# Sample Plots

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#### Introduction

This file contains examples of basic plots created using the ggplot2 package in R and the corresponding code required to create each plot. All examples below require loading ggplot2— any other required packages are noted as needed in the included code.

**NOTE:** The specific style of the plots below is specified by using theme\_bcg in addition to the other plot options. This calls the code below in order to specify the plot style, font type and size, and center plot titles.

```
# Setting options for plot formatting, including font type + size, and title
# alignment, using `minimal` theme
theme_bcg <- theme_minimal(base_size = 9, base_family = "Palatino") +
theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))</pre>
```

#### Data Used in Examples

Most of the datasets used in the first few examples come directly from the sample datasets included with R. Many of the later plots, however, use player-level basketball data from the 2015-2016 season from (https://www.basketball-reference.com). This data set can be downloaded from Github using the following code.

$\overline{Rk}$	Player	Pos	Age	Tm	G	GS	MP	FG	FGA
1	Quincy Acy	PF	25	SAC	59	29	876	119	214
2	Jordan Adams	$\operatorname{SG}$	21	MEM	$^2$	0	15	2	6
3	Steven Adams	$\mathbf{C}$	22	OKC	80	80	2014	261	426
4	Arron Afflalo	$\operatorname{SG}$	30	NYK	71	57	2371	354	799
5	Alexis Ajinca	$\mathbf{C}$	27	NOP	59	17	861	150	315
6	Cole Aldrich	$\mathbf{C}$	27	LAC	60	5	800	134	225

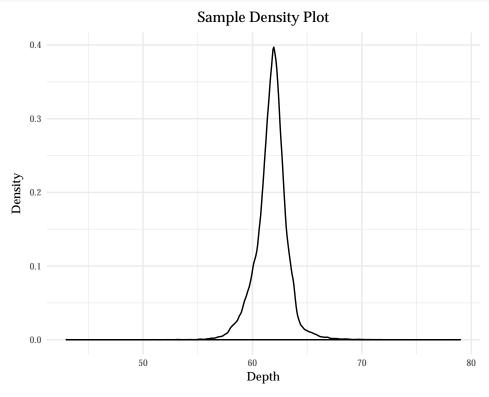
#### Useful Resources

Useful websites with more information on R and ggplot2 (click bulleted items for link to URL).

- RStudio ggplot2 Cheatsheet
  - Two page PDF cheat sheet covering the basics of the ggplot2 package
- Gallery of ggplot2 Examples
  - 50 different examples of plots, covering a range of plot types and customizations to things like legends and annotations
- R Datasets Package
  - A list of the sample datasets available with R that are used in this document. Includes a detailed description of all variables in each dataset.

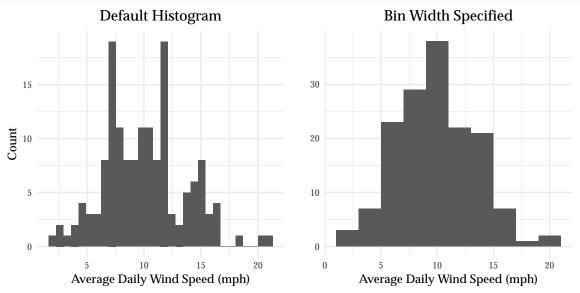
# **Univariate Plots**

# **Density Plot**



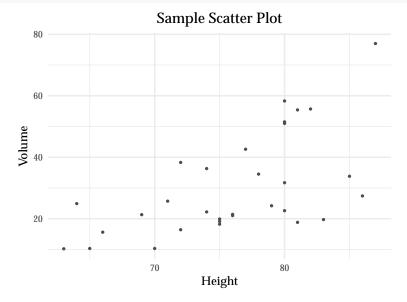
#### Histograms with Grid Arrange

```
# `gridExtra` allows you to print multiple plots together
library(gridExtra)
# Airquality sample dataset has measurements of temperature, windspeed, and
# daily air quality in New York from May to September, 1973.
data("airquality")
# Default Histogram
p.1 <- ggplot(data = airquality) + geom_histogram(aes(x = Wind)) +</pre>
  labs(title = "Default Histogram",
       y = "Count",
       x = "Average Daily Wind Speed (mph)") +
  theme_bcg
p.2 <- ggplot(data = airquality) + geom_histogram(aes(x = Wind), binwidth = 2) +
  labs(title = "Bin Width Specified",
       y = "",
       x = "Average Daily Wind Speed (mph)") +
  theme_bcg
# Using `grid.arrange` to print both plots side by side (by setting nrow = 1)
grid.arrange(p.1, p.2, nrow = 1)
```



