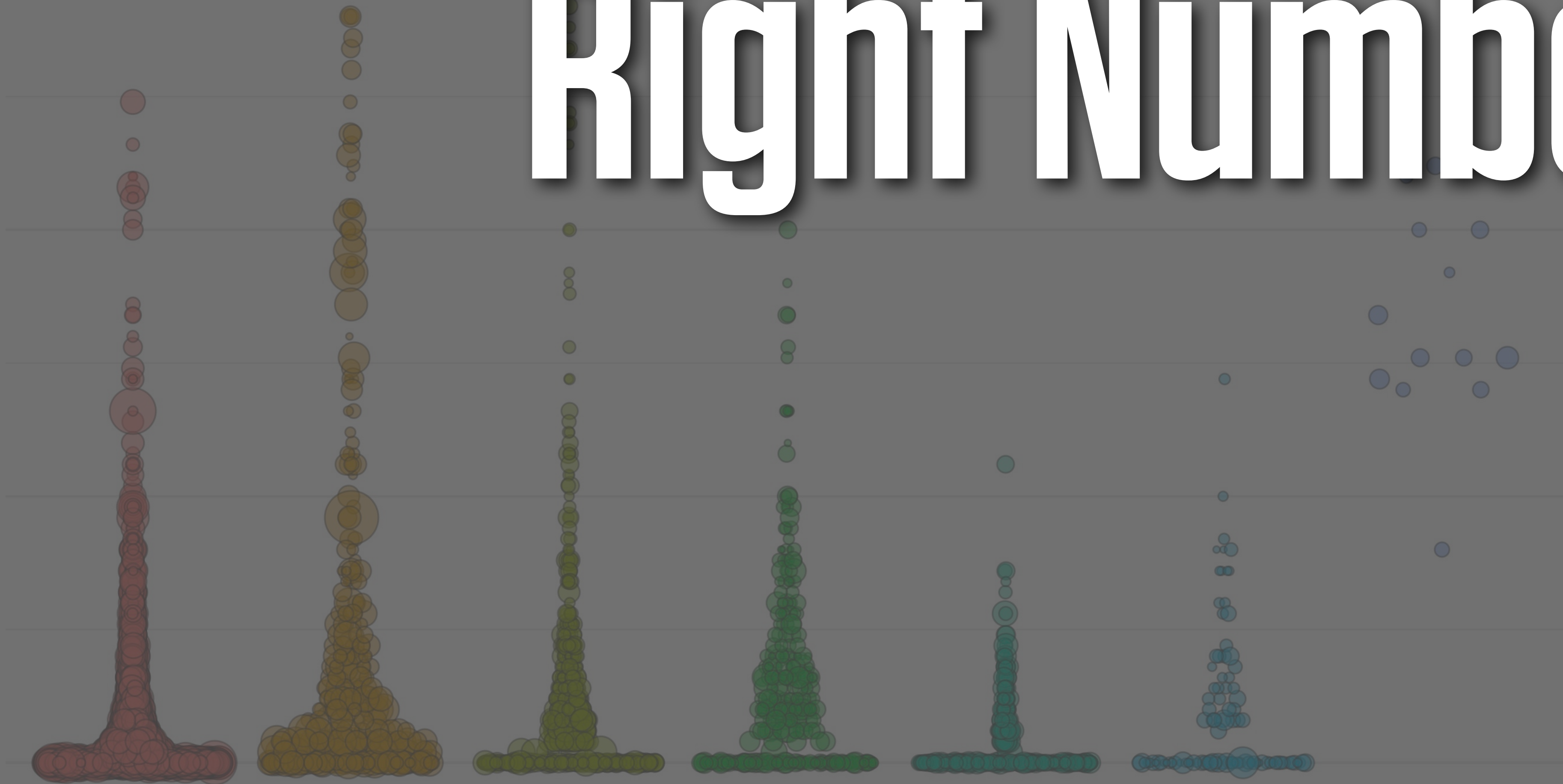
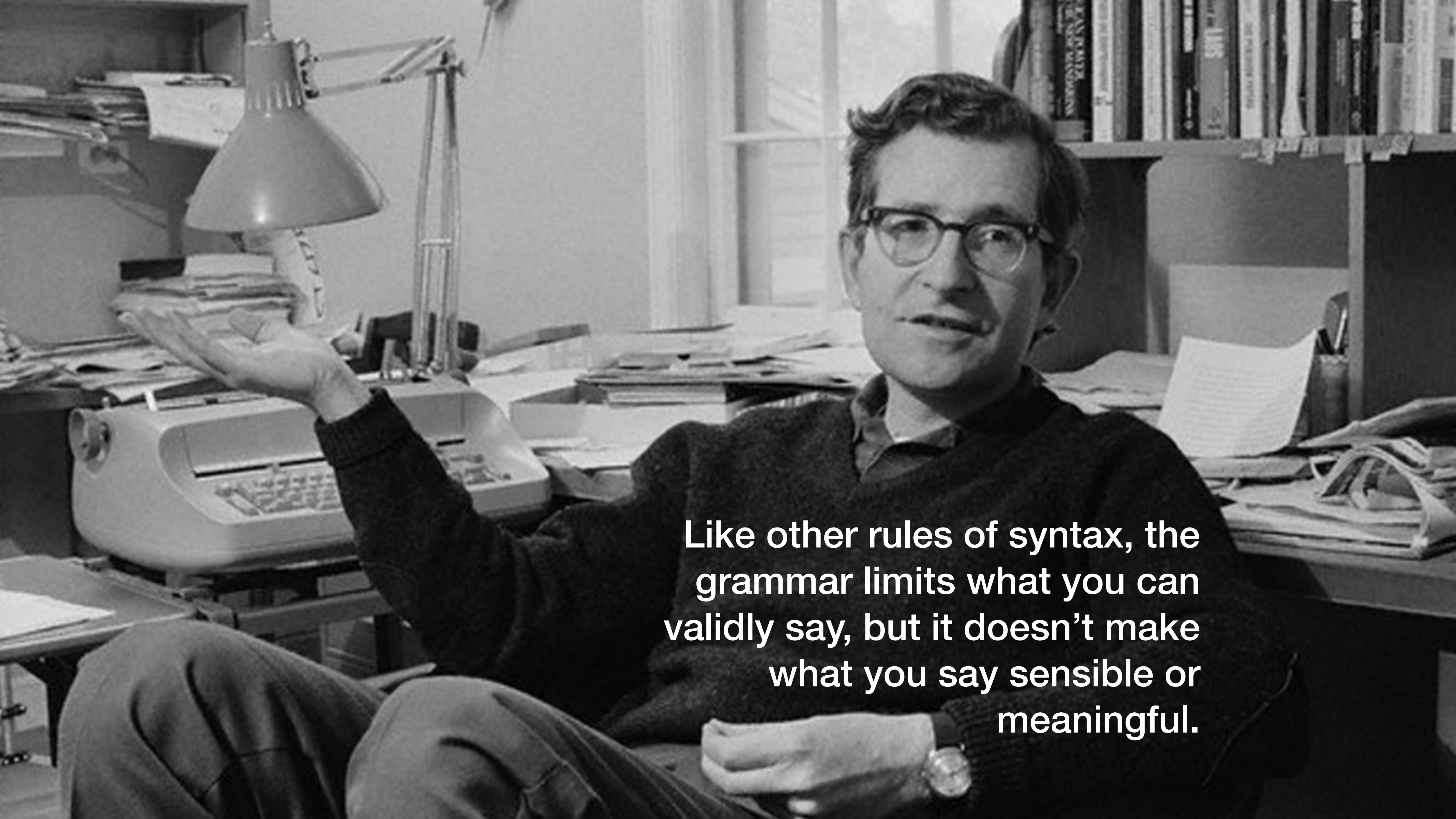


Show the Right Numbers



ggplot
IMPLEMENTS
A GRAMMAR
OF GRAPHICS

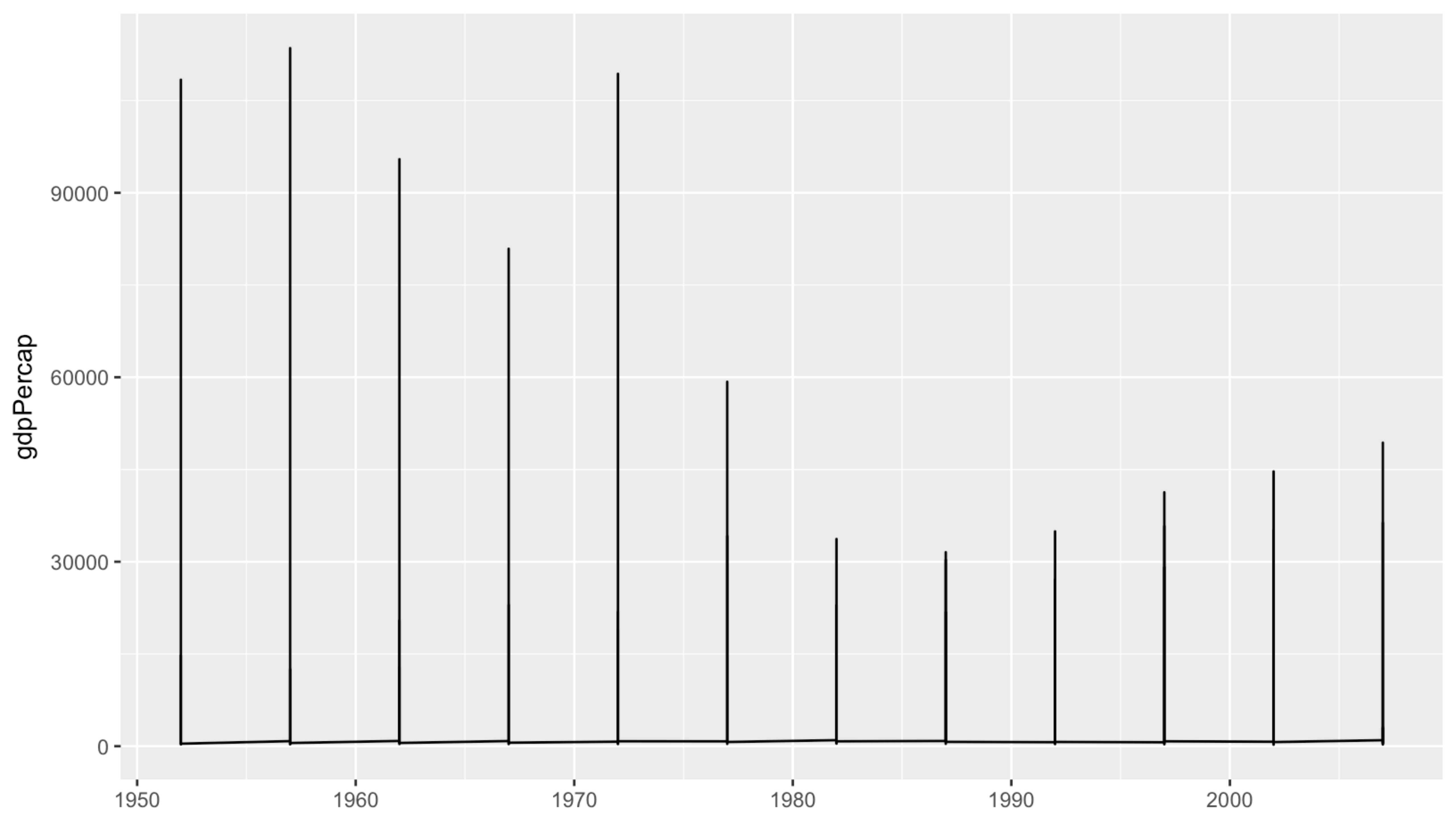
The grammar is a set of rules for how produce graphics from data, taking pieces of data and mapping them to geometric objects (like points and lines) that have aesthetic attributes (like position, color and size), together with further rules for transforming the data if needed, adjusting scales, or projecting the results onto a coordinate system.

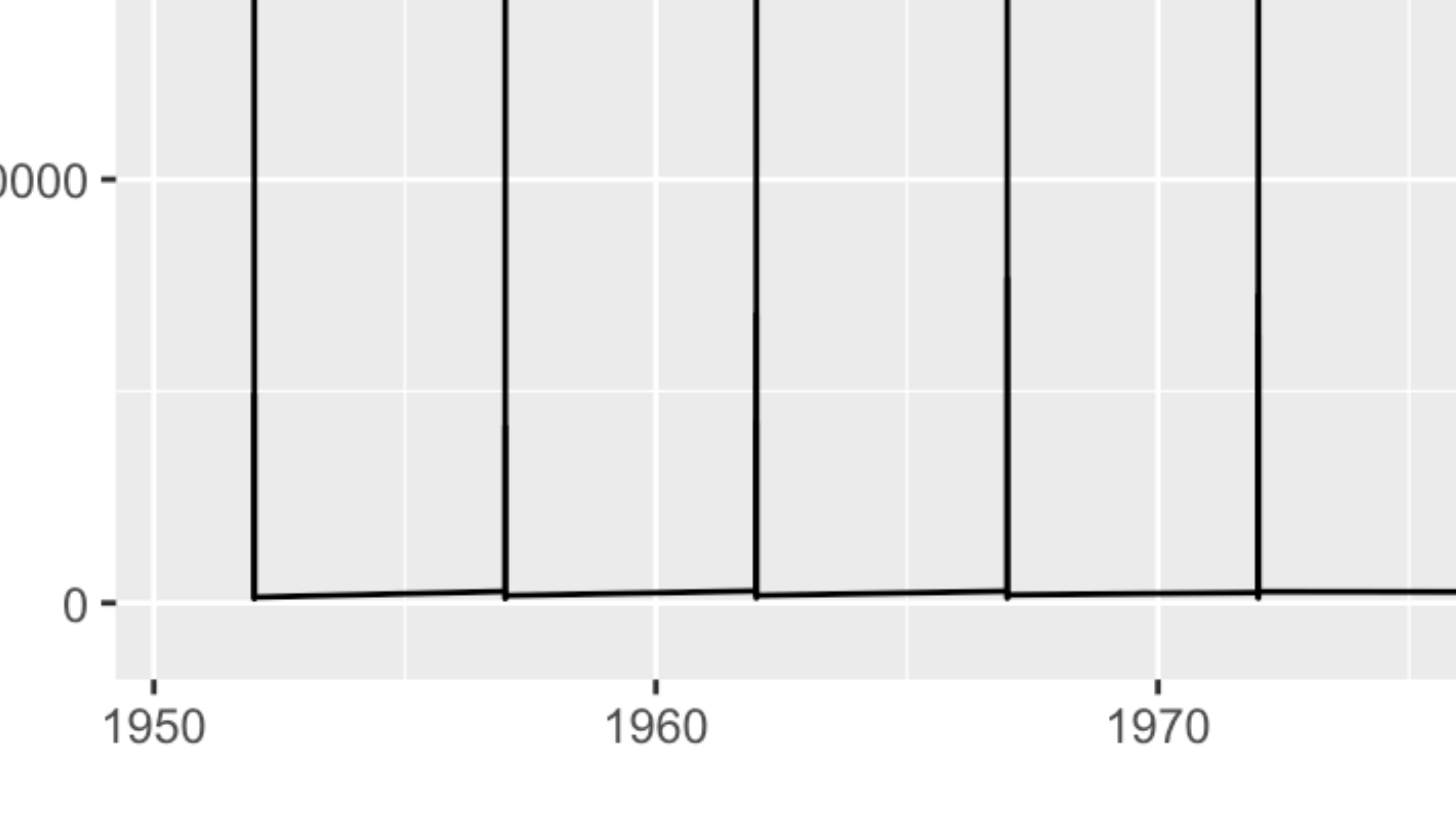


Like other rules of syntax, the
grammar limits what you can
validly say, but it doesn't make
what you say sensible or
meaningful.

