

Visualizing data with ggplot2

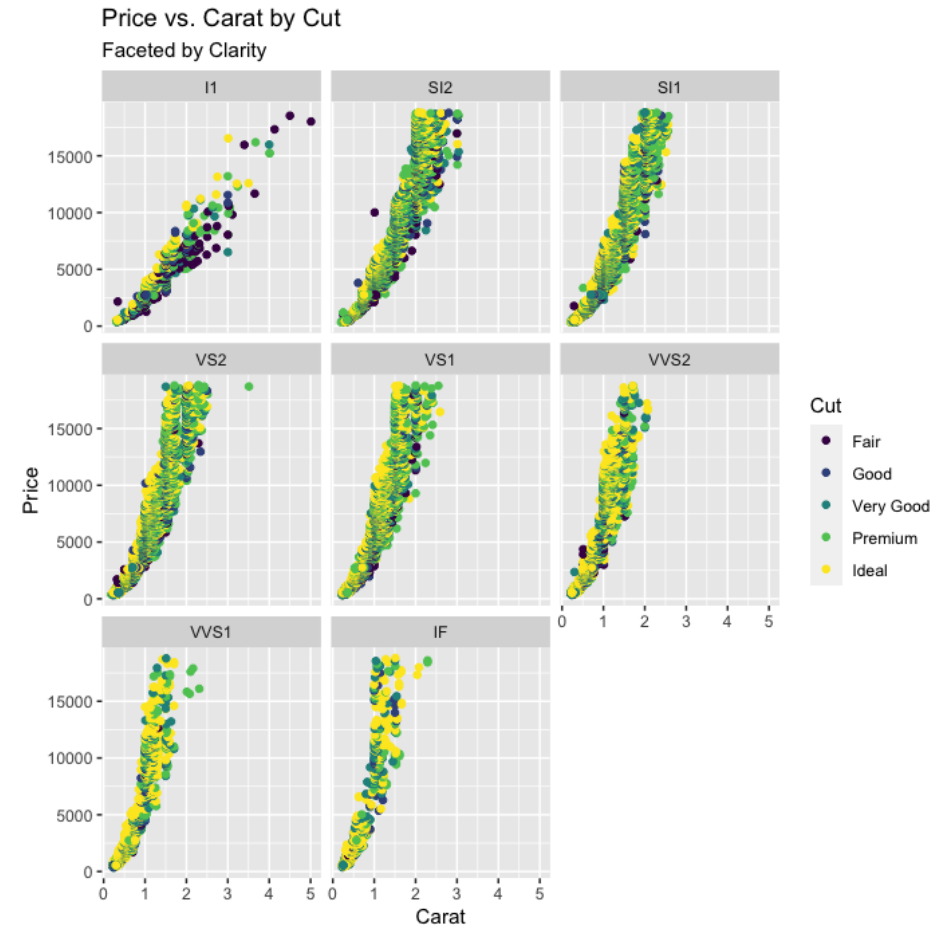


Maria Tackett

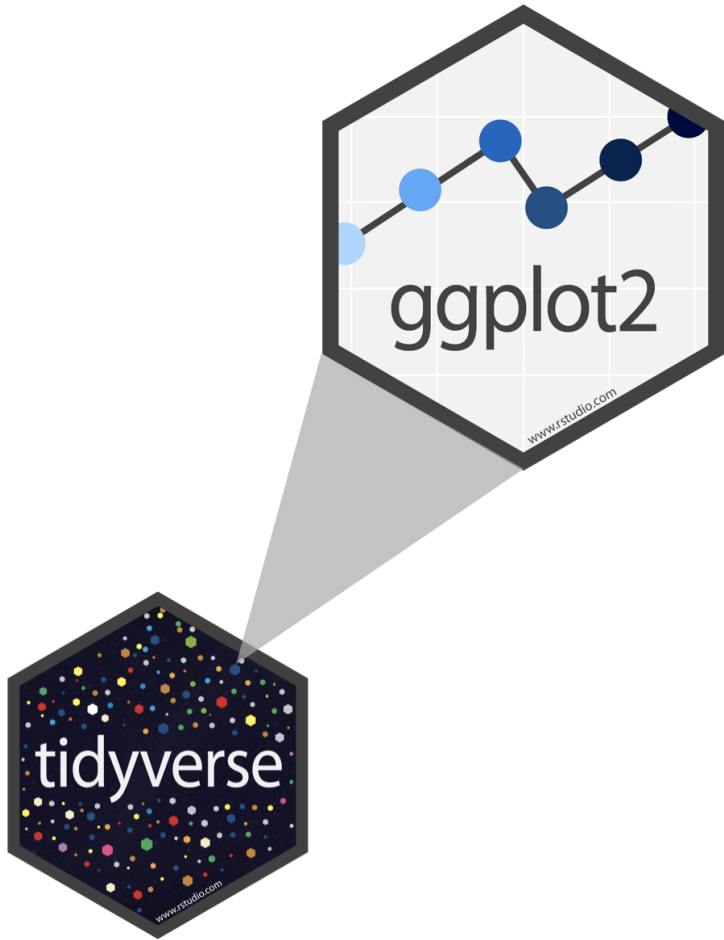
05.12.20

Learning objectives

- Create a scatterplot using **ggplot**
- Add aesthetics to a plot
- Create smaller plots for subsets of data



ggplot2 in tidyverse



- **ggplot2** is tidyverse's data visualization package.
- The **gg** in "ggplot2" stands for "grammar of graphics".
- It is inspired by the book **Grammar of Graphics** by Leland Wilkinson.




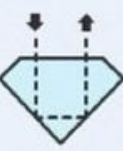



















Grammar of Graphics

A **grammar of graphics** is a tool that enables us to concisely describe the components of a graphic.



Today's data