# Two-Way Plots

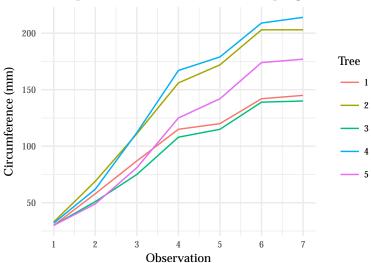
#### **Scatter Plot**



## Line Plot with Outcome Grouped by Factor Variable

```
# Orange sample data set has 7 measurements of age and circumference for 5
# different oranges (total of 35 observations)
data(Orange)
# Start by creating a observation count by ID variable using `dplyr`. Note that
# data needs to be in *long* form.
library(dplyr)
df <- group_by(Orange, Tree) %>%
 mutate(count = row number())
# Creating re-ordered `tree` factor variable
df$Tree <- factor(df$Tree, levels = c(1,2,3,4,5))</pre>
\# Line Plot-- notice options for setting x-axis ticks + legend label
ggplot(data = df) + geom_line(aes(x = count, y = circumference,
                                  color = Tree)) +
 labs(title = "Sample Line Plot with Factor Groupings",
       y = "Circumference (mm)", x = "Observation",
       color = "Tree") +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks=seq(1, 7, 1)) +
  theme_bcg
```

# Sample Line Plot with Factor Groupings



#### Scatter Plot with Fitted Line

```
# Load sample dataset with 2016 player statistics for all players in NBA
load("basketball.Rda")

# Scatter Plot with Minutes Played and Player Efficiency Rating (PER)

# Data is filtered to only players with at least one full game (48 minutes)

# worth of playing time during the season. 'geom_smooth' options set to display

# a 3rd-degree polynomial fitted line with SE bands displayed

library(dplyr)

ggplot(data = filter(nba.data, MP > 48), aes(x = MP, y = PER)) +

geom_point(size = 0.5, color = "grey30") +

geom_smooth(method = "lm", formula = y ~ x + I(x^2) + I(x^3), se = TRUE) +

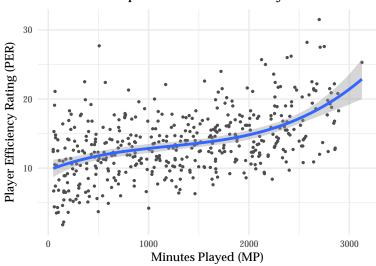
labs(title = "Relationship between Minutes Played and PER",

y = "Player Efficiency Rating (PER)",

x = "Minutes Played (MP)") +

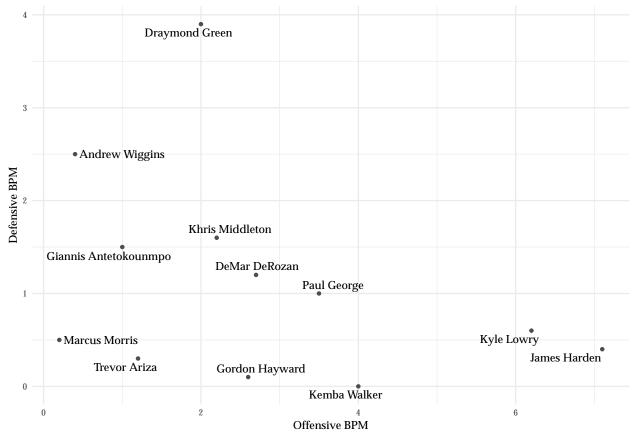
theme_bcg
```

#### Relationship between Minutes Played and PER



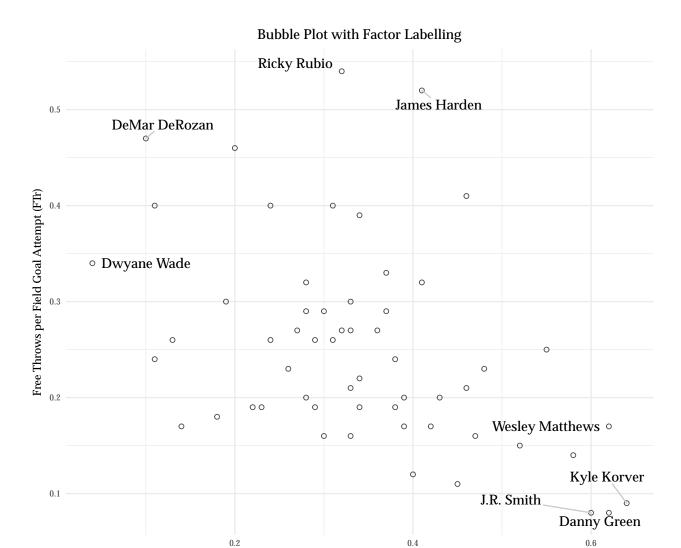
## Scatter Plot with (Neatly) Labeled Points