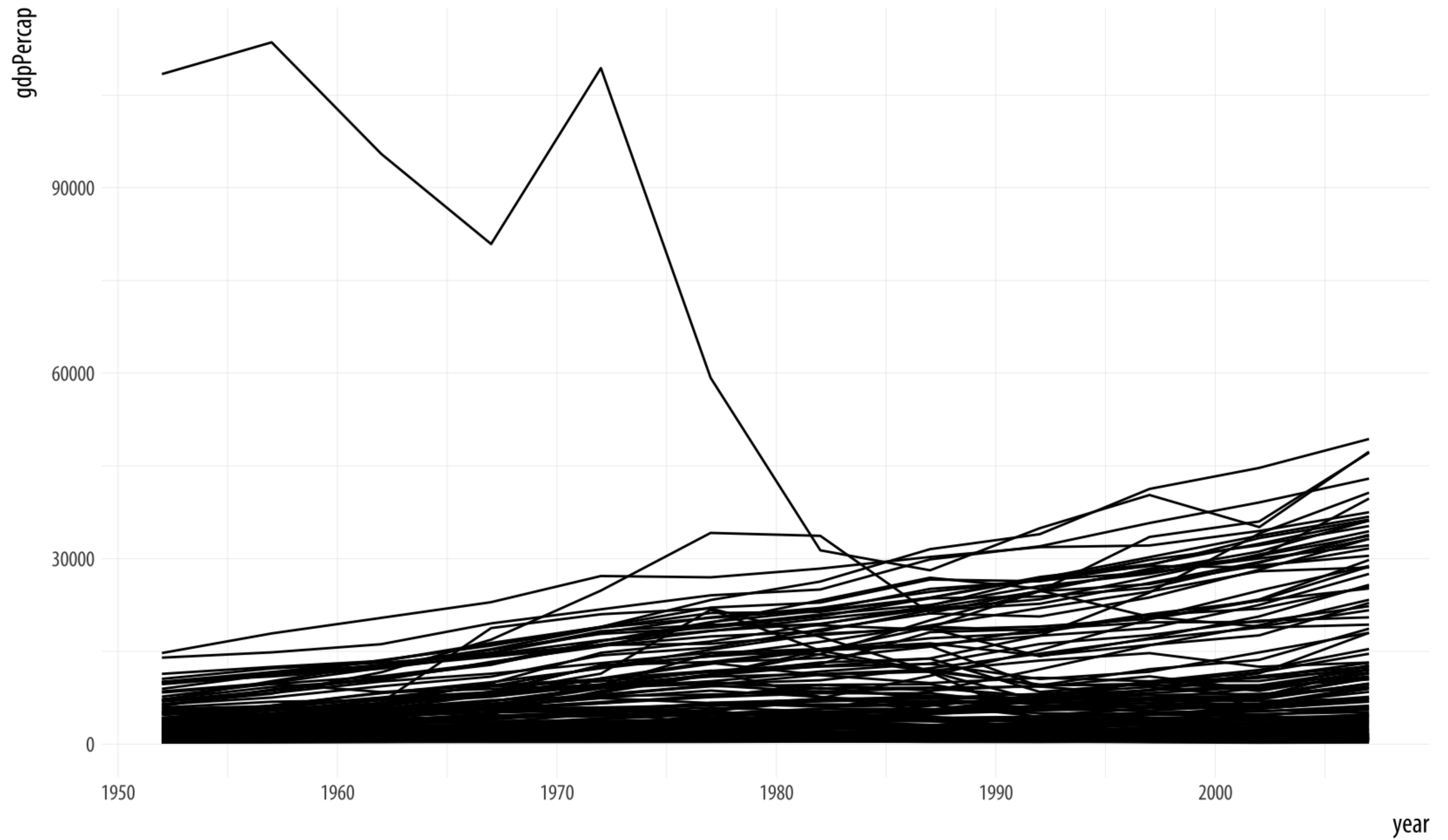
**Grouped Data and the
group aesthetic**

[illegible]



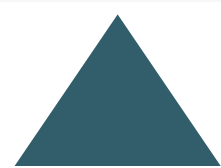



```
p <- ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = year,  
                          y = gdpPercap))  
p + geom_line(mapping = aes(group = country))
```

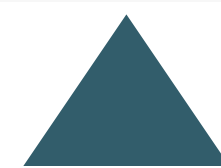


```
p <- ggplot(data = gapminder,  
            mapping = aes(x = year,  
                          y = gdpPerCap))
```

```
p + geom_line(mapping =  
              aes(group = country)) +  
  facet_wrap(~ continent)
```

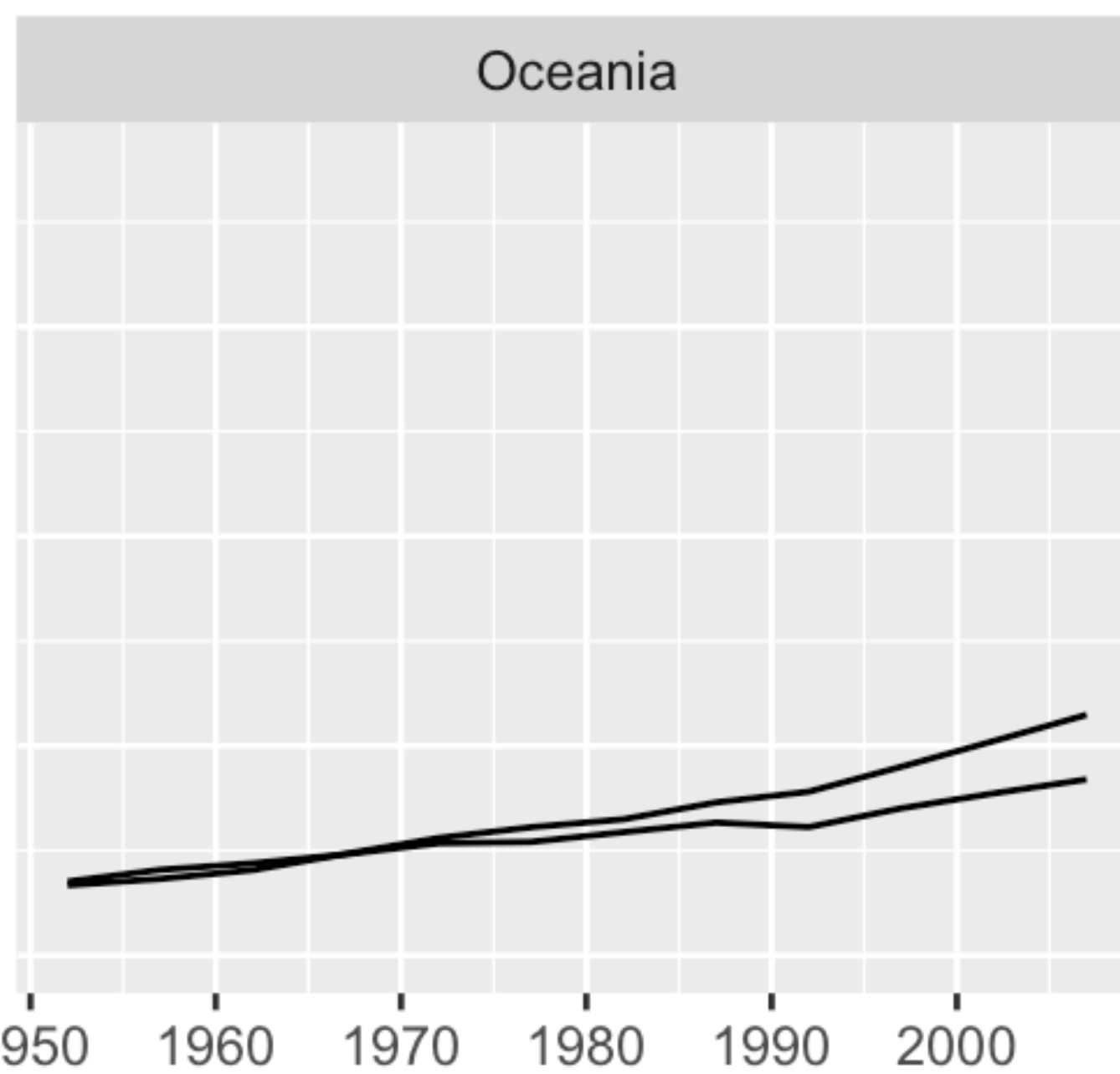
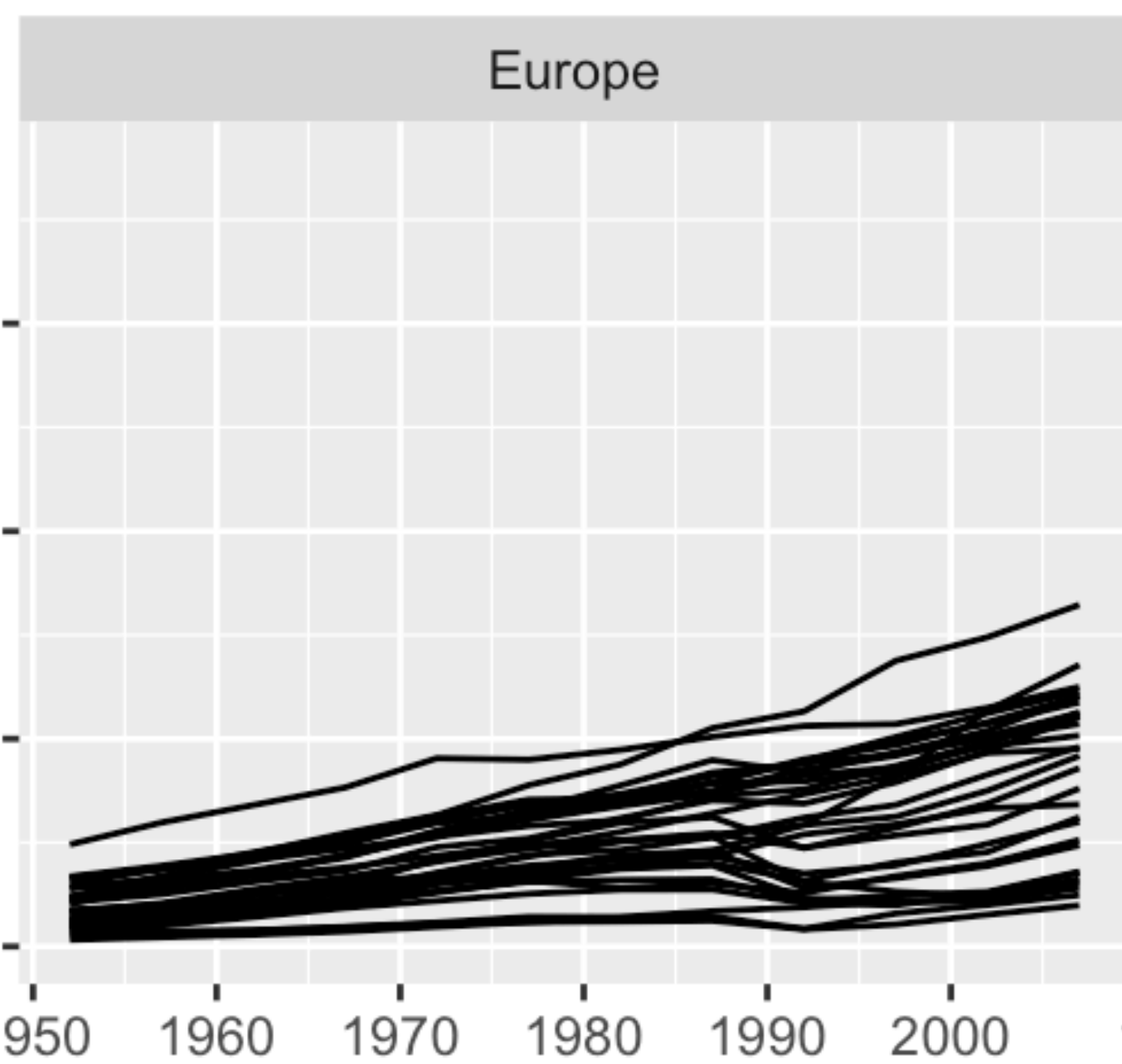
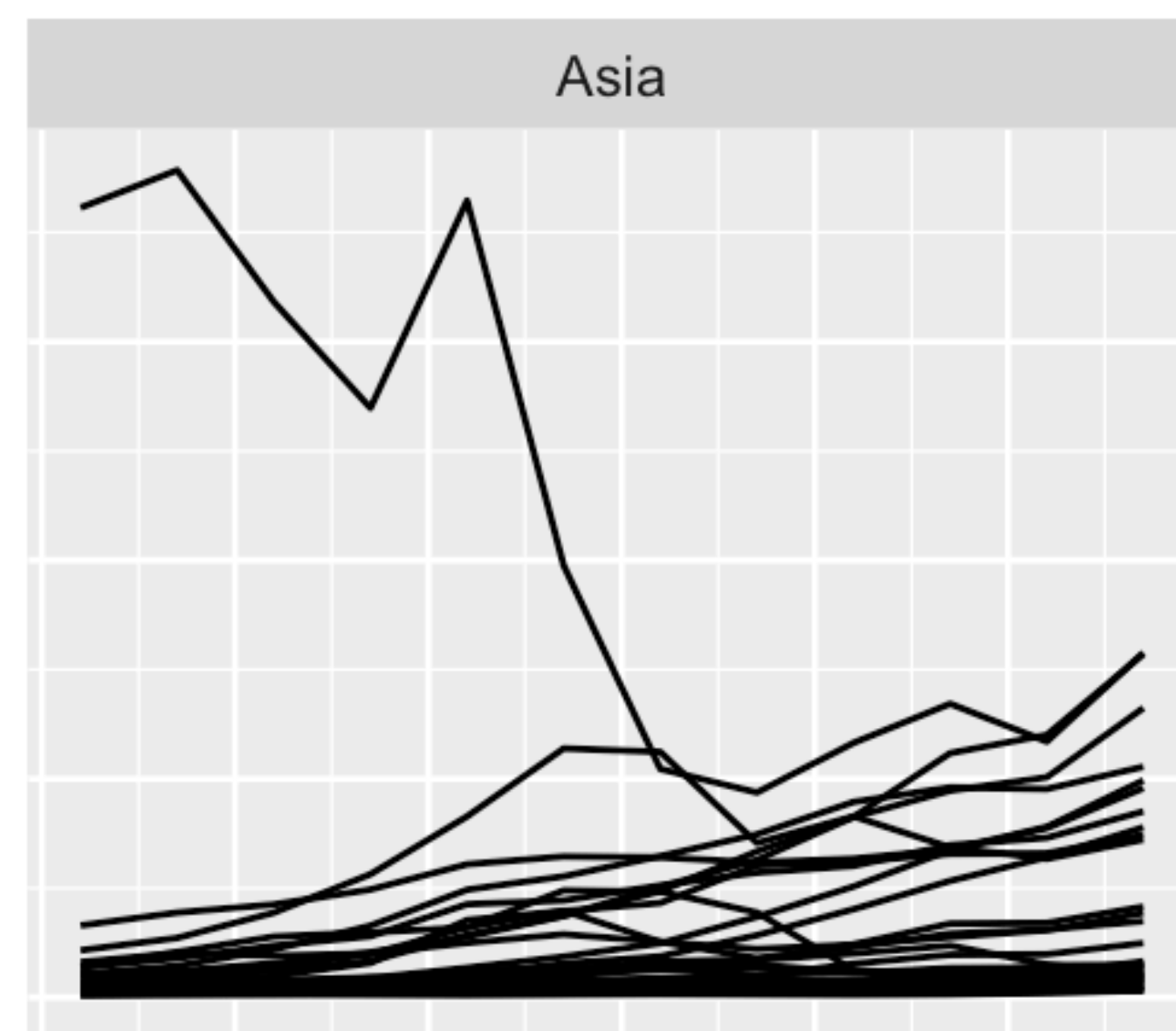
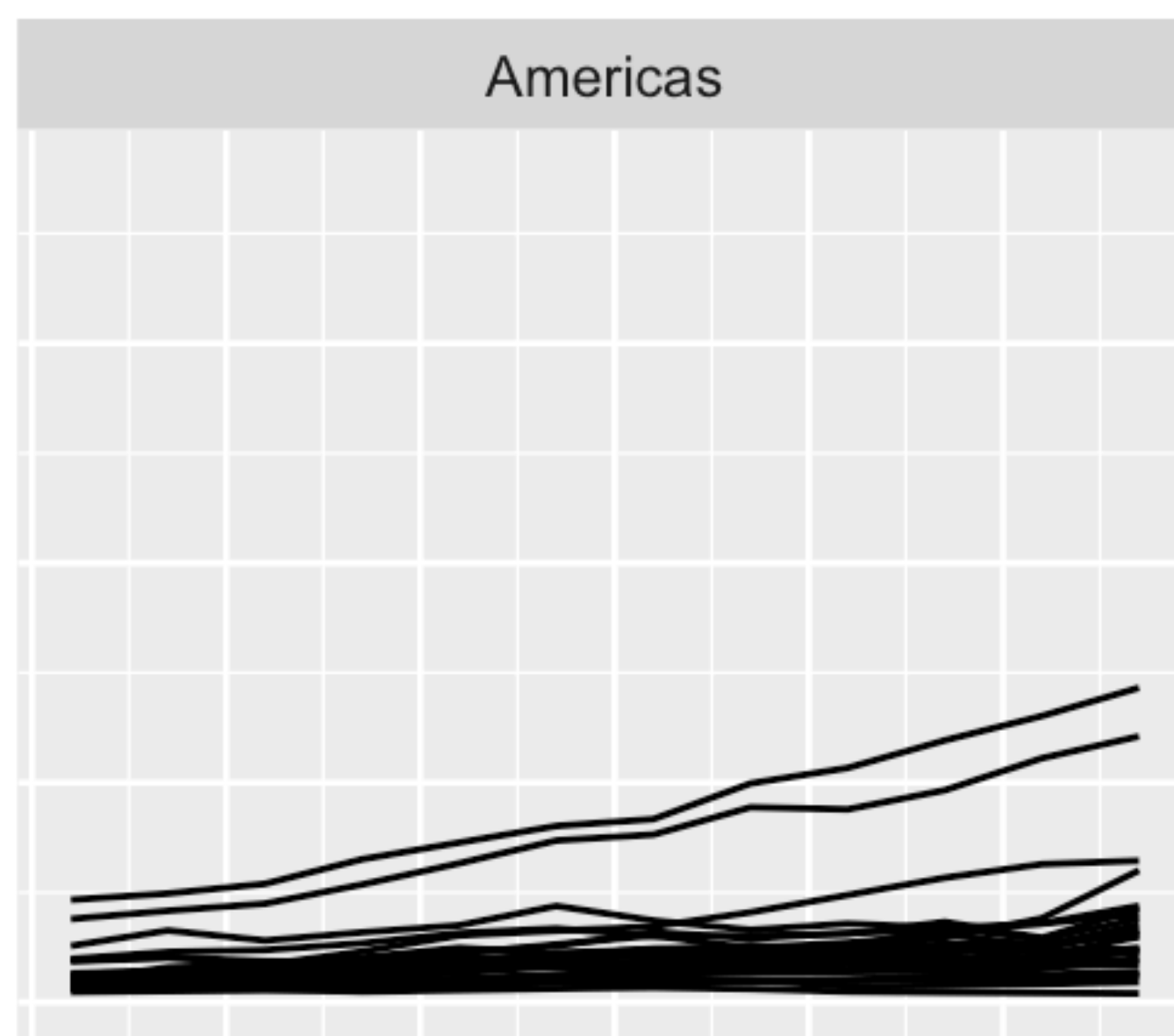
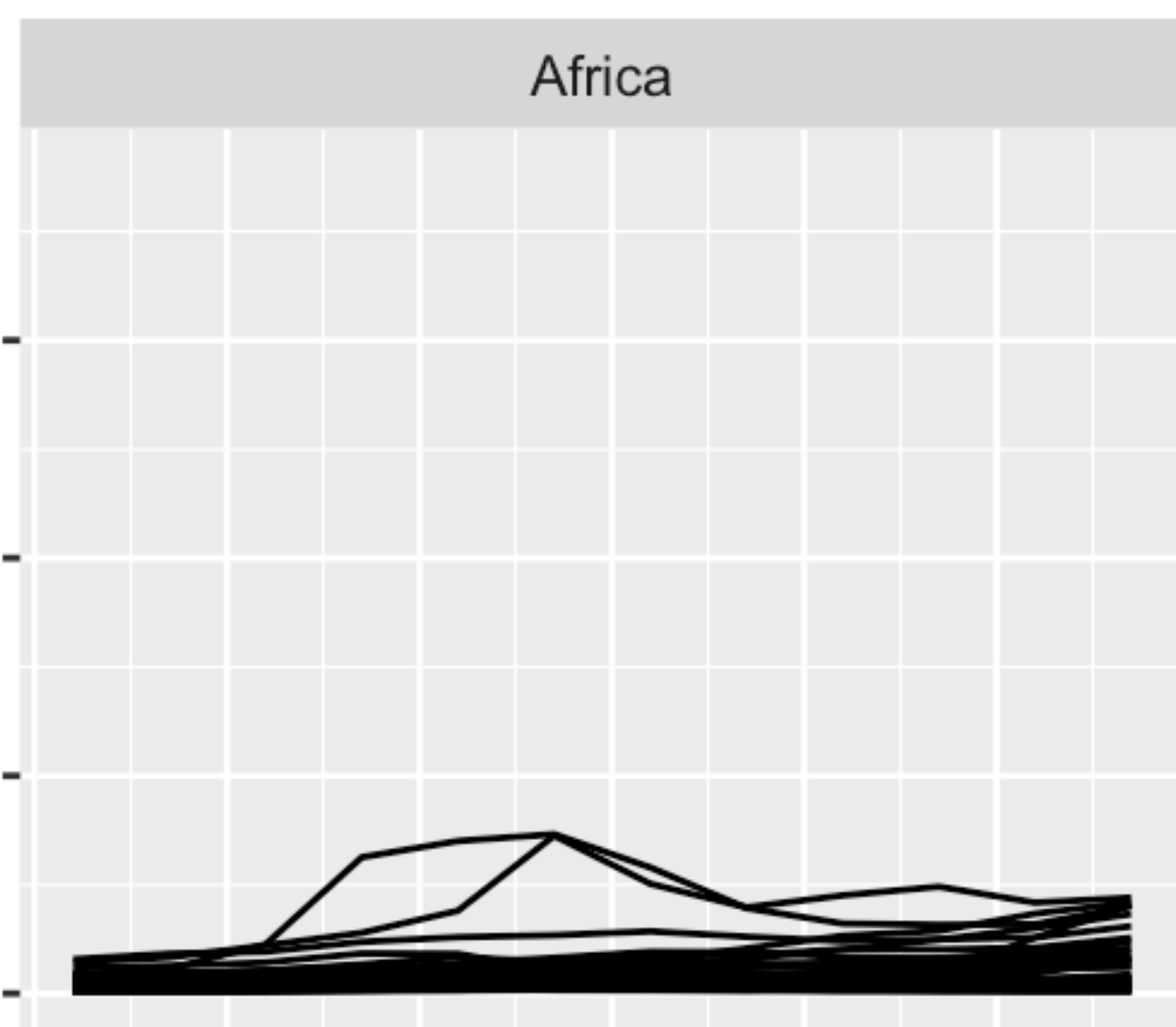