- We will use the **diamonds** data set in the **ggplot2** package
- Contains price and other attributes for ~ 54,000 diamonds
- Variables:
 - **cut**
 - **clarity**
 - **carat**
 - **color**
 - **price**

CARAT	CLARITY	COLOR	CUT
 1 carat	 flawless	 colorless (D, E, F)	 PROPER
 3/4 carat	 very very small inclusions	 near colorless (G, H, I, J)	
 5/8 carat	 very small inclusions		
 1/2 carat	 small inclusions	 faint yellow (K, L, M)	 SHALLOW
 3/8 carat	 Imperfect 1	 very light yellow (N, O, P, Q, R)	
 1/3 carat	 Imperfect 2		
 1/4 carat	 Imperfect 3	 light yellow (S - Z)	 DEEP
 1/5 carat			

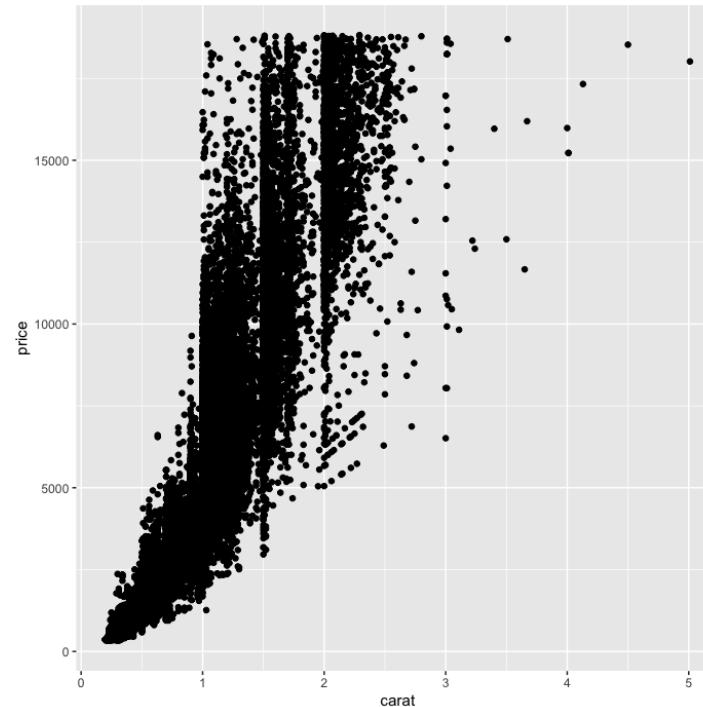
Basic ggplot syntax

```
ggplot(data = [dataset], aes(x = [x-var], y = [y-var])) +  
  geom_xx() +  
  other options
```

