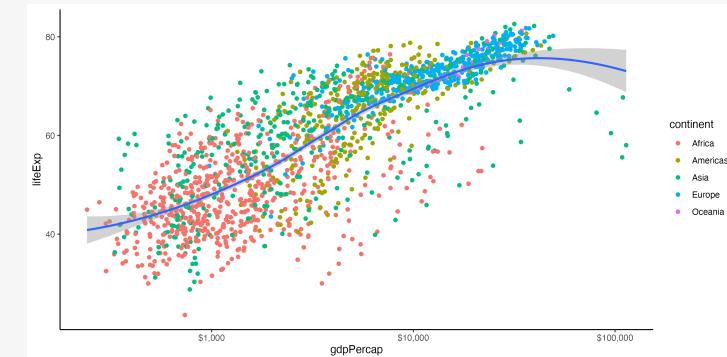
Geoms can take their own mappings

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y = lifeExp))  
p + geom_point(mapping = aes(color = continent)) +  
  geom_smooth(method = "loess") +  
  scale_x_log10(labels = scales::label_dollar())
```



Geoms can take their own mappings

```
p ← ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                           y = lifeExp))  
p + geom_point(mapping = aes(color = continent)) +  
  geom_smooth(method = "loess") +  
  scale_x_log10(labels = scales::label_dollar())
```



Pay attention to
which scales and
guides are drawn,
and why

Guides and scales reflect `aes()` mappings

```
mapping = aes(color =  
continent, fill =  
continent)
```



Guides and scales reflect `aes()` mappings

```
mapping = aes(color =  
continent, fill =  
continent)
```

continent



```
mapping = aes(color =  
continent)
```

continent

- Africa
- Americas
- Asia
- Europe
- Oceania

**Remember: Every
mapped variable
has a scale**

Saving your work

Use ggsave()

```
## Save the most recent plot
ggsave(filename = "figures/my_figure.png")

## Use here() for more robust file paths
ggsave(filename = here("figures", "my_figure.png"))

## A plot object
p_out ← p + geom_point(mapping = aes(color = log(pop))) +
  scale_x_log10()

ggsave(filename = here("figures", "lifexp_vs_gdp_gradient.pdf"),
       plot = p_out)

ggsave(here("figures", "lifexp_vs_gdp_gradient.png"),
       plot = p_out,
       width = 8,
       height = 5)
```

In code chunks

Set options in any chunk:

RMarkdown Style

```
{r, fig.height=8, fig.width=5, fig.show = "hold",
fig.cap="A caption"}
```

Quarto Style

```
#+ fig.height=8
#+ fig.width=5
#+ fig.show: "hold"
#+ fig.cap="A caption"
```

Or for the whole document:

```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(warning = TRUE,  
                      message = TRUE,  
                      fig.retina = 3,  
                      fig.align = "center",  
                      fig.asp = 0.7,  
                      dev = c("png", "pdf"))
```

Getting Help

The name of the function, and the library it is in.

mean {base}

What it does.

Generic function for the (trimmed) arithmetic mean.

R Documentation

Arithmetic Mean

More details on each named argument. This will tell you what class of thing each argument has to be—an object, a number, a data frame, a logical value, etc.

What the function returns—i.e., the result of whatever operation or calculation it performs. This can be a single number, as here, or a multi-part object such as a list, a data frame, a plot, or a model.

Usage

```
mean(x, ...)  
## Default S3 method:  
mean(x, trim = 0, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- x An R object. Currently there are methods for numeric/logical vectors and [date](#), [date-time](#) and [time interval](#) objects. Complex vectors are allowed for `trim = 0`, only.
- trim the fraction (0 to 0.5) of observations to be trimmed from each end of x before the mean is computed. Values of trim outside that range are taken as the nearest endpoint.
- na.rm a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
- ... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

If `trim` is zero (the default), the arithmetic mean of the values in `x` is computed, as a numeric or complex vector of length one. If `x` is not logical (coerced to numeric), numeric (including integer) or complex, `NA_real_` is returned, with a warning.
If `trim` is non-zero, a symmetrically trimmed mean is computed with a fraction of `trim` observations deleted from each end before the mean is computed.

References

Becker, R. A., Chambers, J. M. and Wilks, A. R. (1988) *The New S Language*. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

See Also

[weighted.mean](#), [mean.POSIXct](#), [colMeans](#) for row and column means.

Examples

```
x <- c(0:10, 50)  
xm <- mean(x)  
c(xm, mean(x, trim = 0.10))
```

The function's name, and in the parentheses the named arguments it expects, in the order it expects them. If an argument has a default value, it is shown. Arguments without default values (e.g. `x`) must be provided by you.

The ellipsis allows other arguments to be passed to and from the function.

Other related functions

Self-contained examples that you can run at the console. These may use built-in datasets or other R functions.

[Package `base` version 3.4.3 [Index](#)] Visit the package's Index page to look for Demos and Vignettes detailing how it works.

How to read an R Help page

The name of the function, and the library it is in.

mean {base}

R Documentation

Arithmetic Mean

What it does.

Description

Generic function for the (trimmed) arithmetic mean.

Usage

mean(x, ...)

Default S3 method:

mean(x, trim = 0, na.rm = FALSE, ...)

More details on each named argument. This

How to read an R Help page

Arguments

[mean {base}

R Documentation

Arithmetic Mean

Description

[Generic function for the (trimmed) arithmetic mean.

Usage

```
mean(x, ...)
```

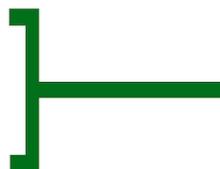
```
## Default S3 method:  
mean(x, trim = 0, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

[**x** An R object. Currently there are methods for numeric/logical vectors and [date](#), [date-time](#) and [time interval](#) objects. Complex vectors are allowed for `trim = 0`, only.

trim the fraction (0 to 0.5) of observations to be trimmed from each end of **x** before the mean is computed. Values of **trim** outside that range are taken as the nearest endpoint.

na.rm a logical value indicating whether `NA` values should be stripped before the computation



The function's name, and in the parentheses the named arguments it expects, in the order it expects them. If an argument has a default value, it is shown. Arguments without default values (e.g. **x**) must be provided by you.

How to read an R Help page

Description	
What it does.	Generic function for the (trimmed) arithmetic mean.
More details on each named argument. This will tell you what class of thing each argument has to be—an object, a number, a data frame, a logical value, etc.	<p>Usage</p> <pre>mean(x, ...) ## Default S3 method: mean(x, trim = 0, na.rm = FALSE, ...)</pre> <p>Arguments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> x An R object. Currently there are methods for numeric/logical vectors and date, date-time and time interval objects. Complex vectors are allowed for <code>trim = 0</code>, only. trim the fraction (0 to 0.5) of observations to be trimmed from each end of x before the mean is computed. Values of trim outside that range are taken as the nearest endpoint. na.rm a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds. ... further arguments passed to or from other methods. <p>Value</p> <p>If <code>trim</code> is zero (the default), the arithmetic mean of the values in <code>x</code> is computed, as a numeric or complex vector of length one. If <code>x</code> is not logical (coerced to numeric), numeric (including integer) or complex, <code>NA_real_</code> is returned, with a warning.</p> <p>If <code>trim</code> is non-zero, a symmetrically trimmed mean is computed with a fraction of <code>trim</code> observations deleted from each end before the mean is computed.</p>
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How to read an R Help page

object such as a list, a data frame, a plot, or a model.

References

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How to read an R Help page