↑ { nrow(data)
  str(data)

{ frame = x, y
  layers.
  scales:
  facet
  a theme

Note: fill,
bin width, color
(add after geom_)

1. Uni vis
   1. histogram (single variable) distribution
   2. box plot (check distribution and outlier)
   3. density (smoothed version of a histogram 4. bar

2. Biv. vis
   1. Scatterplot: relationship between 2 variable, point
      ggplot(..., aes(x=..., y=...) +
        geom_point())
   2. Line plot (for time-series
   3. correlation heatmap, for correlations between 2 contin vari
      library(corrplot)
      corr_matrix <- cor(data[,c('varia1', ...)])
      corrplot(corr_matrix)

{ quantitative (need, new axis)
  categorical (way of group)
    eg: color

3. Multi, Vis
   1) pairs(data) or (method="lm")
      eg: simpson's paradox → using facet

4. Spatial Vis
   1) Leaflet (for interactive maps)
      leaflet(data) |>
        addTiles() |>
        addMarkers(lng=~longtitude, lat=~latitude)
      ↓
      ggplot(data) +
        geom_sf()

{ Types of spatial vis
  point Map: location
  contour Map: density
  choropleth map: out come for different region

eg: ggplot(data) +
      geom_sf +
      geom_point(data=, aes
      ...
      theme map