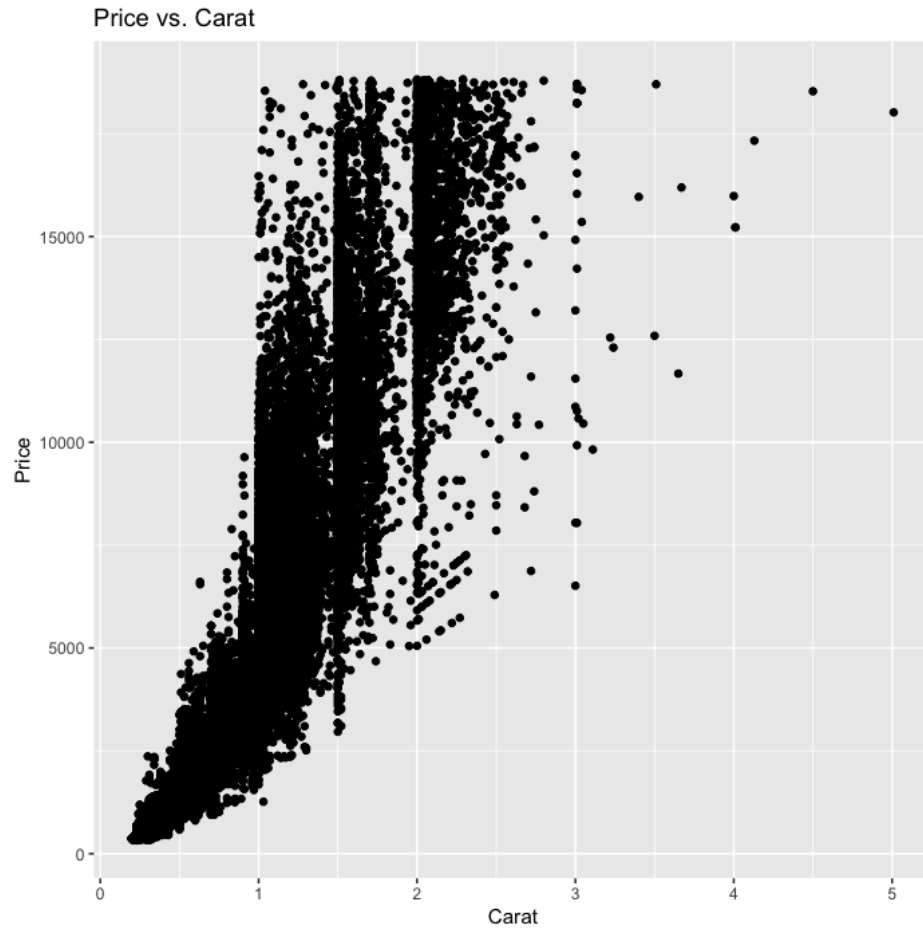
Basic ggplot syntax

```
ggplot(data = [dataset], aes(x = [x-var], y = [y-var])) +  
  geom_xx() +  
  other options
```

```
ggplot(data = diamonds,  
       aes(x = carat,  
           y = price)) +  
  geom_point()
```



Our first plot



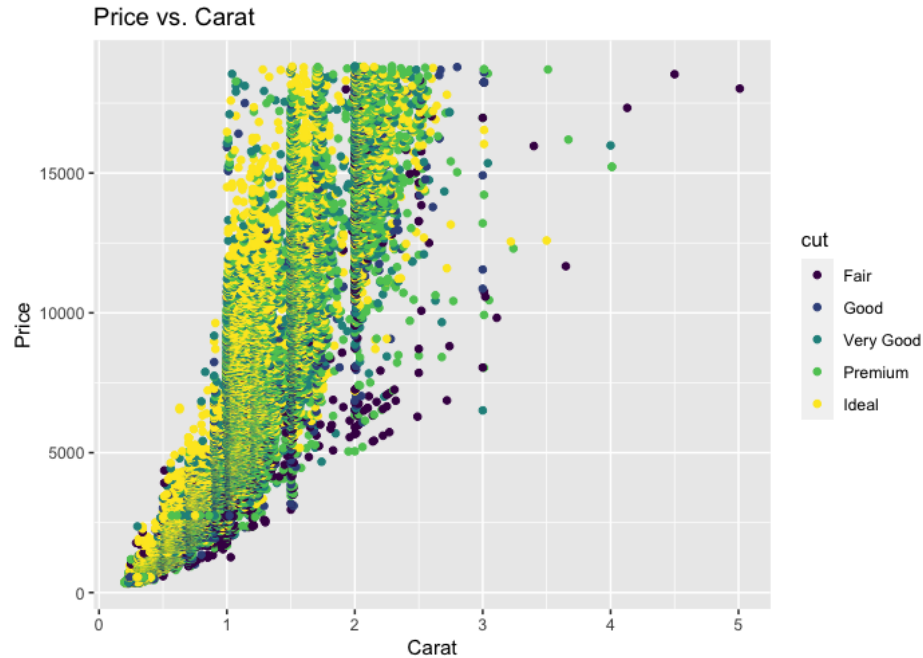
Let's create this plot in R.