#### Offensive and Defensive Box Plus-Minus for Minutes Leaders



#### Scatter Plot with Selectively Labeled Points

```
# Load sample dataset with 2016 player statistics for all players in NBA
load("basketball.Rda")
# Comparing True Shooting Pct and Three Point Attempt Rate
# We'll use the `ggrepel` package to get neatly formatted labels
library(ggrepel)
# Subsetting data to just look at guards with over 2000 minutes of game time
plt.data <- filter(nba.data, (Pos == "PG" | Pos == "SG") & MP > 2000)
# We want to look at highest and lowest rated players by free throw attempt
# rate (FTr) and 3 pt attempt rate (X3PAr), defined as 5th and 95th percentiles
x.min <- quantile(plt.data$X3PAr, seq(0, 1, 0.05))[2]</pre>
x.max <- quantile(plt.data$X3PAr, seq(0, 1, 0.05))[20]</pre>
y.min <- quantile(plt.data$FTr, seq(0, 1, 0.05))[2]</pre>
y.max <- quantile(plt.data$FTr, seq(0, 1, 0.05))[20]</pre>
# Subset plotting dataset to just the observations that we want to have names
# included on the plot
lbls.df <- filter(plt.data, X3PAr < x.min | X3PAr > x.max |
                  FTr > y.max | FTr < y.min)</pre>
# Scatter Plot
ggplot(data = plt.data, aes(x = X3PAr, y = FTr)) +
  geom_point(shape = 1, color = "grey30") +
  geom_text_repel(data = lbls.df, aes(x = X3PAr, y = FTr, label = Player),
                  family = "Palatino", box.padding = 0.5,
                  segment.color = "grey80") +
  labs(title = "Bubble Plot with Factor Labelling",
       x = "Percent of Shots Taken from 3-Point Line",
       y = "Free Throws per Field Goal Attempt (FTr)") +
  theme_bcg
```



Percent of Shots Taken from 3-Point Line

#### **Bubble Plot**

```
# Load sample dataset with 2016 player statistics for all players in NBA
load("basketball.Rda")

# Comparing True Shooting Pct and Foul Rate

# Subsetting data to just look at guards with over 2000 minutes of game time

plt.data <- filter(nba.data, (Pos == "PG" | Pos == "SG") & MP > 2000)

# `geom_jitter()` is a variation of `geom_point()` that prevents points from

# "piling up" when they're close to one another. We can set bubble (point)

# size using the `aes(size = ...)` call below.

ggplot(data = plt.data, aes(x = X3PAr, y = FTr)) +

geom_jitter(aes(size = OBPM), color = "grey30", shape = 1) +

labs(title = "Bubble Plot with Factor Labelling",

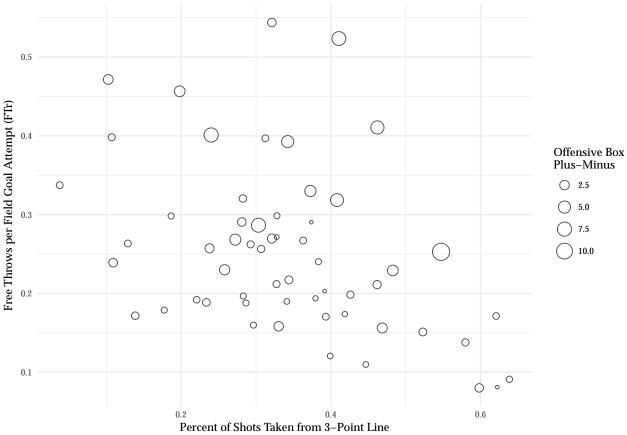
x = "Percent of Shots Taken from 3-Point Line",

y = "Free Throws per Field Goal Attempt (FTr)",

size = "Offensive Box \nPlus-Minus") +

theme_bcg
```

# **Bubble Plot with Factor Labelling**



## Line Plots with Facets to Create Subplots

```
# Load sample dataset with 2016 player statistics for all players in NBA
load("basketball.Rda")
# We'll `tidyr` to reshape the data from `wide` to `long` format using the
# `qather` command and create a new dataset where each player in the data set
# has two rows-- one corresponding to their defensive BPM and one corresponding
# to their offensive BPM.
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)
facet.data <- select(nba.data, Player, Pos, OBPM, DBPM) %>%
  gather(key = c(Player, Pos), value = BPM, OBPM:DBPM) %>%
  rename(stat = `c(Player, Pos)`) %>%
  arrange(Player)
# Facet Plot -- note the formatting options at the bottom to specify facet
# formatting
ggplot(facet.data) + facet_grid(Pos ~ .) +
  geom_density(aes(x = BPM, color = stat)) +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(0, 12, 2)) +
  labs(title = "Comparing Offensive and Defensive BPM Scores by Position",
       x = "BPM", y = "Density", color = "") +
  theme_bcg + theme(strip.text.y = element_text(angle = 0),
                    strip.background = element_rect(color = "grey70",
                                                    size = 0.5)
```

