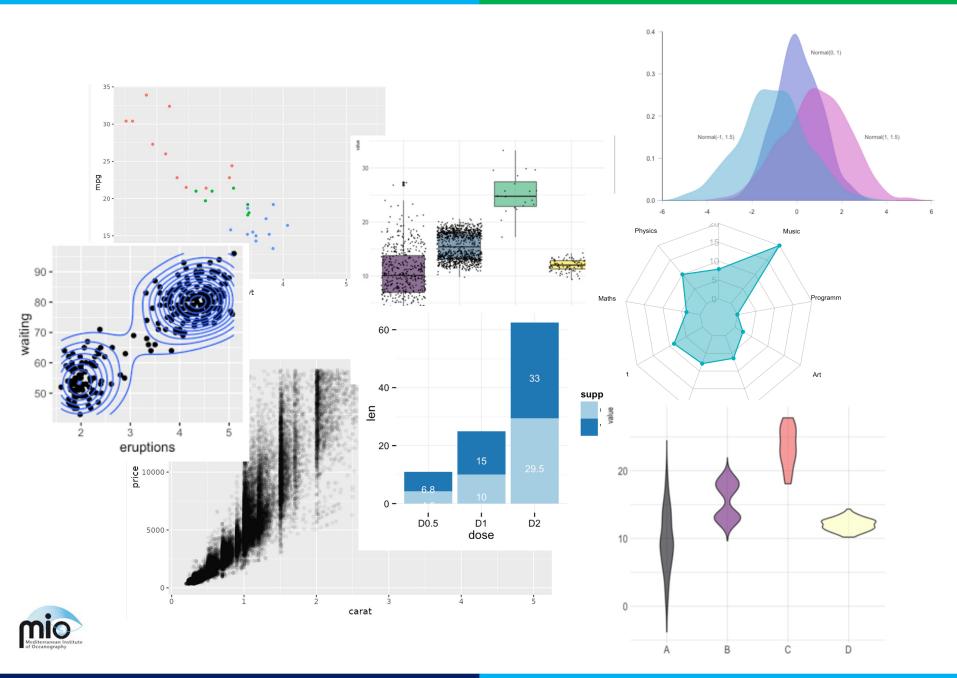
# GGplot introduction

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## **Ggplot(): DEFINITION**

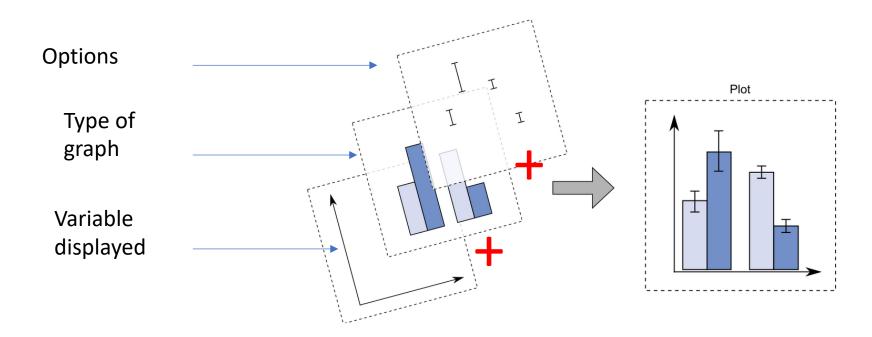
ggplot2 provides beautiful, hassle-free plots that take care of fiddly details like drawing legends

ggplot2 is designed to work iteratively.

- You start with a layer that shows the raw data => content
- 2) Then you add layers of annotations and statistical summaries. => form



# **Ggplot(): DEFINITION**



Additional layers added using symbol +



#### **Ggplot(): Concept**

The content : main layer

ggplot(data.name, aes(variables)) + geom\_xxx(...,aes()) + ...

Data.frame

The variables
displayed
the asthetic

Calque supplémentaire

Geom\_xxx(...,aes()) + ...

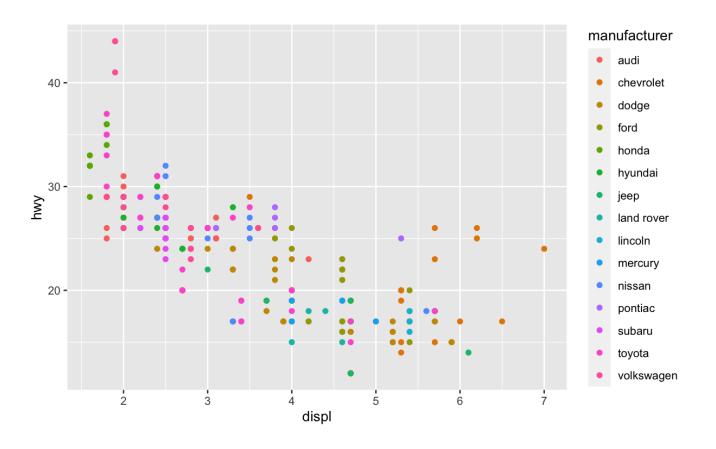
The type of graph for data set
sequence = goemetry
(boxplot, points etc)

In the code the best way is: go to the nest line after +



#### **Ggplot()**: Concept

```
library(ggplot2)
data(mpg)
ggplot(data = mpg, mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
   geom_point(aes(color=manufacturer))
```



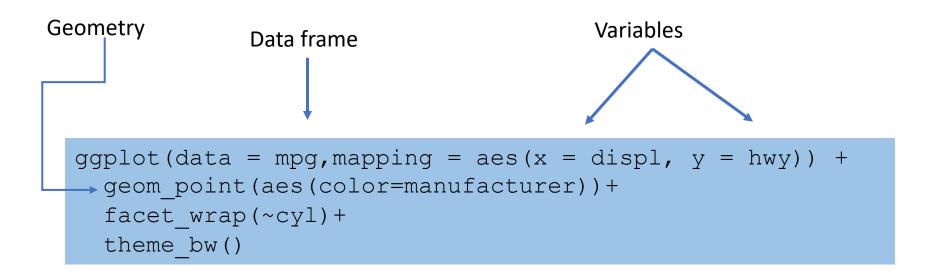


#### **Ggplot(): Concept**

- data: in ggplot2, data must be stored as an R data frame
- **geoms** : describe type of geometric objects that represent data for example, points, lines, polygons, ...
- **aesthetics**: describe visual characteristics that represent data for example, position, size, color, shape, transparency, fill
- **geometry**: corresponds to the type of graph (histogram, box plot, line plot, .....)
- **Scales**: for each aesthetic, describe how visual characteristic is converted to display values for example, log scales, color scales, size scales, shape scales, ...
- **Facets**: describe how data is split into subsets and displayed as multiple small graphs



#### **Ggplot(): Example**



Geometry = depend of the data set; asthtetic can be adapted



## **Ggplot(): Example**