Aesthetics

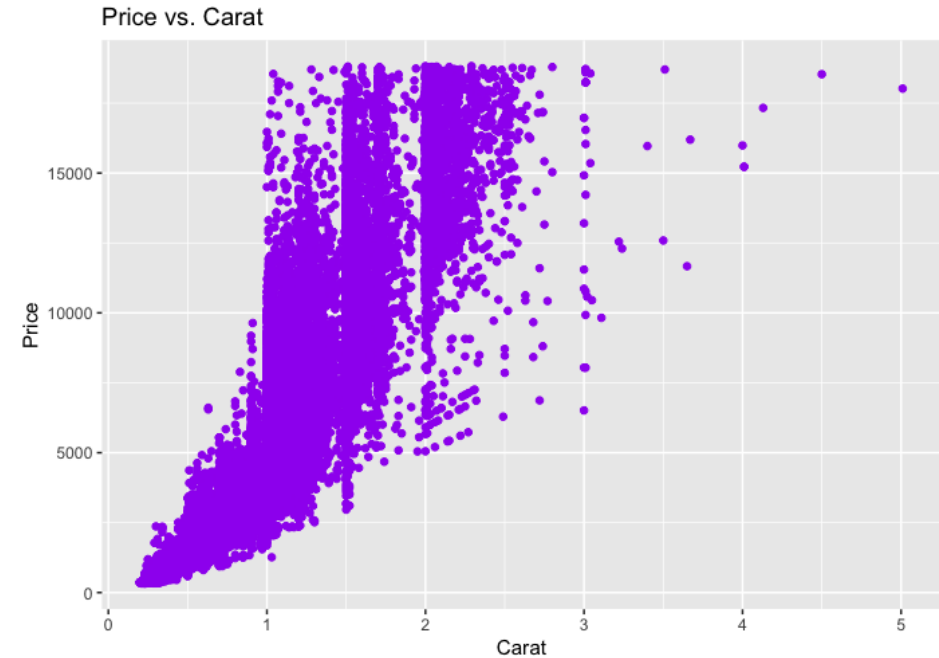
We can add **aesthetics** (features) to our plot to incorporate additional variables or to customize the plot. These aesthetics include

- **color**
- **shape**
- **size**
- **alpha** (transparency)

Adding aesthetics



- Aesthetic based on value of **cut**.
- Aesthetic defined inside **aes()**.



- Same aesthetic for all observations.
- Aesthetic defined outside of **aes()**.

Let's add color and shape aesthetics to our plot.

Exercise

Consider the following code:

```
ggplot(data = diamonds, aes(x = carat, y = price)) +  
  geom_point(aes(shape = cut), color = "blue")
```

Which of the following best describes the points on the plot?