A facet is not a
geom. It's a way
of arranging geoms.



Facets use R's
'formula' syntax. Read
the ~ as "on" or "by".


gdpPercap



1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000

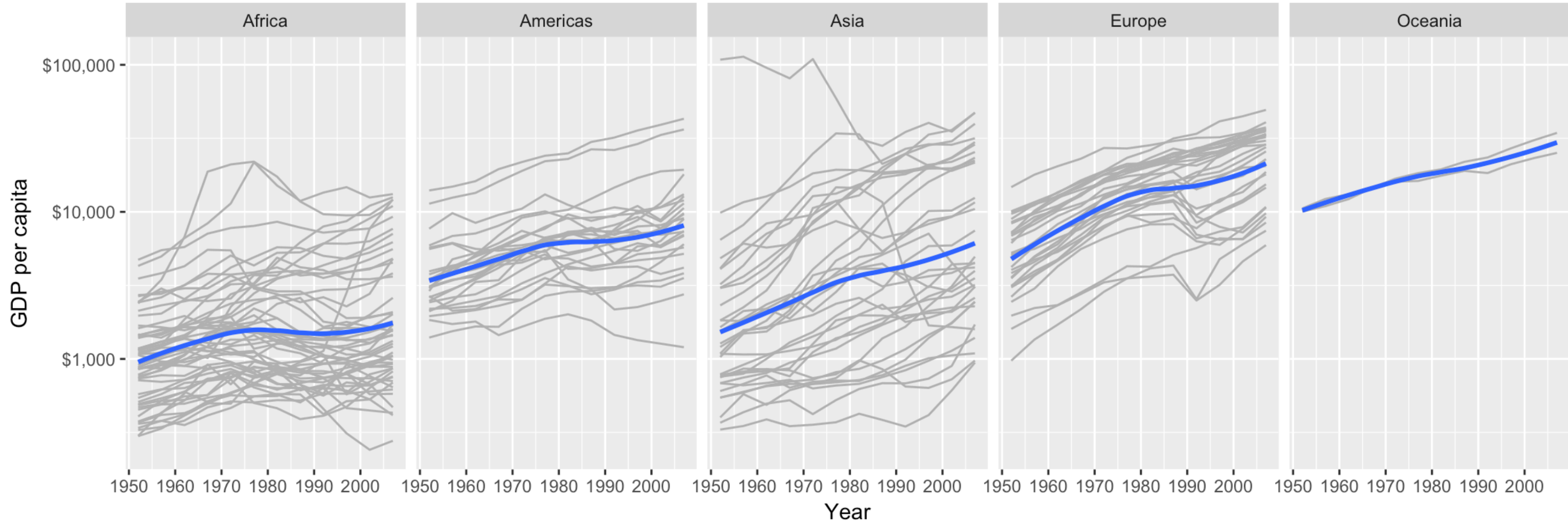
year

```
p + geom_line(color = "gray70",  
             mapping = aes(group = country)) +  
  geom_smooth(size = 1.1,  
             method = "loess",  
             se = FALSE) +  
  scale_y_log10(labels=scales::dollar) +  
  facet_wrap(~ continent, ncol = 5) +  
  labs(x = "Year",  
       y = "GDP per capita",  
       title = "GDP per capita on Five Continents")
```



The `labs()` function
lets you name labels,
title, subtitle, etc.

GDP per capita on Five Continents



**geoms CAN
TRANSFORM
DATA**

gss_sm

A subset of General Social Survey Questions from 2016

```
> gss_sm
```

```
# A tibble: 2,867 x 32
```

	year	id	ballot	age	childs	sibs	degree	race	sex	region	income16	relig	marital	padeq	madedq
	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<fct>	<fct>	<fct>	<fct>	<fct>	<fct>	<fct>	<fct>	<fct>
1	2016	1	1	47	3	2	Bache...	White	Male	New E...	\$170000...	None	Married	Grad...	High...
2	2016	2	2	61	0	3	High ...	White	Male	New E...	\$50000 ...	None	Never ...	Lt H...	High...
3	2016	3	3	72	2	3	Bache...	White	Male	New E...	\$75000 ...	Cath...	Married	High...	Lt H...
4	2016	4	1	43	4	3	High ...	White	Fema...	New E...	\$170000...	Cath...	Married	NA	High...
5	2016	5	3	55	2	2	Gradu...	White	Fema...	New E...	\$170000...	None	Married	Bach...	High...
6	2016	6	2	53	2	2	Junio...	White	Fema...	New E...	\$60000 ...	None	Married	NA	High...
7	2016	7	1	50	2	2	High ...	White	Male	New E...	\$170000...	None	Married	High...	High...
8	2016	8	3	23	3	6	High ...	Other	Fema...	Middl...	\$30000 ...	Cath...	Married	Lt H...	Lt H...
9	2016	9	1	45	3	5	High ...	Black	Male	Middl...	\$60000 ...	Prot...	Married	Lt H...	Lt H...
10	2016	10	3	71	4	1	Junio...	White	Male	Middl...	\$60000 ...	None	Divorc...	High...	High...

```
# ... with 2,857 more rows, and 17 more variables: partyid <fct>, polviews <fct>, happy <fct>,  
# partners <fct>, grass <fct>, zodiac <fct>, pres12 <dbl>, wtssall <dbl>, income_rc <fct>, agegrp <fct>,  
# ageq <fct>, siblings <fct>, kids <fct>, religion <fct>, bigregion <fct>, partners_rc <fct>,  
# obama <dbl>
```

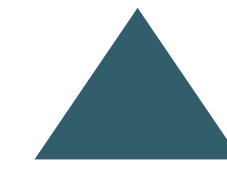
```
> |
```

```
with(gss_sm, table(religion))
```

```
##
```

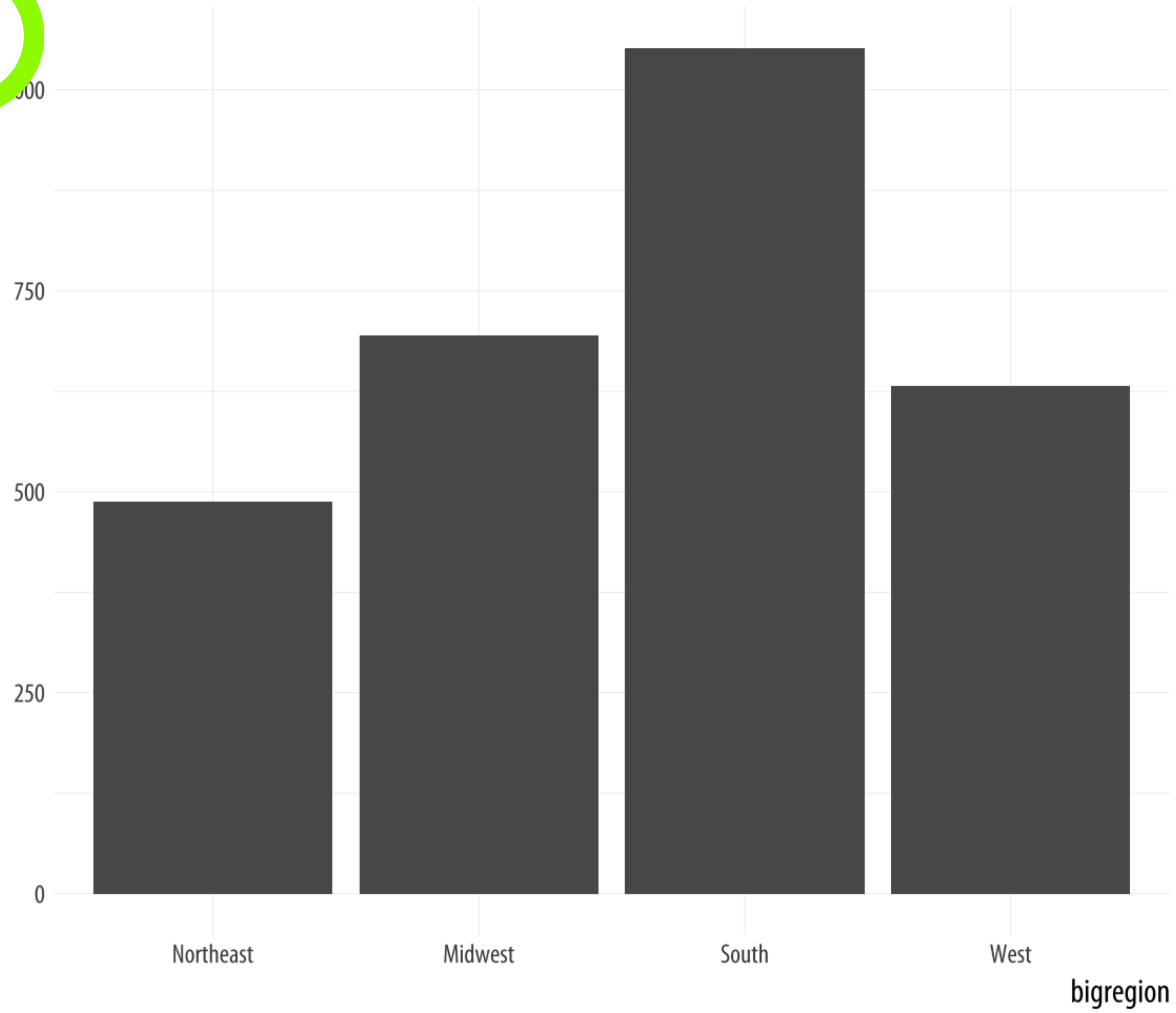
##	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	None	Other
##	1371	649	51	619	159

```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,  
            mapping = aes(x = bigregion))  
p + geom_bar()
```



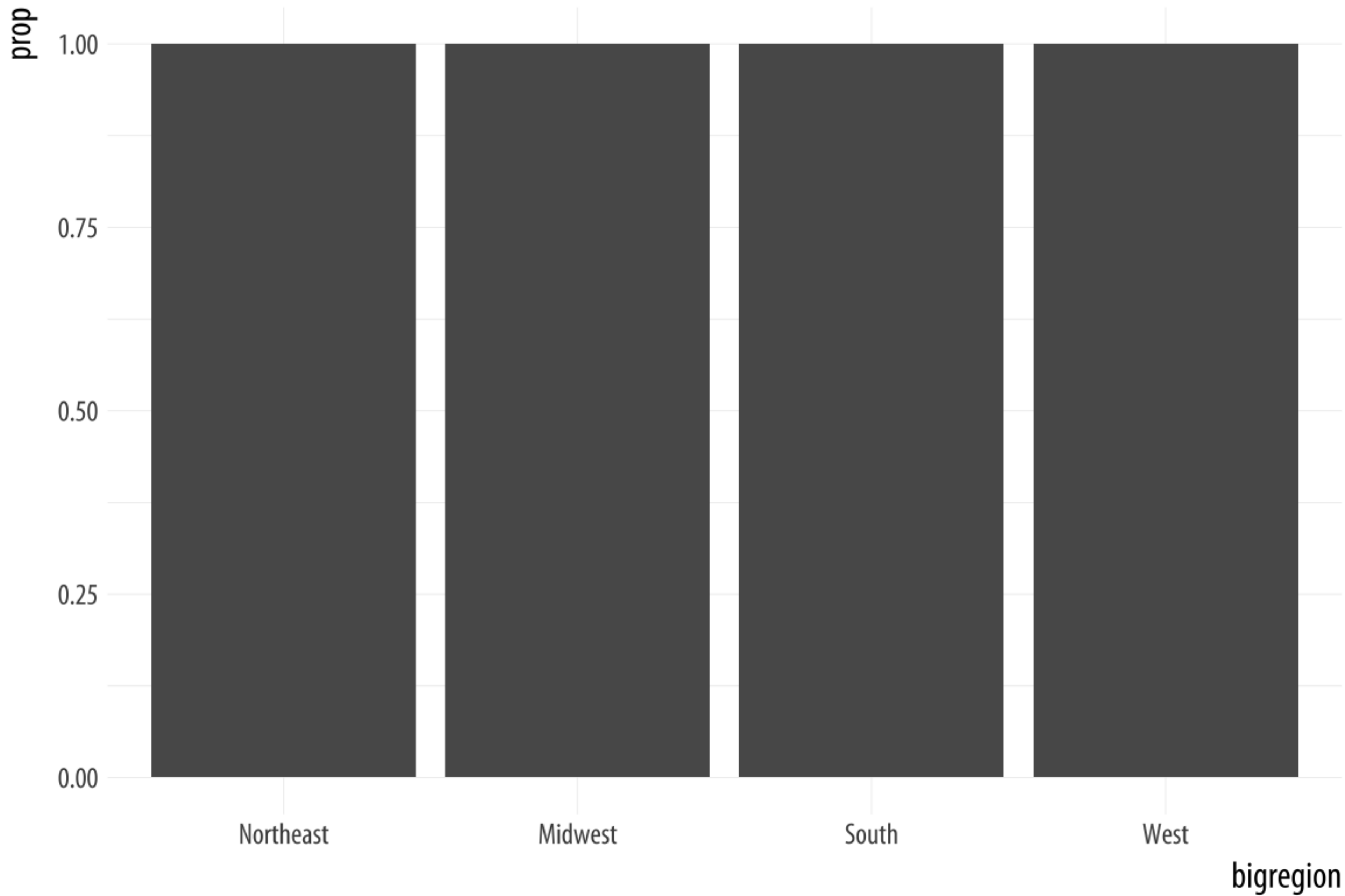
**Just the one aesthetic
mapping, to x.**

count



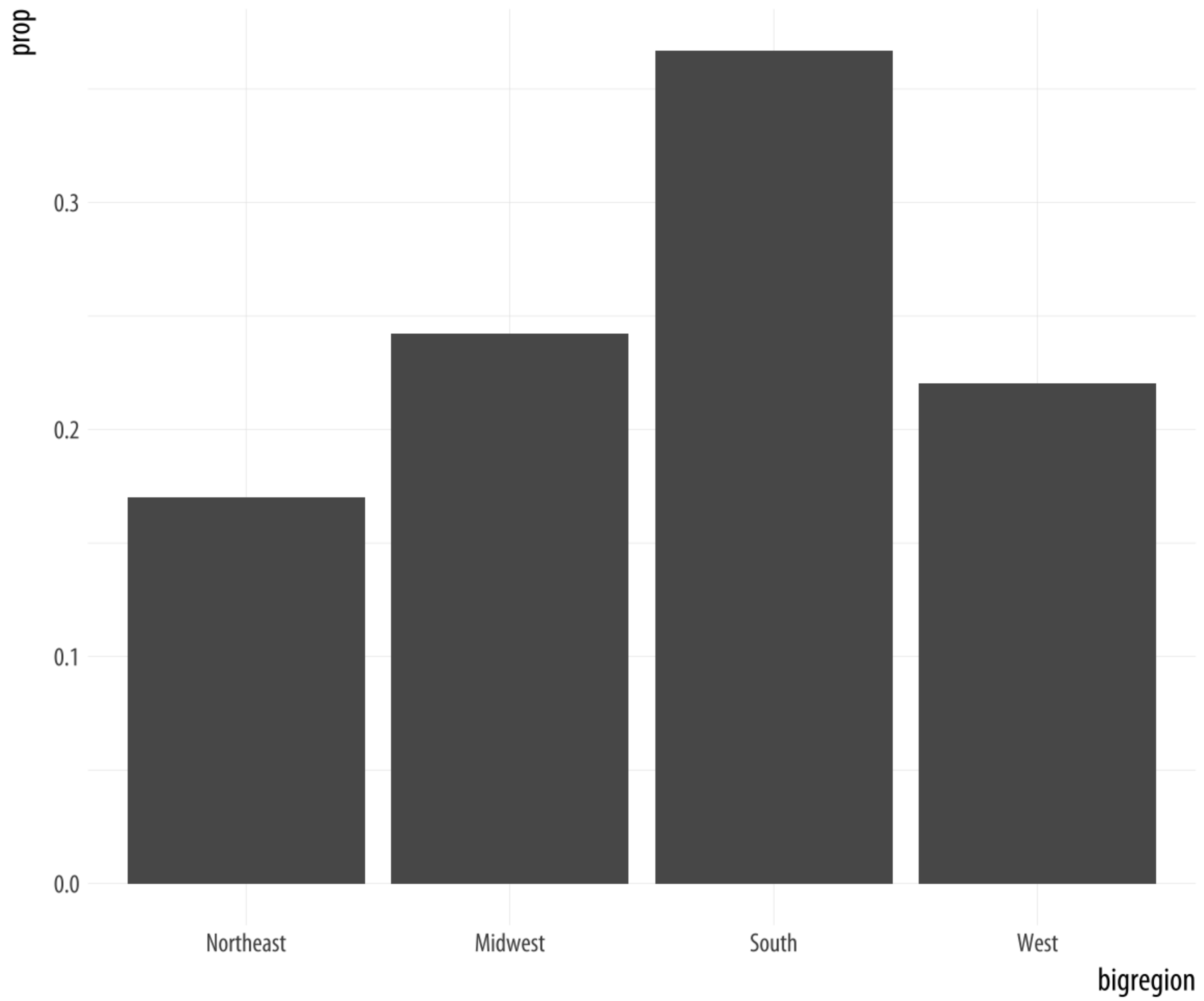
The y-axis variable, `count`, is not in the data. Instead, ggplot has calculated it for us. It does this using the default `stat_` function associated with `geom_bar()`, `stat_count()`. This function can compute two new variables, `count`, and `prop` (short for **proportion**). The `count` statistic is the default one used.

```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,  
            mapping = aes(x = bigregion))  
p + geom_bar(mapping = aes(y = ..prop..))
```




```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,  
            mapping = aes(x = bigregion))  
p + geom_bar(mapping = aes(y = ..prop.., group = 1))
```





```
p + geom_bar()
```

```
p + stat_count()
```

**geom_ functions call
their default stat_ functions
behind the scenes. (And vice versa)**

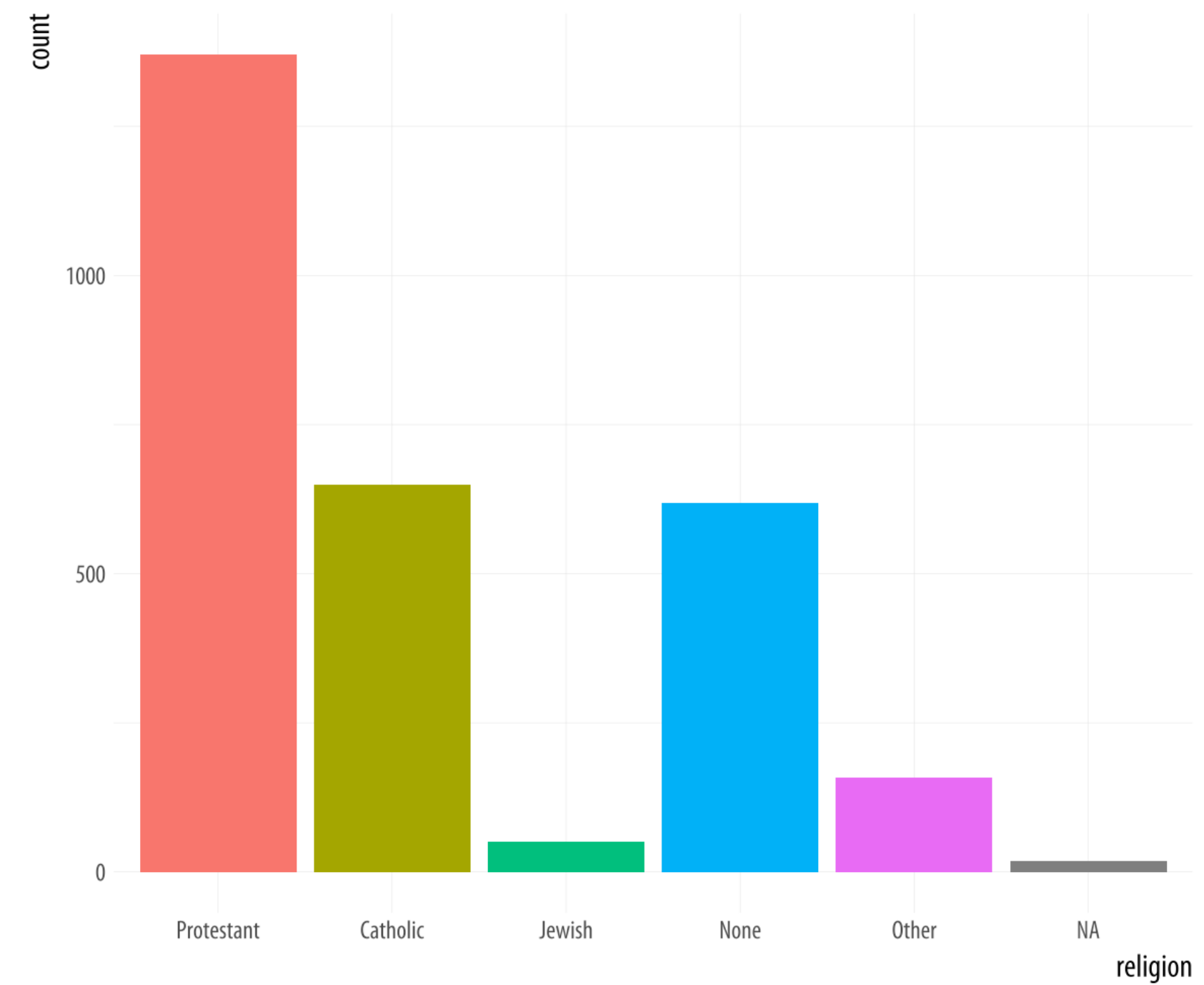
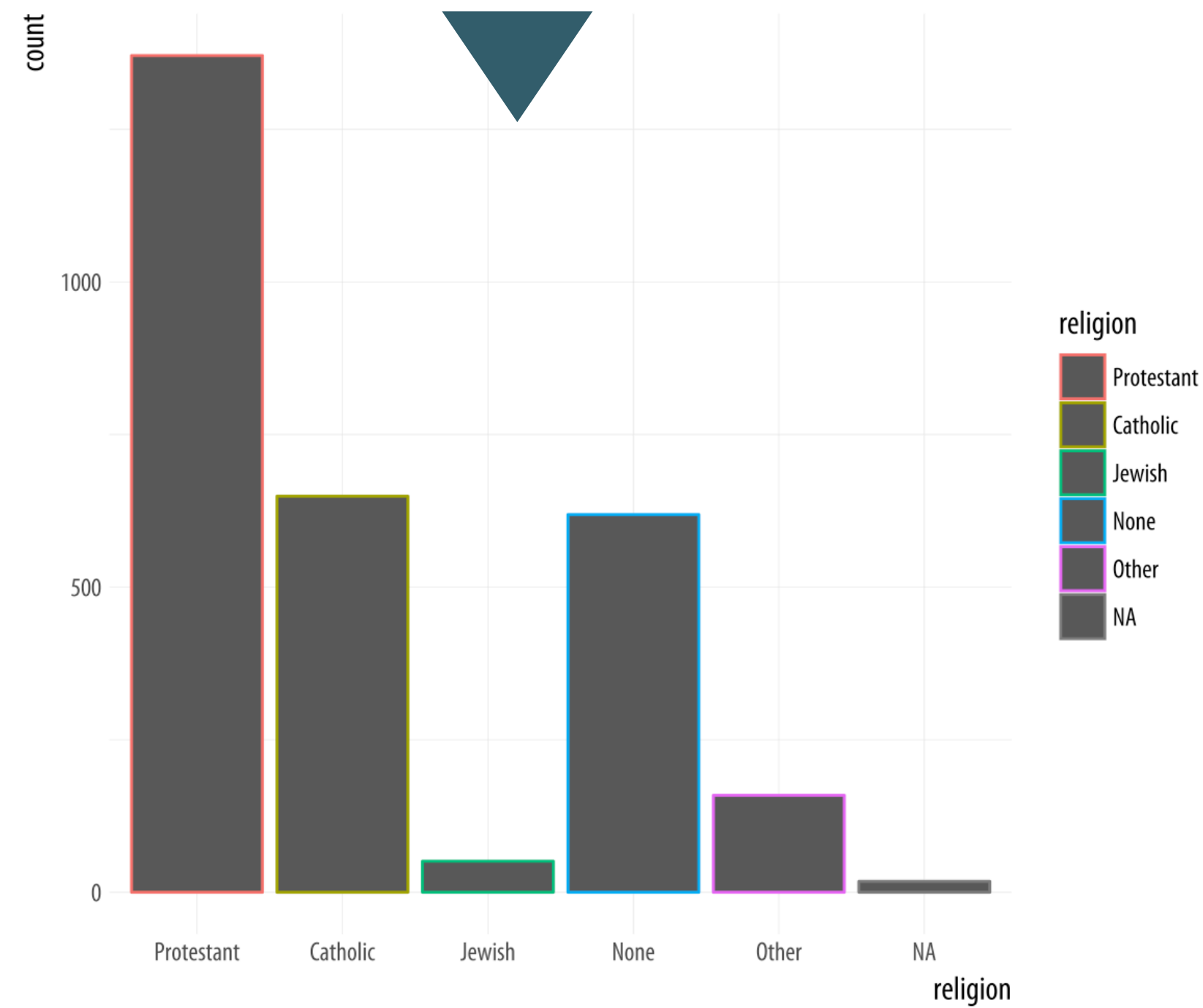
```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,  
            mapping = aes(x = religion))  
p + geom_bar()
```

```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,  
            mapping = aes(x = religion, color = religion))  
p + geom_bar()
```

```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,  
            mapping = aes(x = religion, fill = religion))  
p + geom_bar()
```

```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,  
            mapping = aes(x = religion, fill = religion))  
p + geom_bar() + guides(fill = FALSE)
```

```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,
            mapping = aes(x = religion, color = religion))
p + geom_bar()
```



```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,
            mapping = aes(x = religion, fill = religion))
p + geom_bar() + guides(fill = FALSE)
```

HISTOGRAMS & KERNEL DENSITIES

midwest

County-Level Census Data for Midwestern States

```
> midwest
# A tibble: 437 x 28
  PID county state area poptotal popdensity popwhite popblack popamerindian popasian popother percwhite
  <int> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <int> <dbl> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <dbl>
1  561 ADAMS IL 0.052 66090 1271. 63917 1702 98 249 124 96.7
2  562 ALEXA... IL 0.014 10626 759 7054 3496 19 48 9 66.4
3  563 BOND IL 0.022 14991 681. 14477 429 35 16 34 96.6
4  564 BOONE IL 0.017 30806 1812. 29344 127 46 150 1139 95.3
5  565 BROWN IL 0.018 5836 324. 5264 547 14 5 6 90.2
6  566 BUREAU IL 0.05 35688 714. 35157 50 65 195 221 98.5
7  567 CALHO... IL 0.017 5322 313. 5298 1 8 15 0 99.5
8  568 CARRO... IL 0.027 16805 622. 16519 111 30 61 84 98.3
9  569 CASS IL 0.024 13437 560. 13384 16 8 23 6 99.6
10 570 CHAMP... IL 0.058 173025 2983. 146506 16559 331 8033 1596 84.7
# ... with 427 more rows, and 16 more variables: percblack <dbl>, percamerindian <dbl>, percasian <dbl>,
# percother <dbl>, popadults <int>, perchsd <dbl>, percollege <dbl>, percprof <dbl>,
# poppovertyknown <int>, percpovertyknown <dbl>, percbelowpoverty <dbl>, percchildbelowpovert <dbl>,
# percadultpoverty <dbl>, percelderlypoverty <dbl>, inmetro <int>, category <chr>
> |
```

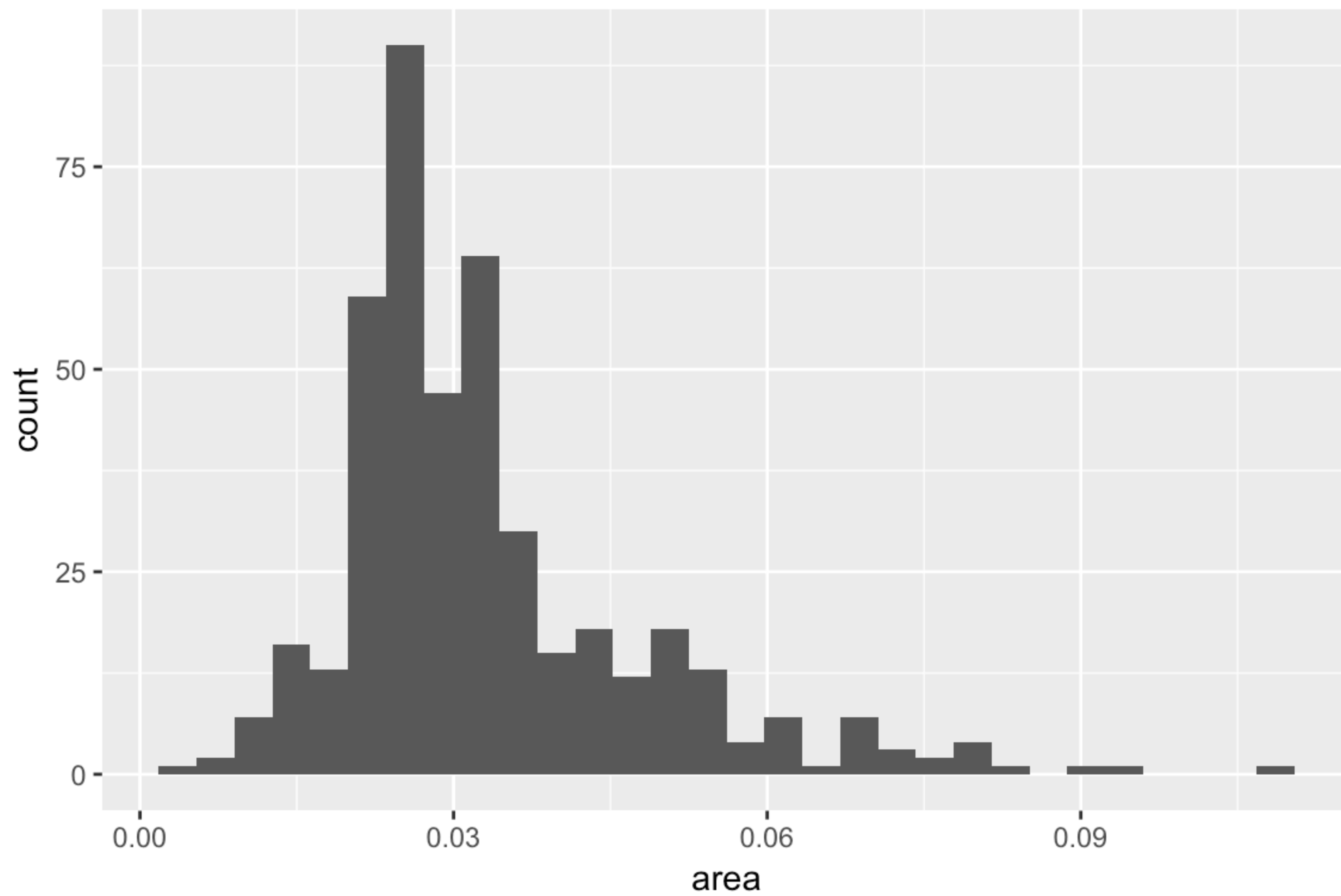


```
p <- ggplot(data = midwest,  
            mapping = aes(x = area))  
p + geom_histogram()
```

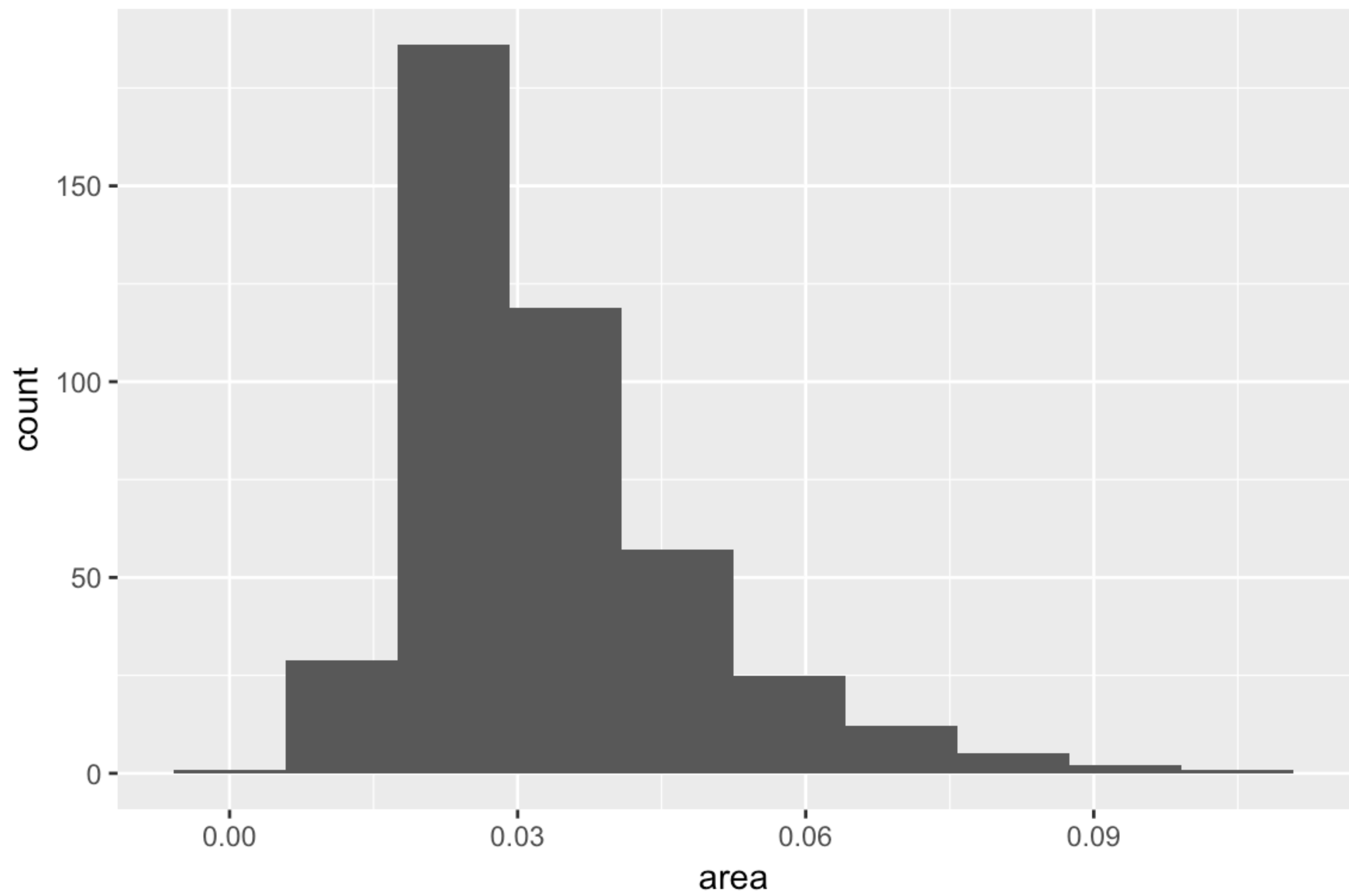
```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`.  
## Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```



The default stat for
this geom has to make
a choice, and is letting
us know we might
want to override it.



```
p <- ggplot(data = midwest,  
            mapping = aes(x = area))  
p + geom_histogram(bins = 10)
```



```
oh_wi <- c("OH", "WI")
```

subset our data
on the fly ▼

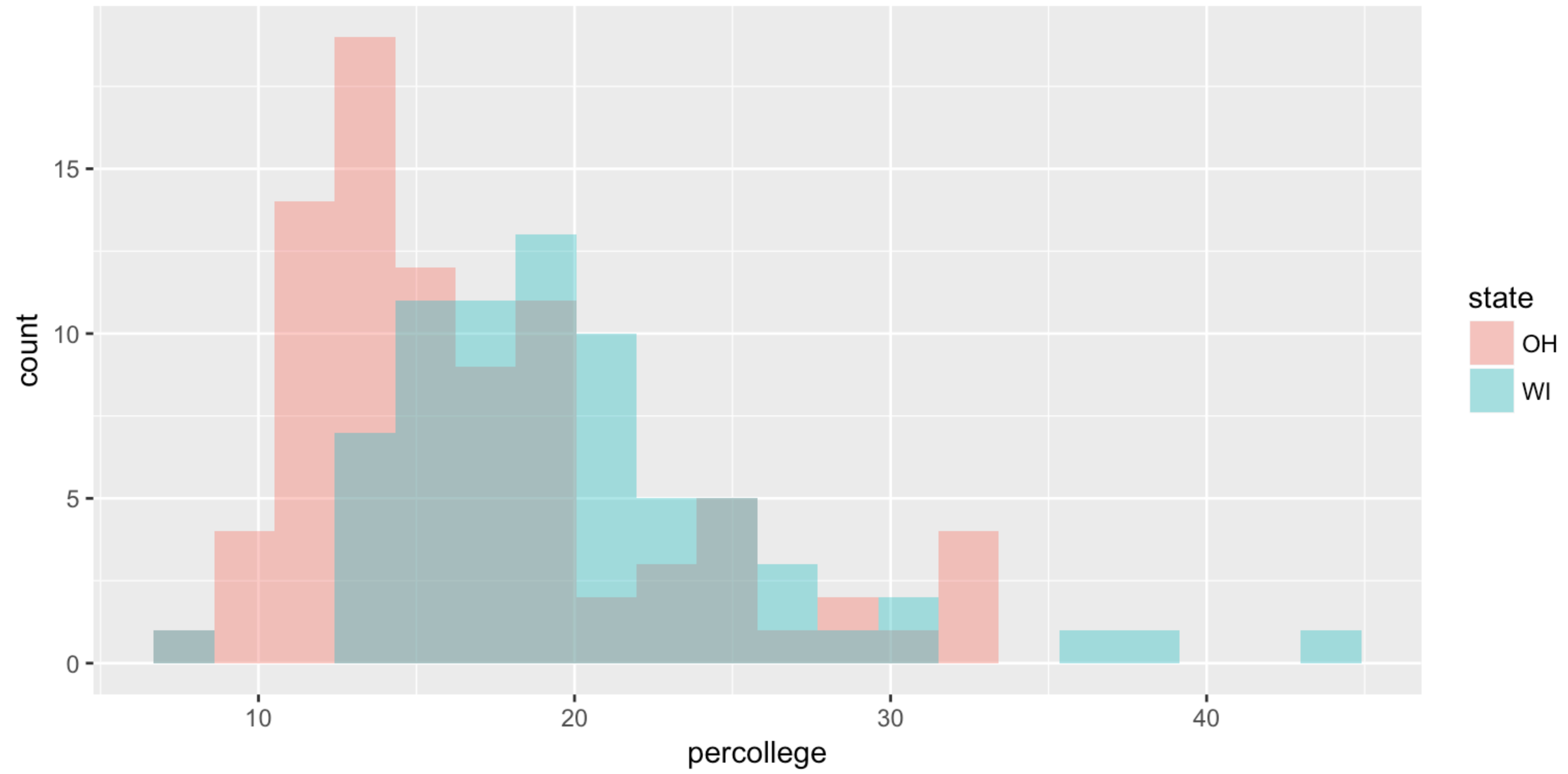
a convenient,
built-in operator ▼

```
p <- ggplot(data = subset(midwest, state %in% oh_wi),  
            mapping = aes(x = percollege, fill = state))
```

```
p + geom_histogram(position = "identity",  
                   alpha = 0.4, bins = 20)
```

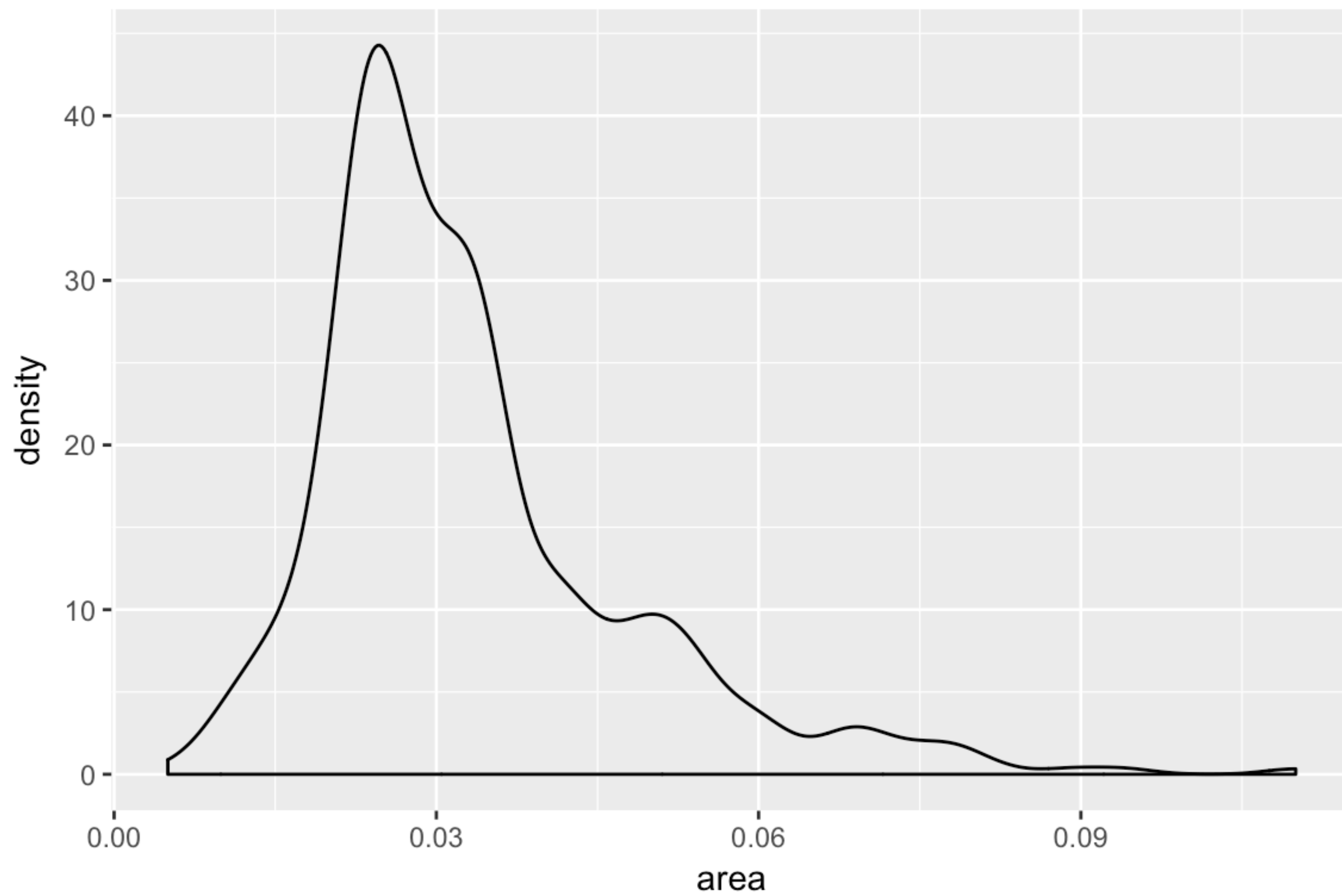


Just plot x by its
values on the
scale, don't stack
or dodge



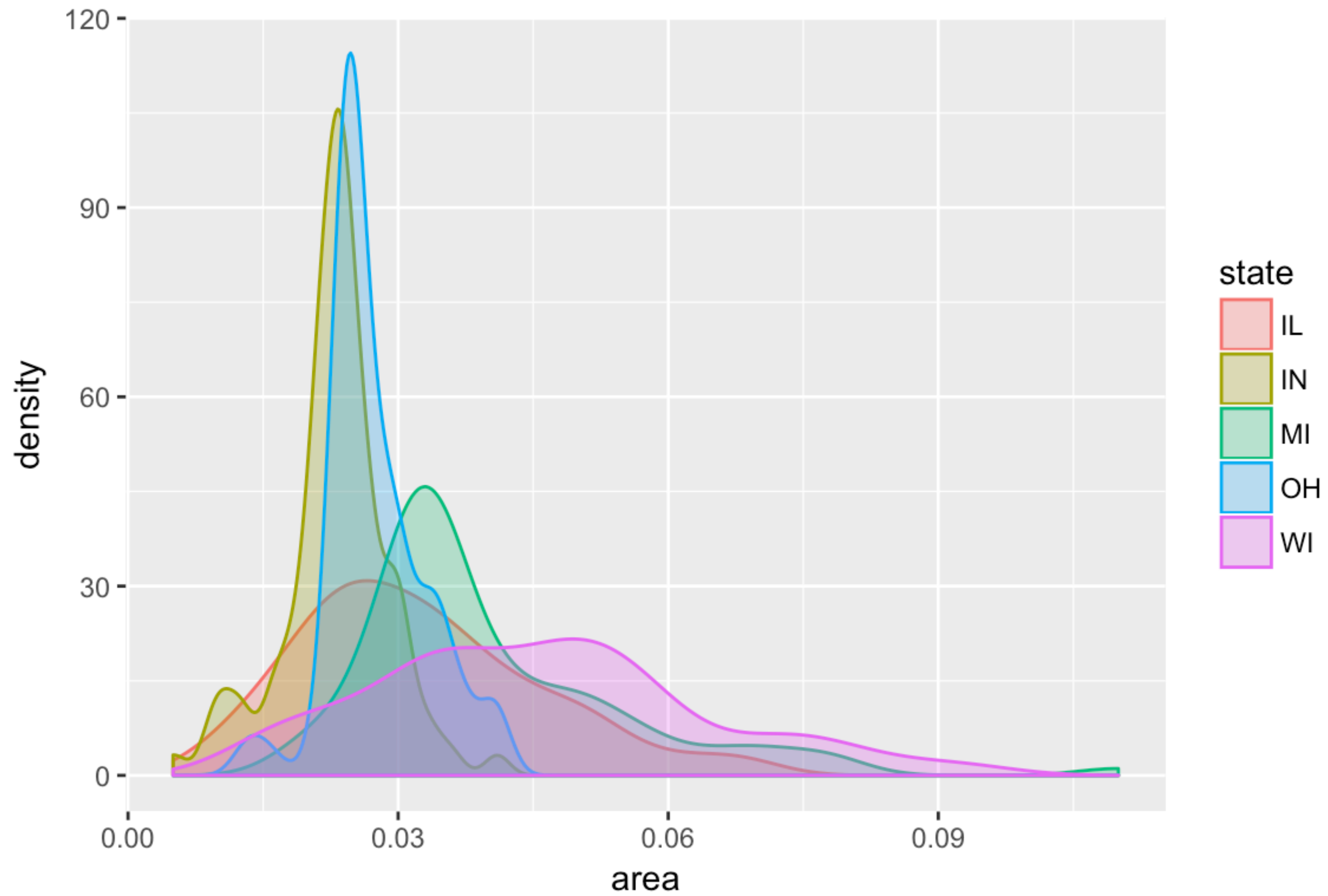
```
p <- ggplot(data = midwest,  
            mapping = aes(x = area))  
p + geom_density()
```

**geom_hist()'s continuous
counterpart, geom_density()**



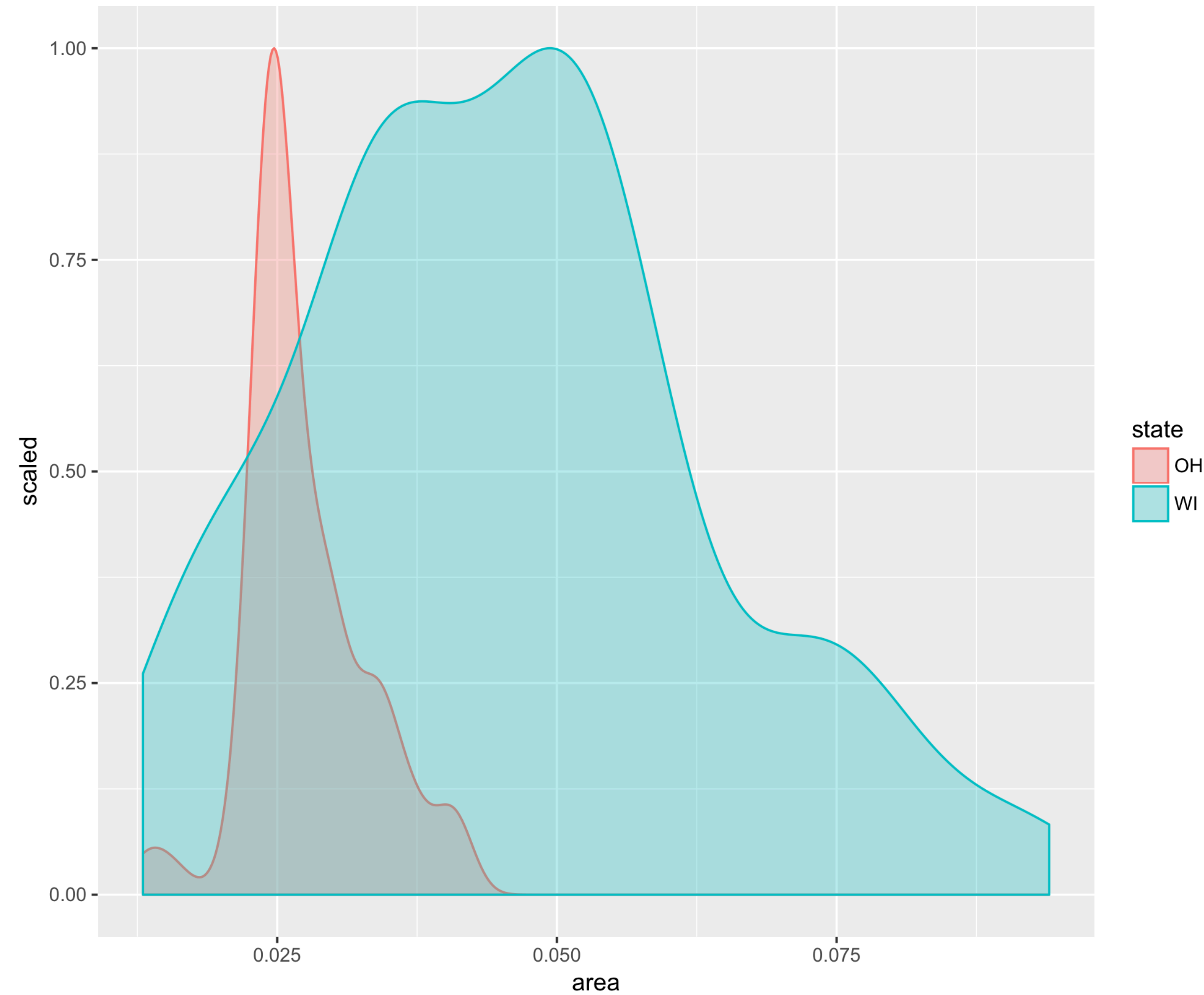
```
p <- ggplot(data = midwest,  
            mapping = aes(x = area,  
                          fill = state,  
                          color = state))
```

```
p + geom_density(alpha = 0.3)
```



```
p <- ggplot(data = subset(midwest, subset = state %in% OH_WI),  
            mapping = aes(x = area, fill = state, color = state))
```

```
p + geom_density(alpha = 0.3, mapping = (aes(y = ..scaled..)))
```



**AVOIDING
TRANSFORMATIONS
WHEN NECESSARY**

```
> titanic
```

```
##           fate gender      n percent
## 1 perished    male 1364      62.0
## 2 perished    female 126       5.7
## 3 survived    male  367      16.7
## 4 survived    female 344      15.6
```

No counting up required?
Then stat = identity

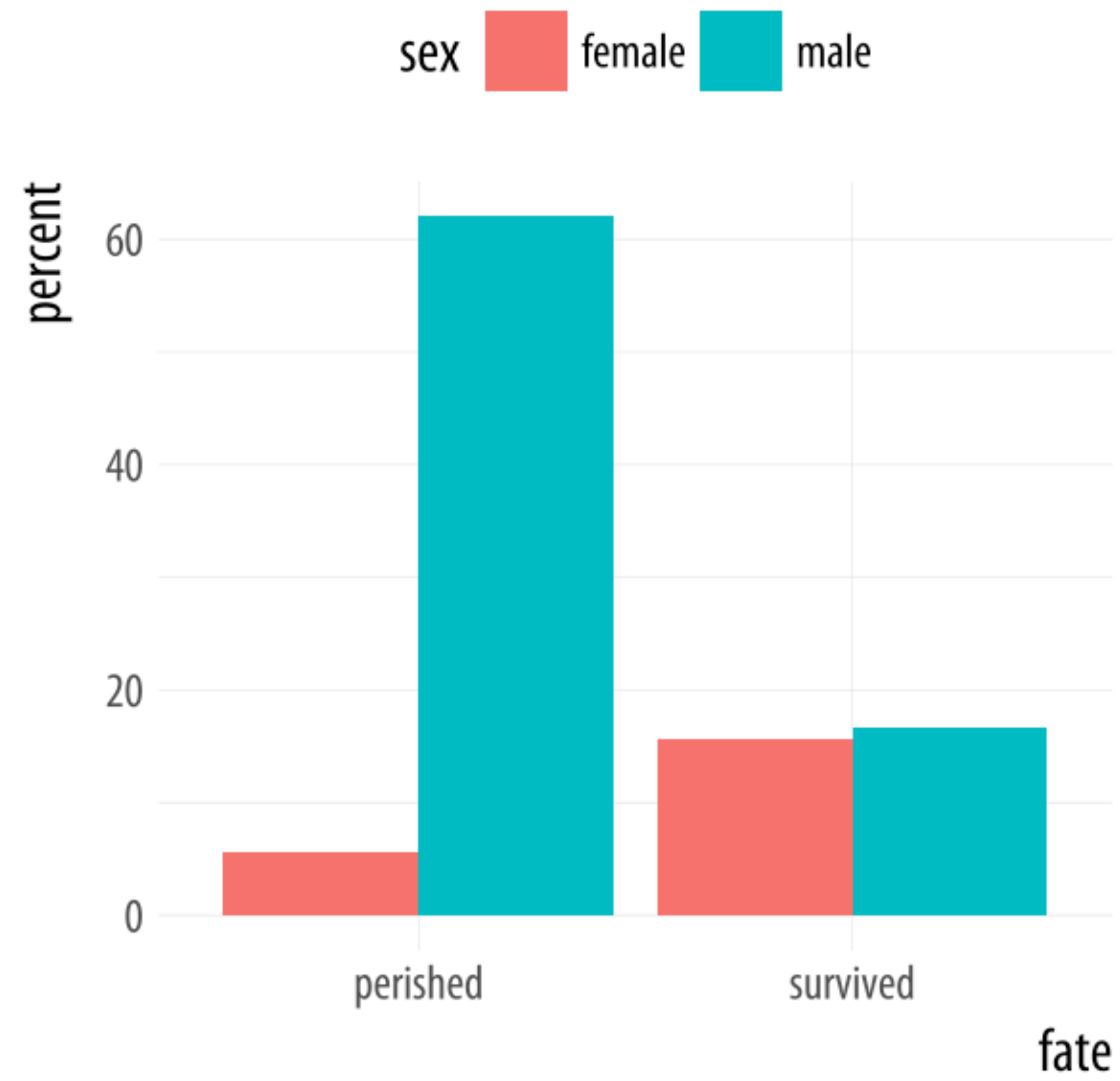
```
p <- ggplot(data = titanic,  
            mapping = aes(x = fate,  
                           y = percent,  
                           fill = sex))  
p + geom_bar(stat = "identity",  
             position = "dodge") +  
  theme(legend.position = "top")
```



The `theme()` function
controls parts of the
plot that don't belong
to its “grammatical”
structure

```
p <- ggplot(data = titanic,  
            mapping = aes(x = fate,  
                          y = percent,  
                          fill = sex))  
  
p + geom_col(position = "dodge") +  
  theme(legend.position = "top")
```

Even better: for convenience when
not counting up, just use `geom_col()`



```
oecd_sum
```

```
## # A tibble: 57 x 5
```

```
## # Groups:   year [57]
```

```
##      year other   usa  diff hi_lo
```

```
##      <int> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>
```

```
##    1  1960  68.6  69.9  1.30  Below
```

```
##    2  1961  69.2  70.4  1.20  Below
```

```
##    3  1962  68.9  70.2  1.30  Below
```

```
##    4  1963  69.1  70.0  0.900  Below
```

```
##    5  1964  69.5  70.3  0.800  Below
```

```
##    6  1965  69.6  70.3  0.700  Below
```

```
##    7  1966  69.9  70.3  0.400  Below
```

```
##    8  1967  70.1  70.7  0.600  Below
```

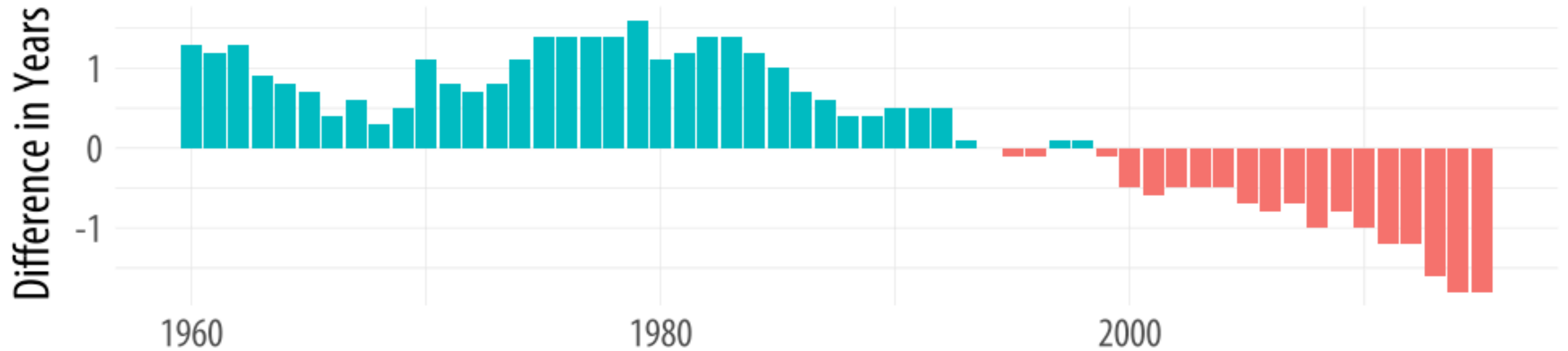
```
##    9  1968  70.1  70.4  0.300  Below
```

```
##   10  1969  70.1  70.6  0.500  Below
```

```
## # ... with 47 more rows
```


The US Life Expectancy Gap

Difference between US and OECD average life expectancies, 1960-2015



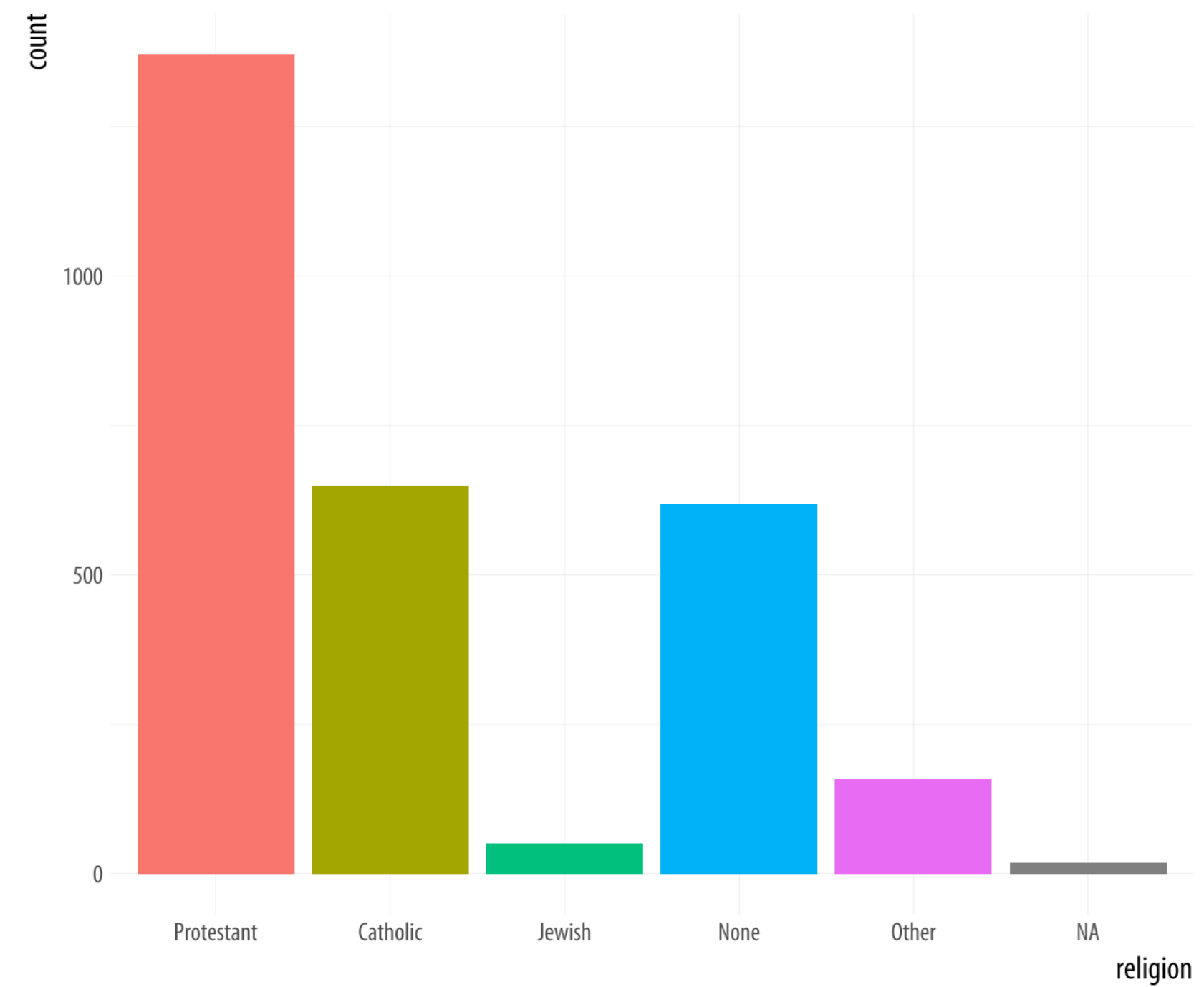
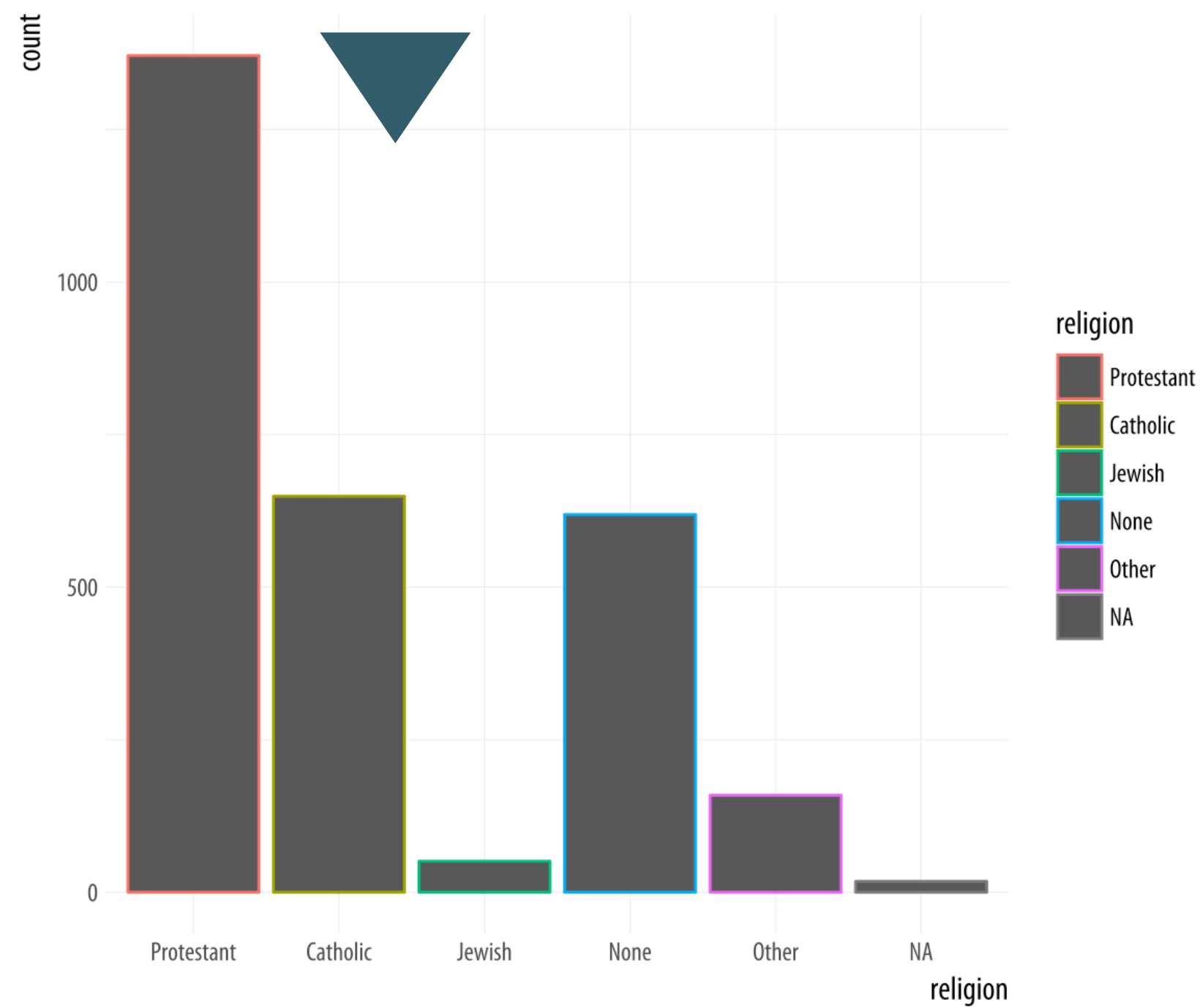
Data: OECD. After a chart by Christopher Ingraham,
Washington Post, December 27th 2017.

CROSSTABULATION
THE **AWKWARD** WAY

WARNING!

There's nothing wrong with the code on the next few slides. If you go searching online for how to make a proportional bar chart with ggplot you'll see answers like this. **But, doing it this way is confusing** and I find it is much easier to work a slightly different way. So, I won't cover this approach in the seminar. I'm including it here so you can see why it's awkward.

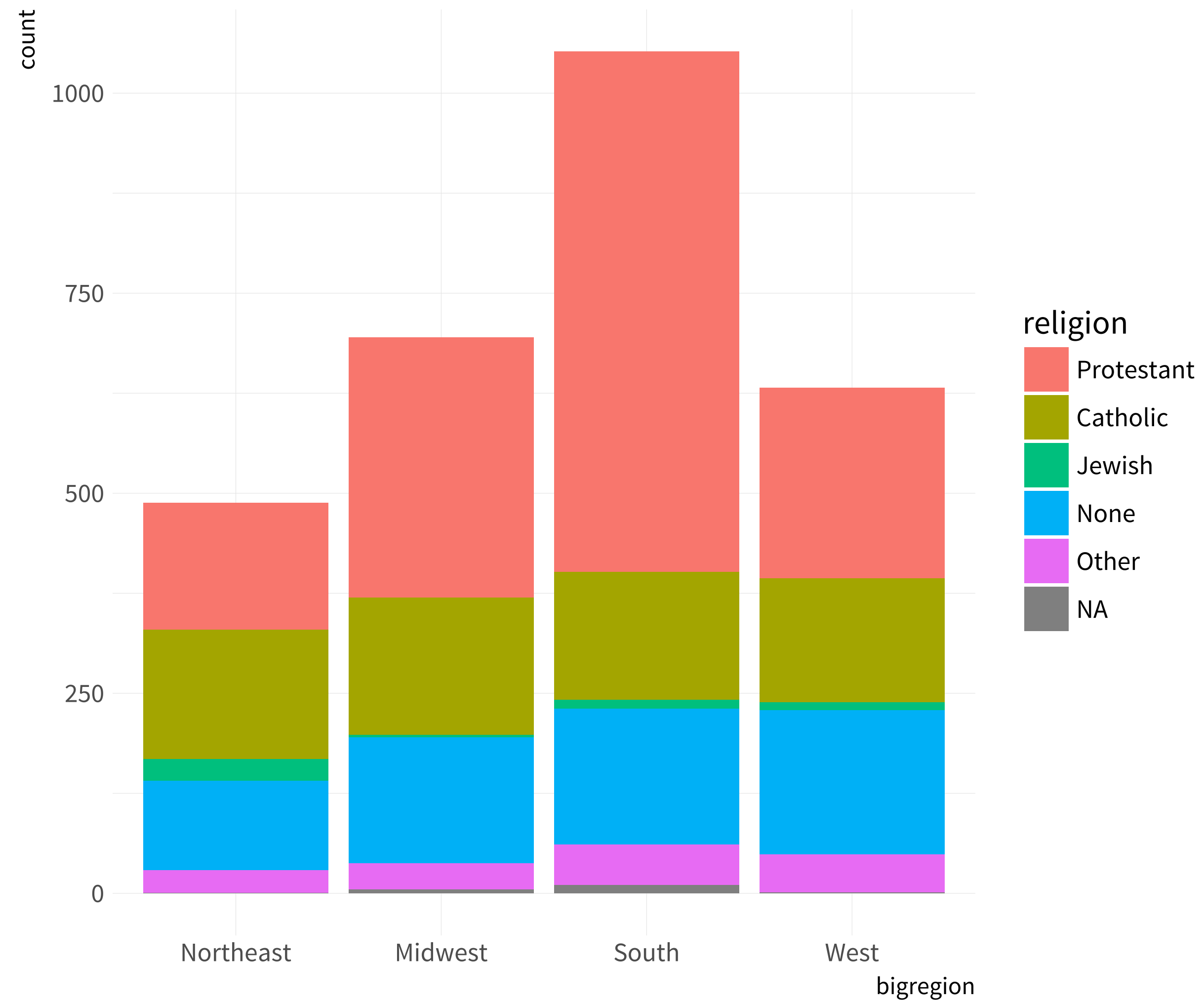
```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,
             mapping = aes(x = religion, color = religion))
p + geom_bar()
```

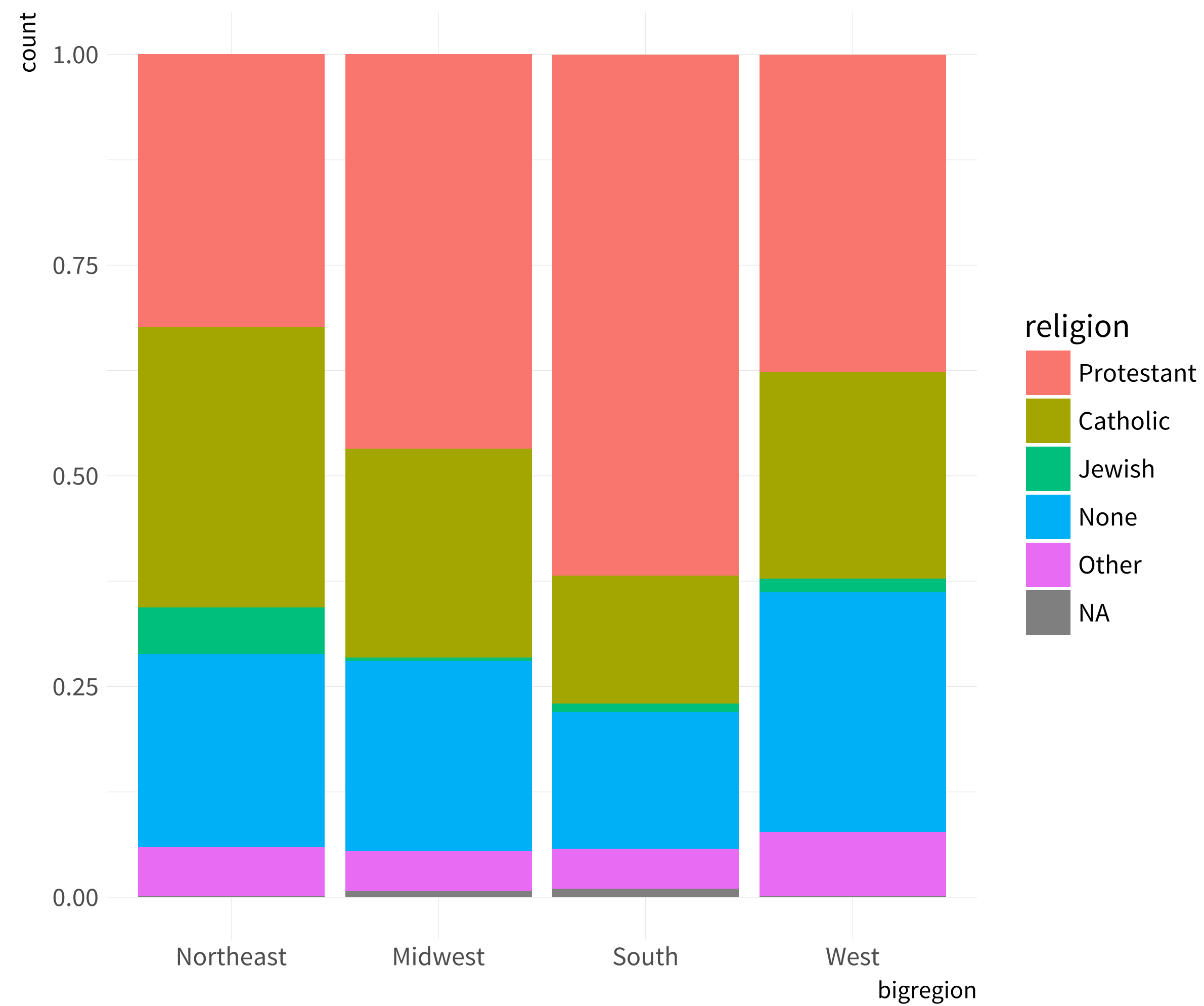


```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,
             mapping = aes(x = religion, fill = religion))
p + geom_bar() + guides(fill = FALSE)
```

```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,  
            mapping = aes(x = bigregion,  
                          fill = religion))
```

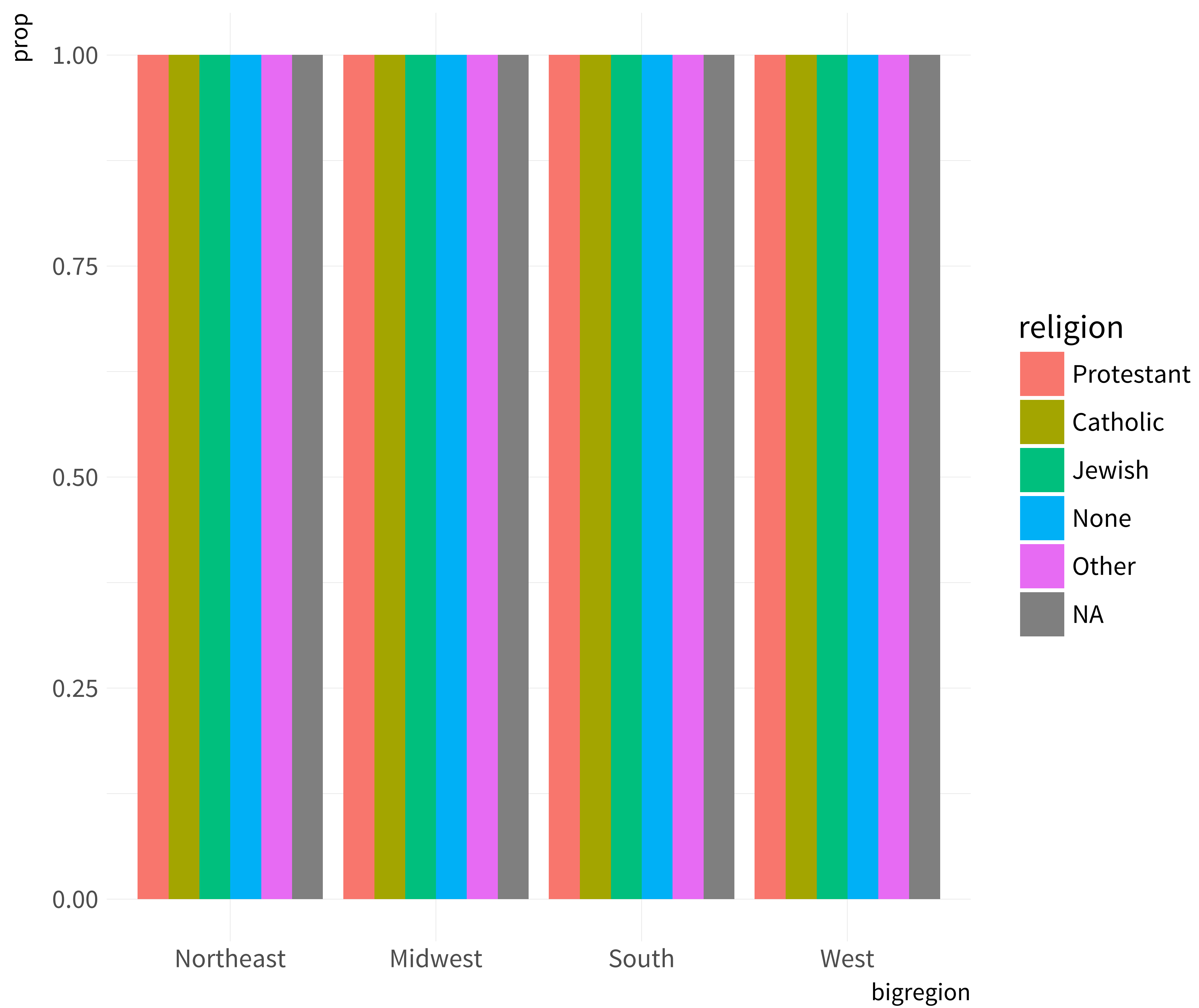
```
p + geom_bar()
```



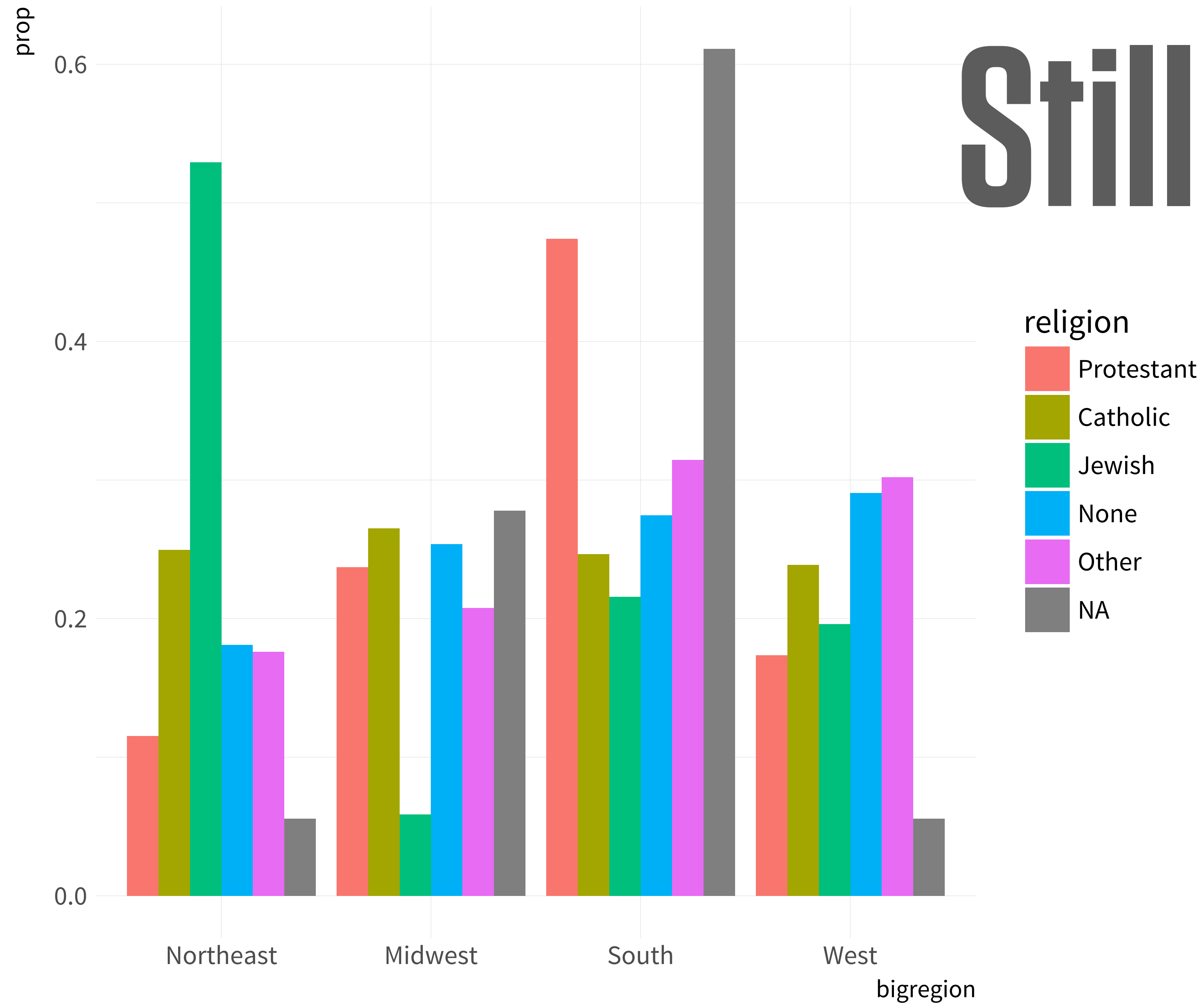


```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,  
            mapping = aes(x = bigregion,  
                          fill = religion))  
  
p + geom_bar(position = "fill")
```

```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,  
            mapping = aes(x = bigregion,  
                          fill = religion))  
p + geom_bar(position = "dodge",  
             mapping = aes(y = ..prop..))
```



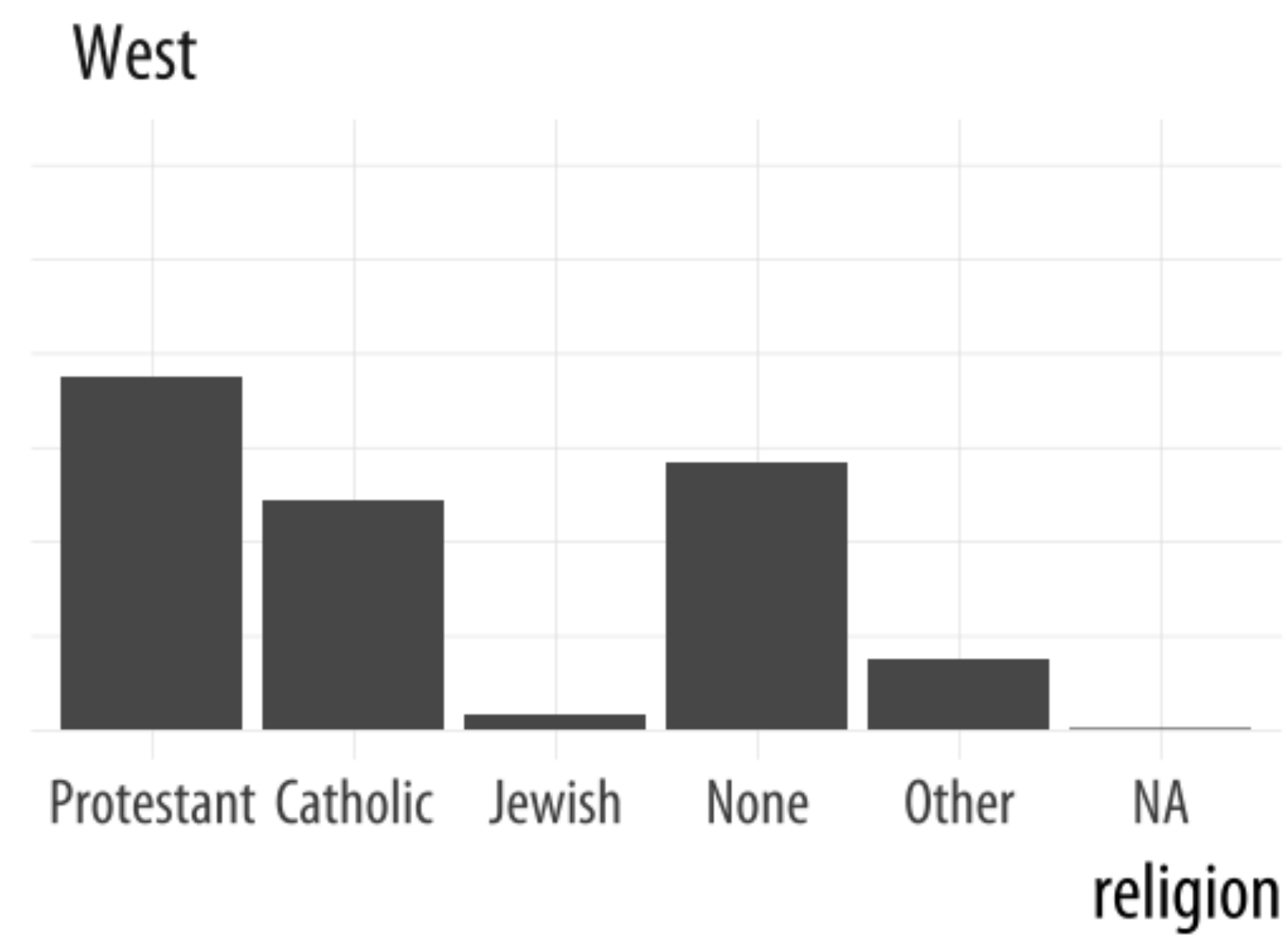
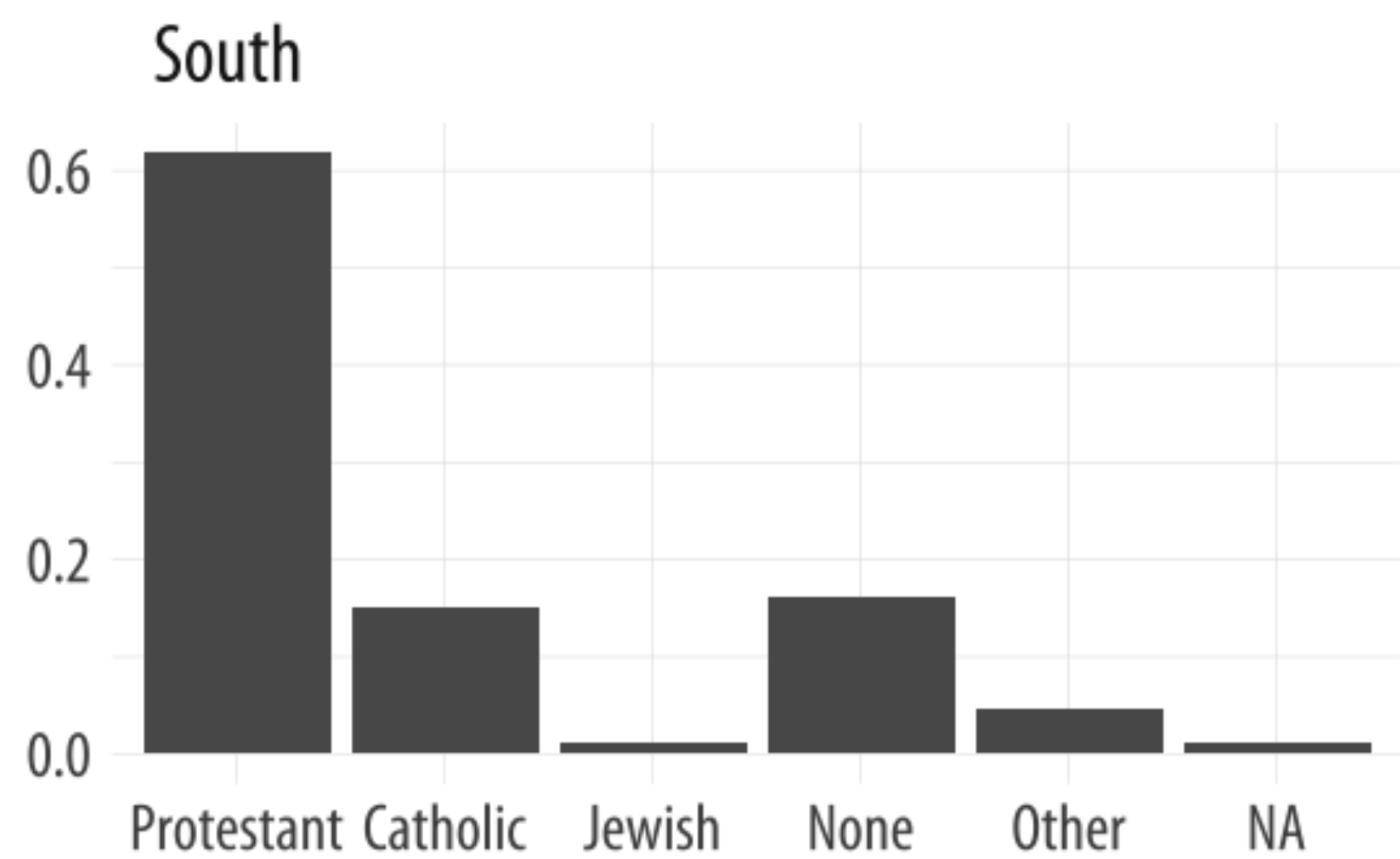
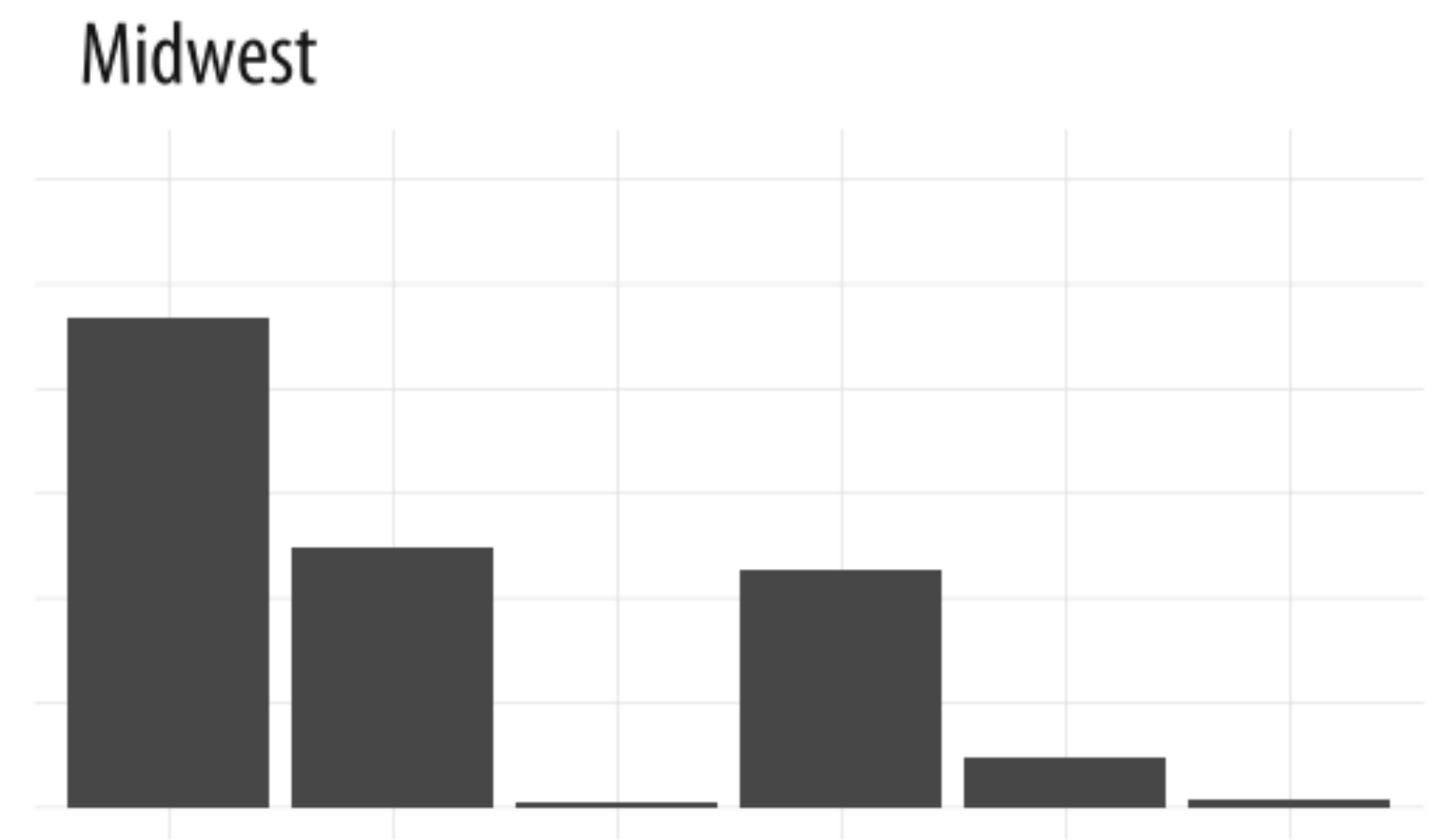
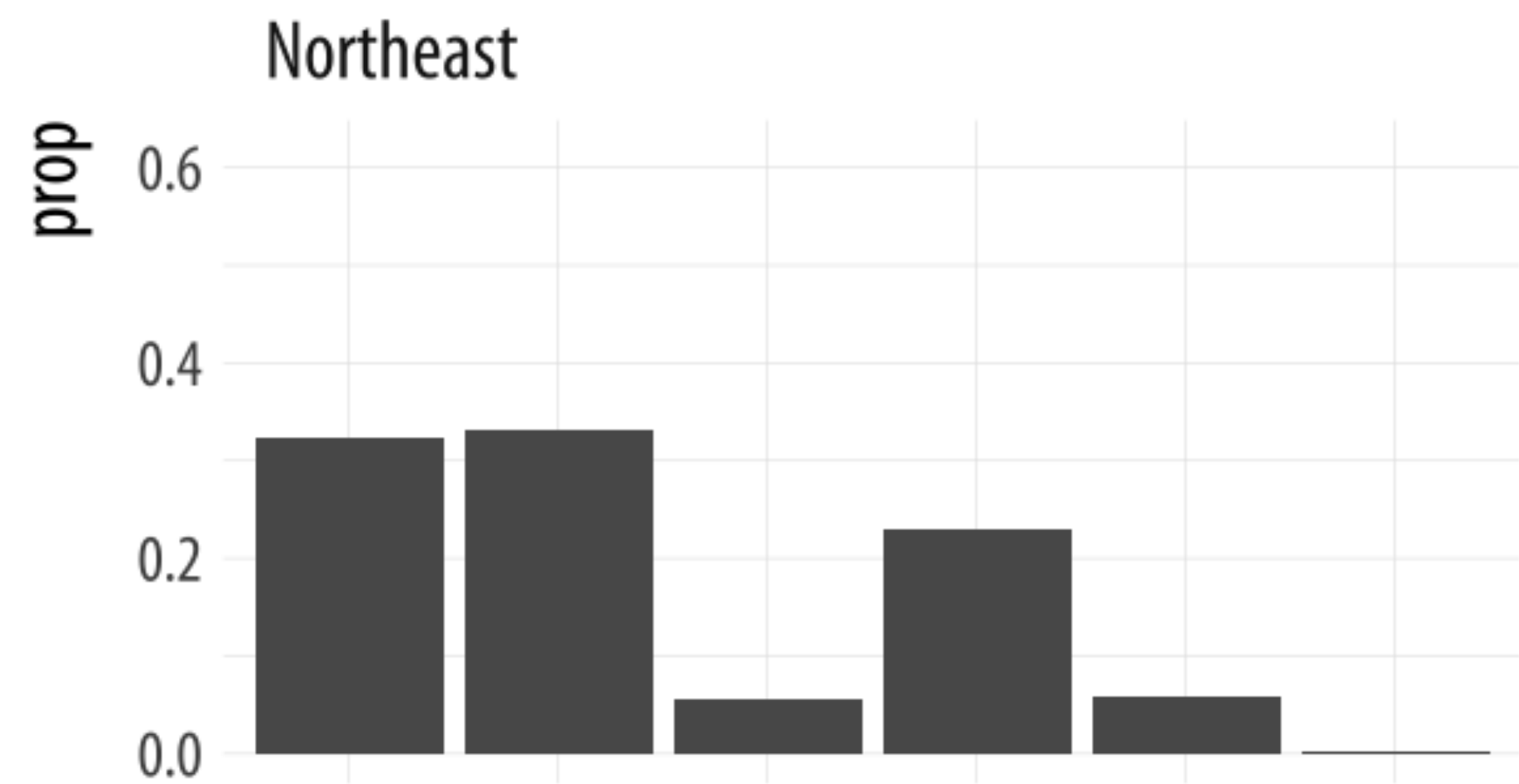
```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,  
            mapping = aes(x = bigregion,  
                          fill = religion))  
p + geom_bar(position = "dodge",  
            mapping = aes(y = ..prop..,  
                          group = religion))
```



Still not right!

Time to take a step back

```
p <- ggplot(data = gss_sm,  
            mapping = aes(x = religion))  
p + geom_bar(position = "dodge",  
            mapping = aes(y = ..prop..,  
                          group = bigregion)) +  
  facet_wrap(~ bigregion, ncol = 2)
```



**SURELY THINGS
CAN BE EASIER
THAN THIS?**