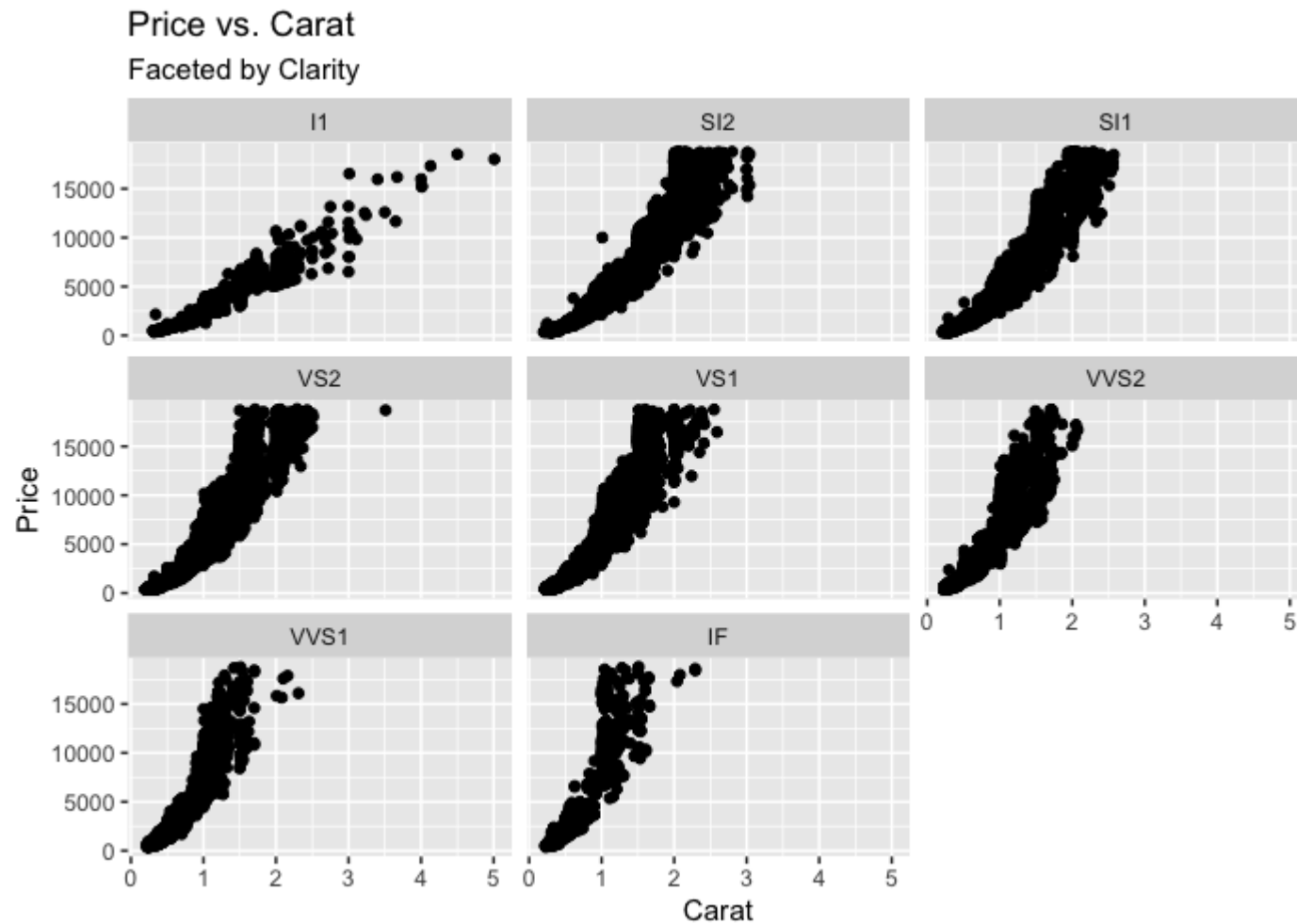
- a. The shape is the same for all points.
- b. The color is the same for all points.
- c. The color and shape are the same for all points.

Faceting

Use **faceting** to create smaller plots that display different subsets of the data.

```
ggplot(data = diamonds, aes(x = carat, y = price)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  labs(x = "Carat",  
        y = "Price",  
        title = "Price vs. Carat") +  
  facet_wrap(~ clarity)
```

Faceting by clarity



Let's put it all together. Create a plot of **price** by **carat**, with an aesthetic by **cut**, faceted by **clarity**.

Your turn

It's your turn to create data visualizations using **ggplot2**!

- Go to <https://matackett.shinyapps.io/data-viz/>.
- Click on *Exercise 2: Putting it all together*.

ggplot2 references

- "Data visualisation" in *R for Data Science*
- ggplot2 Reference
- Data Visualization Cheatsheet
- *ggplot2 : Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis*