

Graphic manual for the FAO Statistical Year Book: Package FAOSYB

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1 Introduction

This manual demonstrate the statndardised plot dictionary available to users used by the FAO statistical year book

```
library(FAOSYB)
```

1.1 Obtain example data

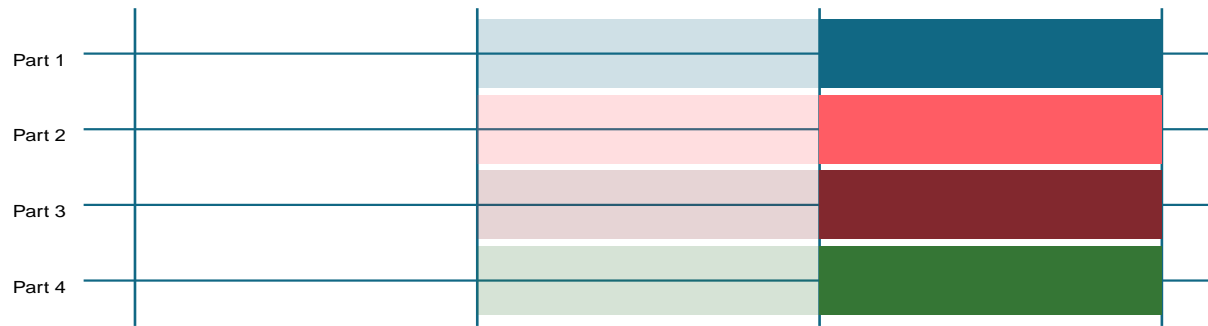
The data can be obtained by running the examples in the other manual to ensure consistence. Let us load the theme and color of the statistical year book.

1.2 Color and theme of the FAO Statistical Yearbook

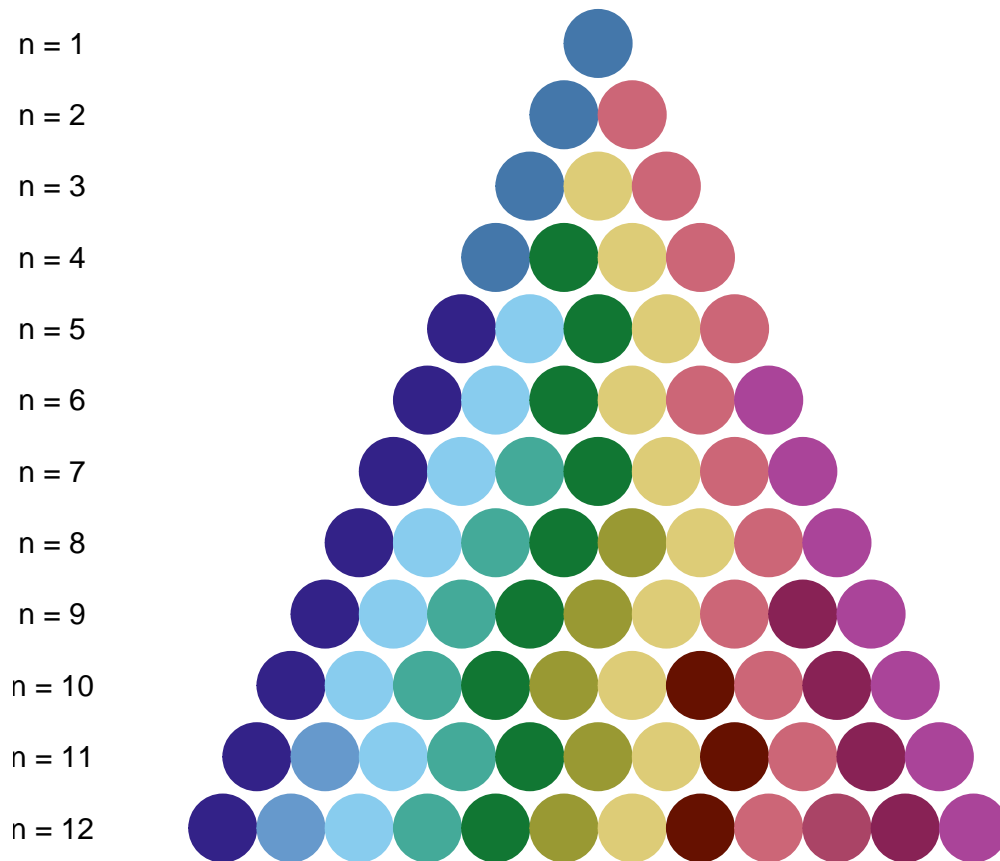
The theme of **ggplot2** package used in the yearbook can be loaded by calling the *theme_syb* function which has pre-defined settings.

```
theme_syb()
```

The main color which underly each section of the book, these colors can be called from the *plot_colors* function under the list *main*.



These are the colors used mainly to generate the plots, and they are chosen to be color blind proof. These colors can be obtained also from the *plot_colors* function under the *Sub* list where the number of colors *n* need to be specified.



2 Pre-defined plot

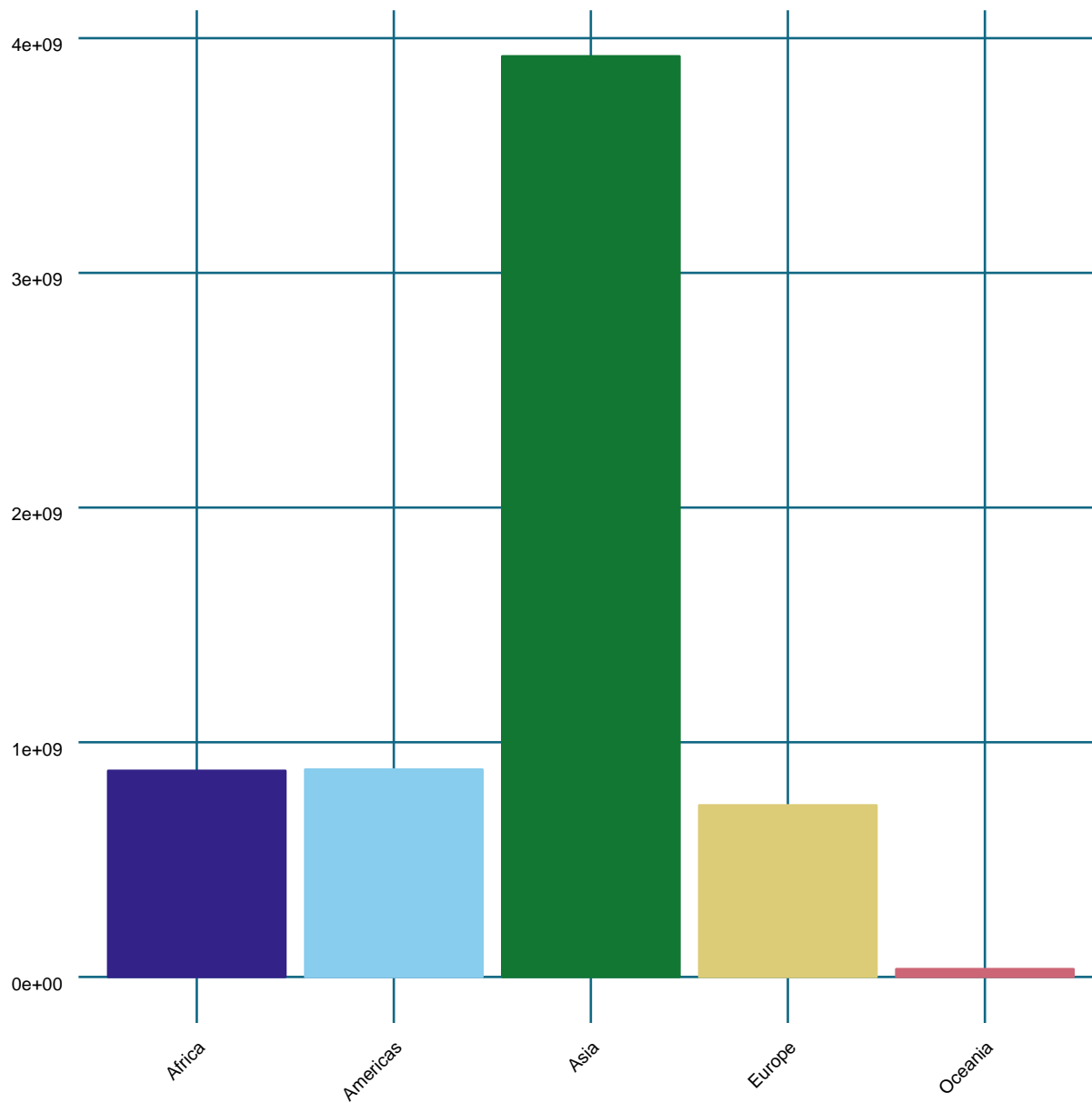
2.1 Single indicator

The use of the graph is very simple, the four key components required are the x , y , $group$ and the $type$. The x and y corresponds to the x and y of **ggplot** and the $group$ factor determines the color and finally the type is the pre-defined plot in the *plot_dictionary*.

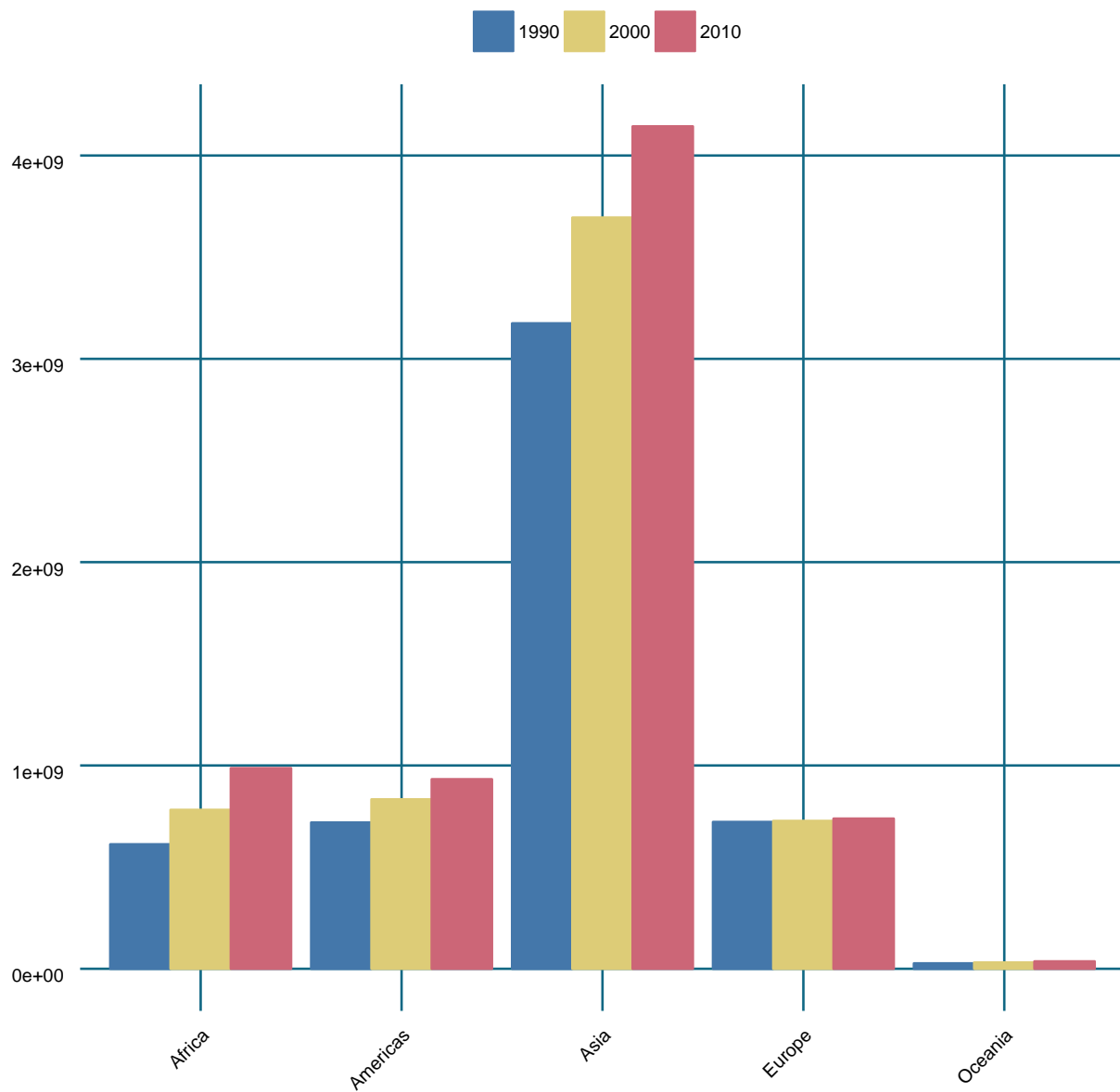
Bar graph

Now let us explore the data, the first graph available is the simple bar chart. In this chart we have plotted the total population by region, and it is clear that Asia has a much greater population and Oceania has the smallest population.

```
plot_syb(x = "OFFICIAL_FAO_NAME", y = "SP.POP.TOTL",
  subset = Year == 2005 & Area == "Region",
  group = "OFFICIAL_FAO_NAME", type = "reg_uni_bar", data = all.df,
  col_pallete = plot_colors(n = 5)$Sub)
```



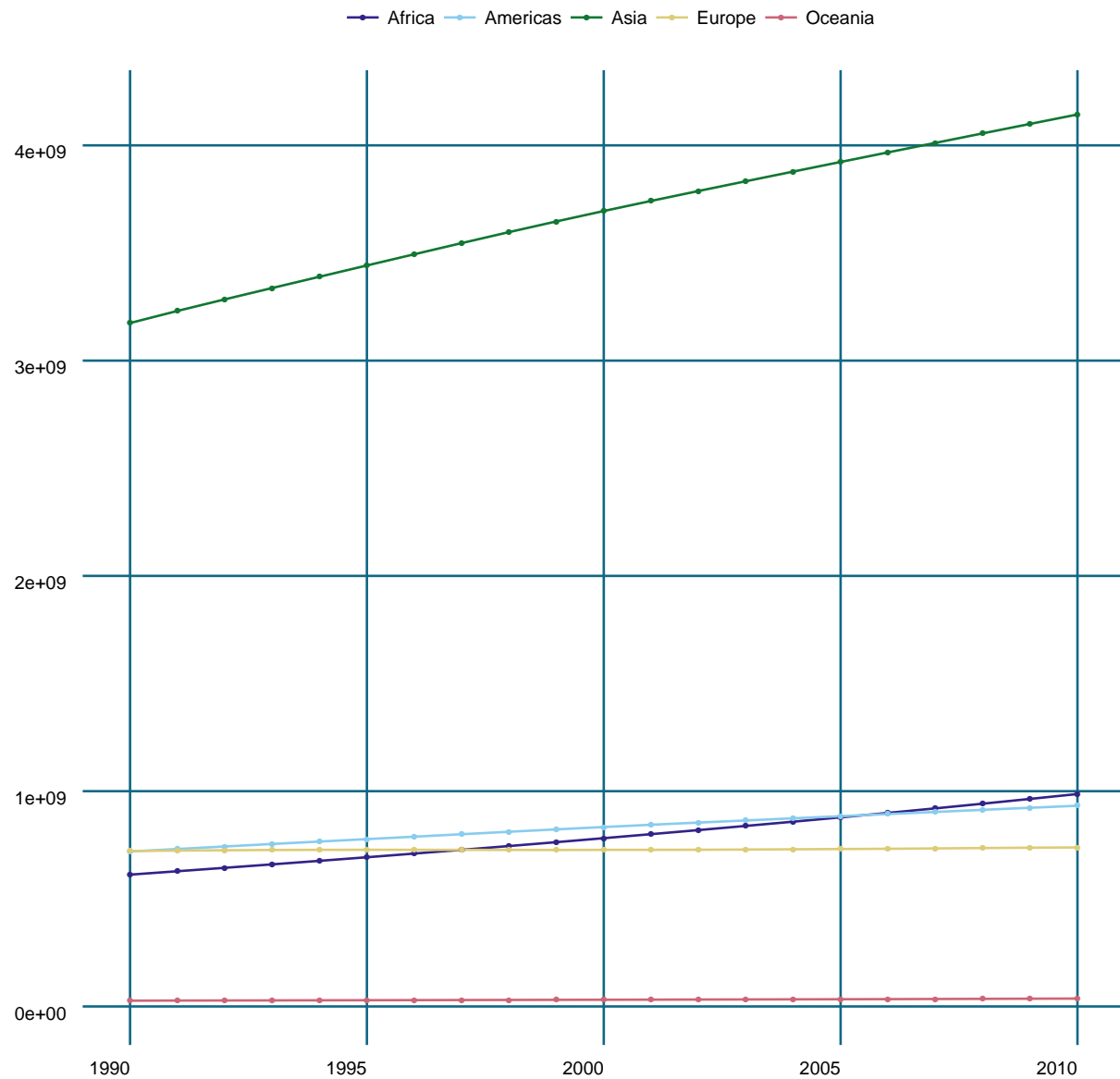
```
plot_syb(x = "OFFICIAL_FAO_NAME", y = "SP.POP.TOTL",
  group = "Year", type = "reg_uni_bar",
  subset = Year %in% c(1990, 2000, 2010) & Area == "Region",
  data = all.df, col = plot_colors(n = 3)$Sub,
  legend_lab = c(1990, 2000, 2010))
```



This is a typical line graph.

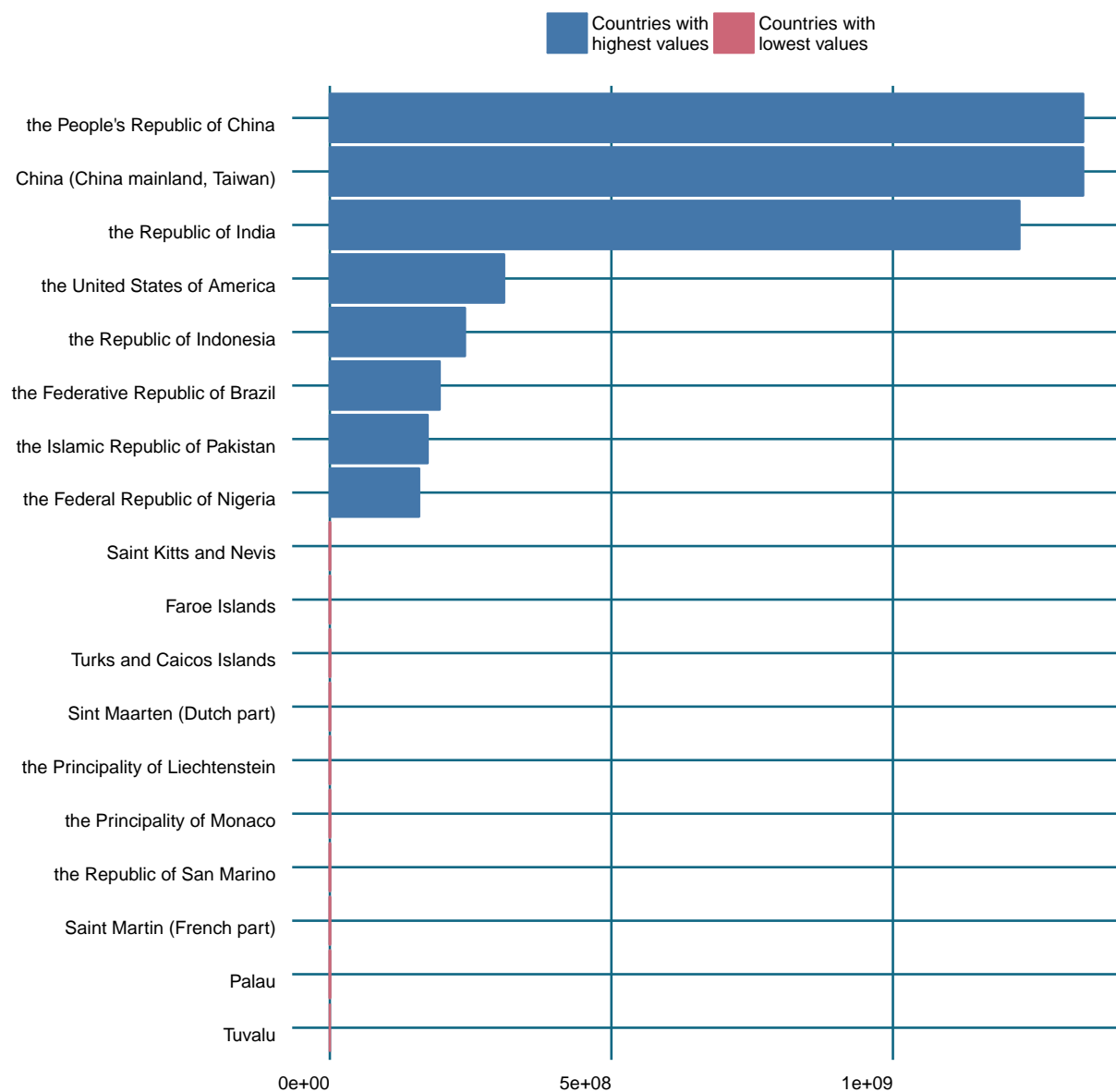
Line graph

```
plot_syb(x = "Year", y = "SP.POP.TOTL", group = "OFFICIAL_FAO_NAME",
  subset = Year %in% 1990:2010 & Area == "Region",
  type = "reg_uni_line", data = all.df,
  col_pallette = plot_colors(n = 5)$Sub)
```



Top and bottom bar

```
plot_syb(x = "SP.POP.TOTL", y = "OFFICIAL_FAO_NAME",
  subset = Year == 2010 & Area == "Territory",
  type = "top_bot_bar", data = all.df,
  col_pallette = plot_colors(n = 2)$Sub)
```

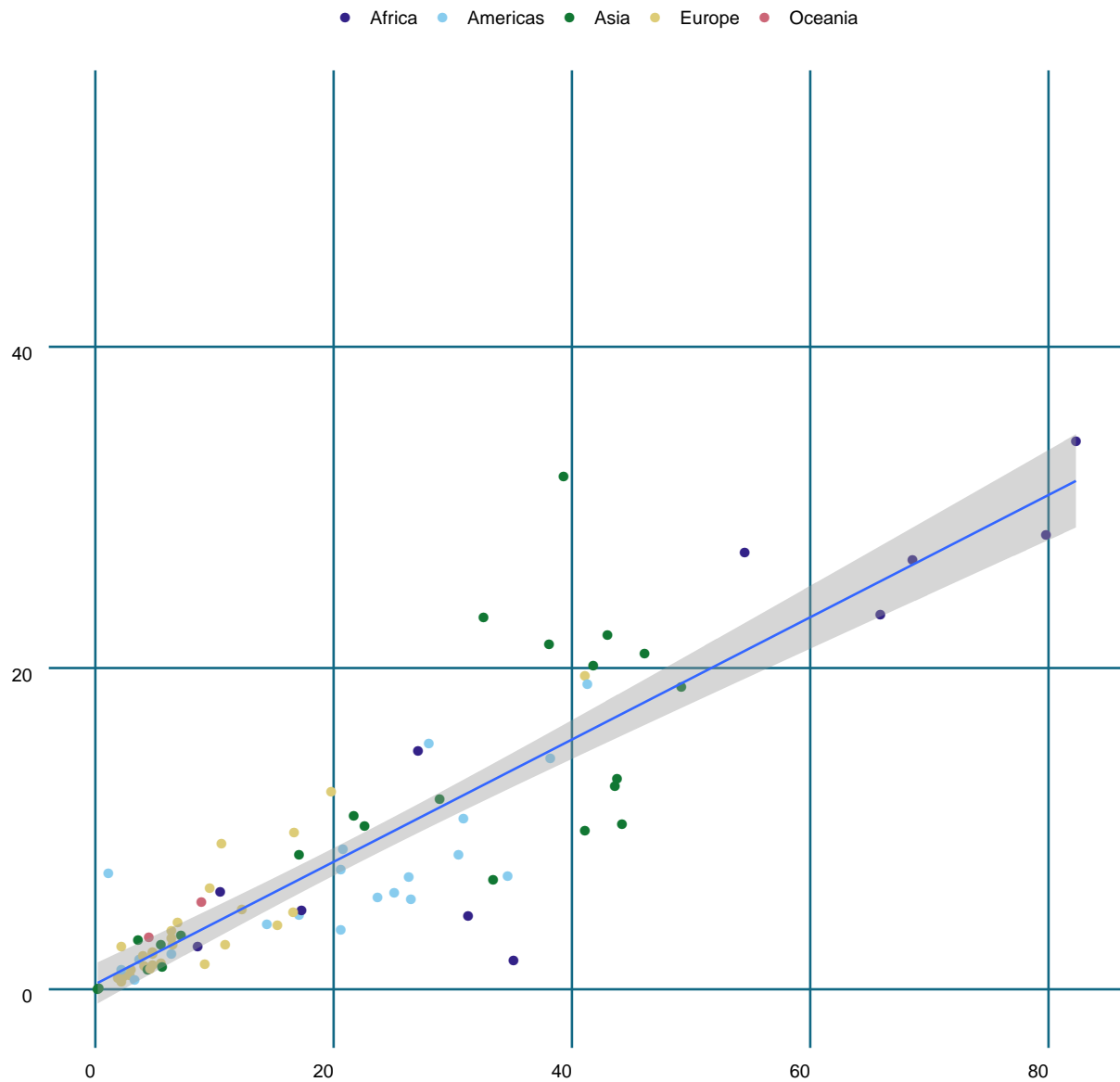


2.2 Multiple indicator

Multiple indicators are supported, and the y can be a vector. The function will melt the data to form the standard *data.frame* used by **ggplot**.

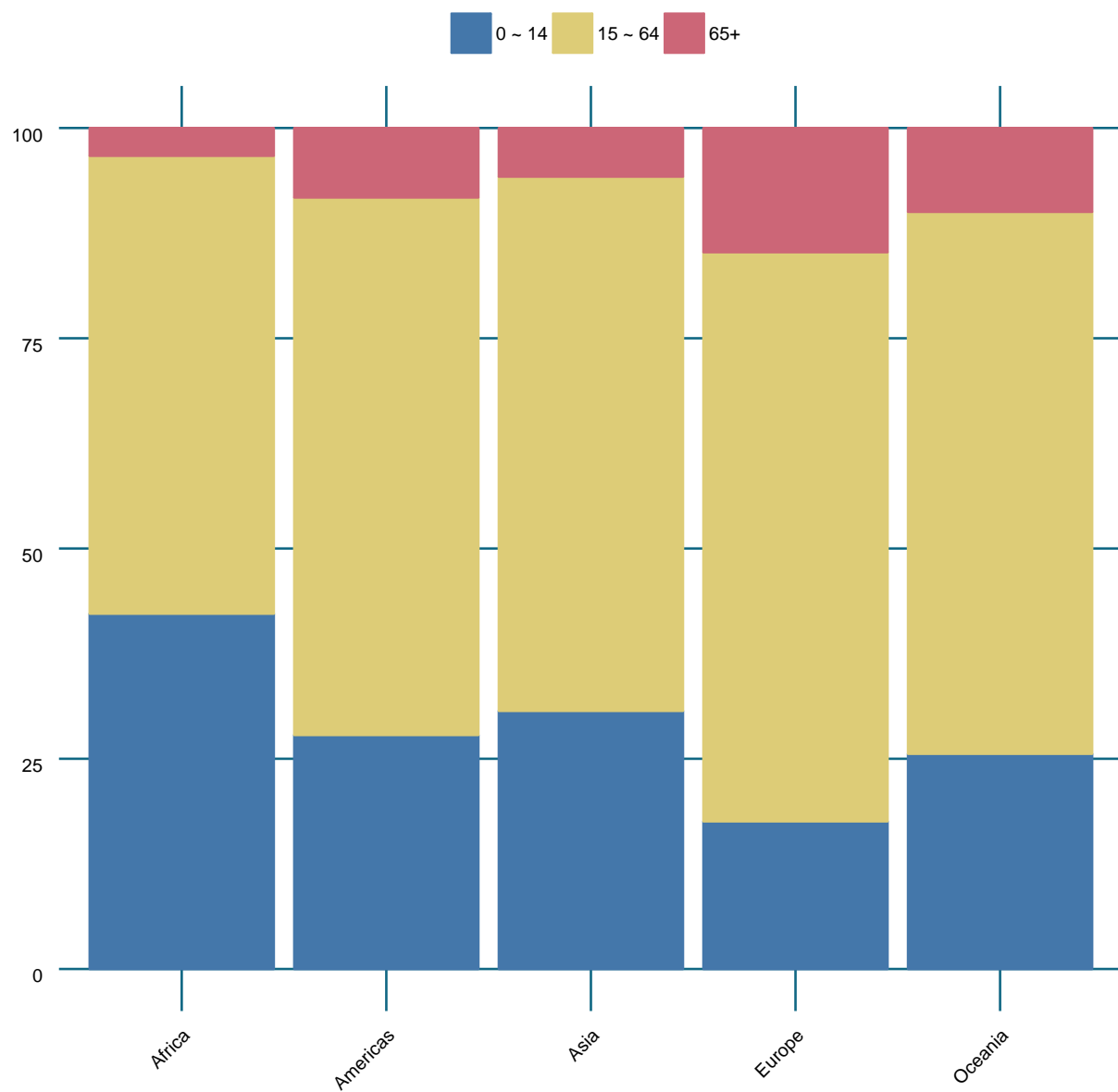
Scatter plot

```
plot_syb(x = "SL.AGR.EMPL.MA.ZS", y = "NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS",
  type = "scatter_plot", subset = Year == 2005 & Area == "Territory",
  group = "UNSD_MACRO_REG", data = all.df,
  col_pallette = plot_colors(n = 5)$Sub) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm")
```



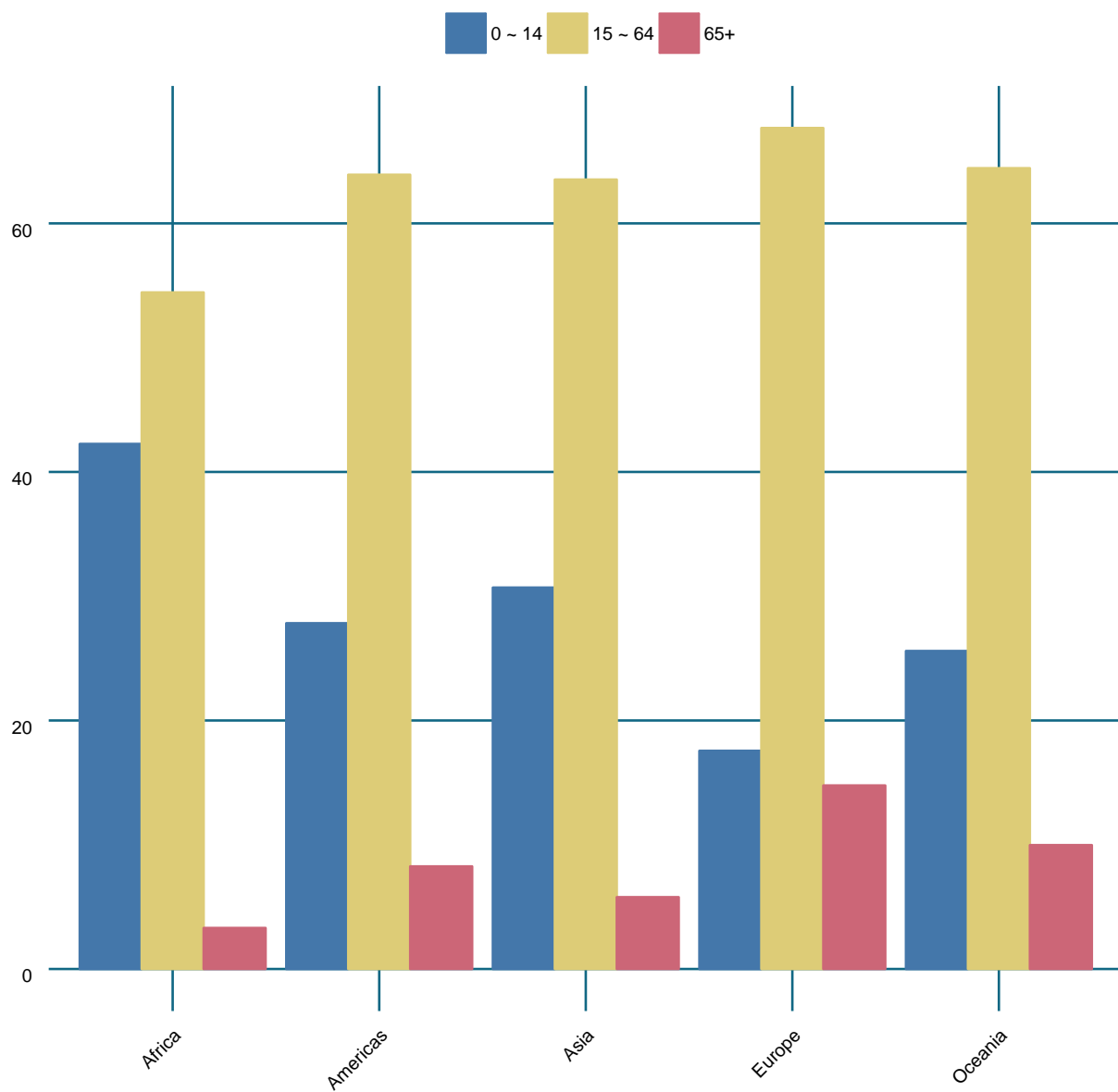
Stacked bar graph

```
plot_syb(x = "OFFICIAL_FAO_NAME",
  y = c("SP.POP.0014.TO.ZS", "SP.POP.1564.TO.ZS", "SP.POP.65UP.TO.ZS"),
  group = NULL, type = "multi_stack_bar", data = all.df,
  subset = Year == 2000 & Area == "Region",
  col_pallette = plot_colors(n = 3)$Sub,
  legend_lab = c("0 ~ 14", "15 ~ 64", "65+"))
```

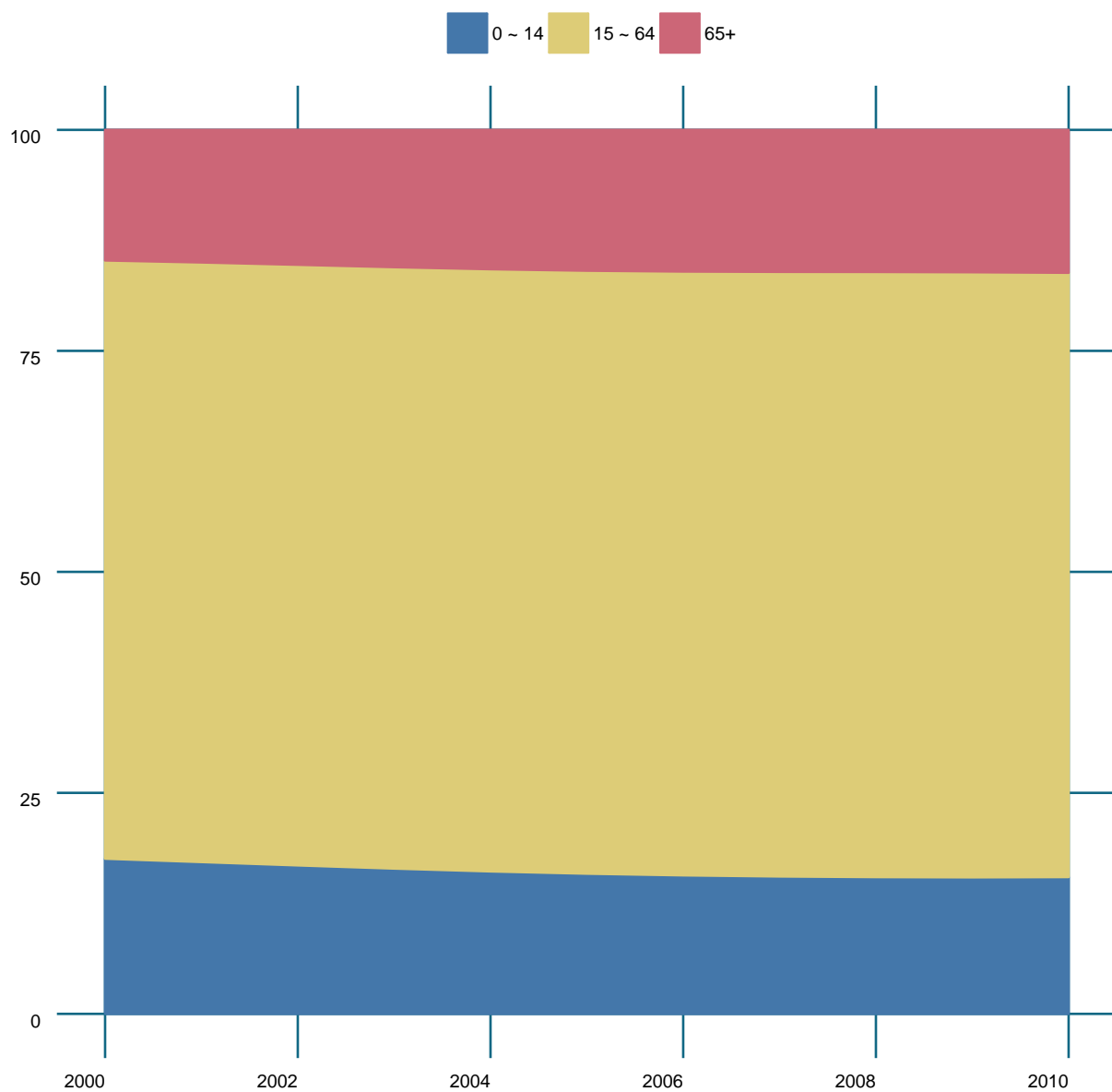
Side-by-side bar graph

```
plot_syb(x = "OFFICIAL_FAO_NAME",
  y = c("SP.POP.0014.TO.ZS", "SP.POP.1564.TO.ZS", "SP.POP.65UP.TO.ZS"),
  group = NULL, type = "multi_dodge_bar", data = all.df,
  subset = Year == 2000 & Area == "Region",
  col_pallette = plot_colors(n = 3)$Sub,
  legend_lab = c("0 ~ 14", "15 ~ 64", "65+"))
```



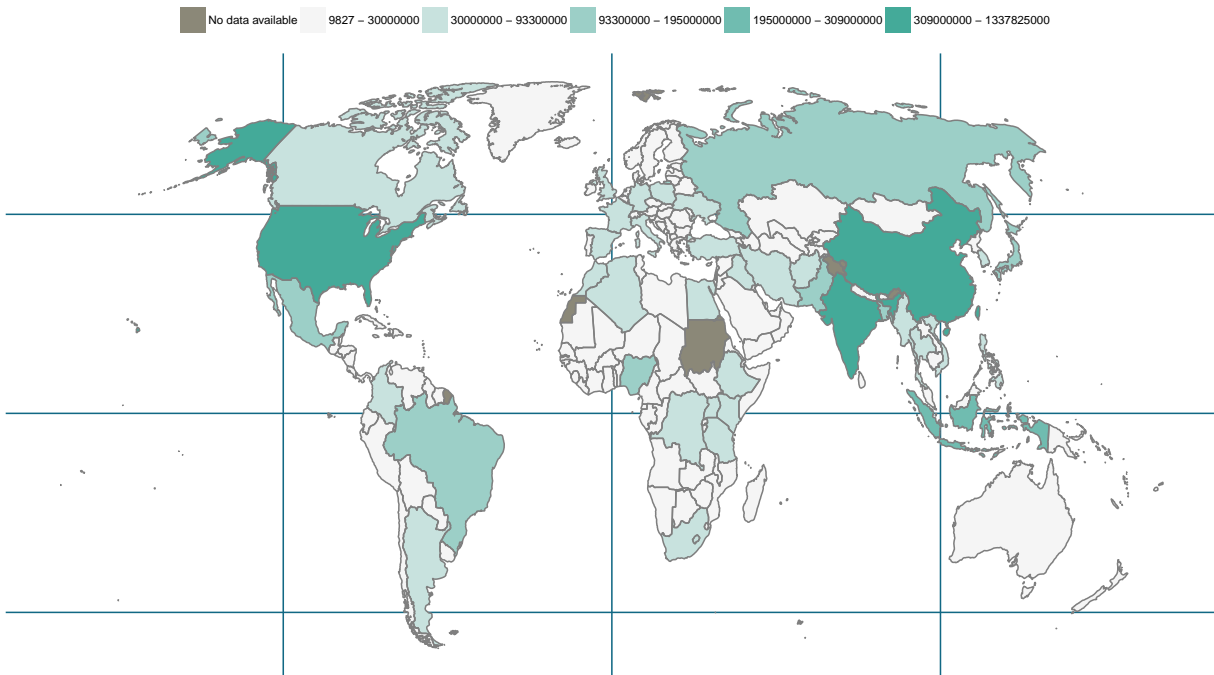
Area graph

```
## Need to find a way to show the year points like the line graph
plot_syb(x = "Year",
  y = c("SP.POP.0014.TO.ZS", "SP.POP.1564.TO.ZS", "SP.POP.65UP.TO.ZS"),
  group = NULL, type = "multi_stack_line",
  data = all.df, subset = Year %in% 2000:2010 &
    OFFICIAL_FAO_NAME == "Europe",
  col_pallette = plot_colors(n = 3)$Sub,
  legend_lab = c("0 ~ 14", "15 ~ 64", "65+"))
```



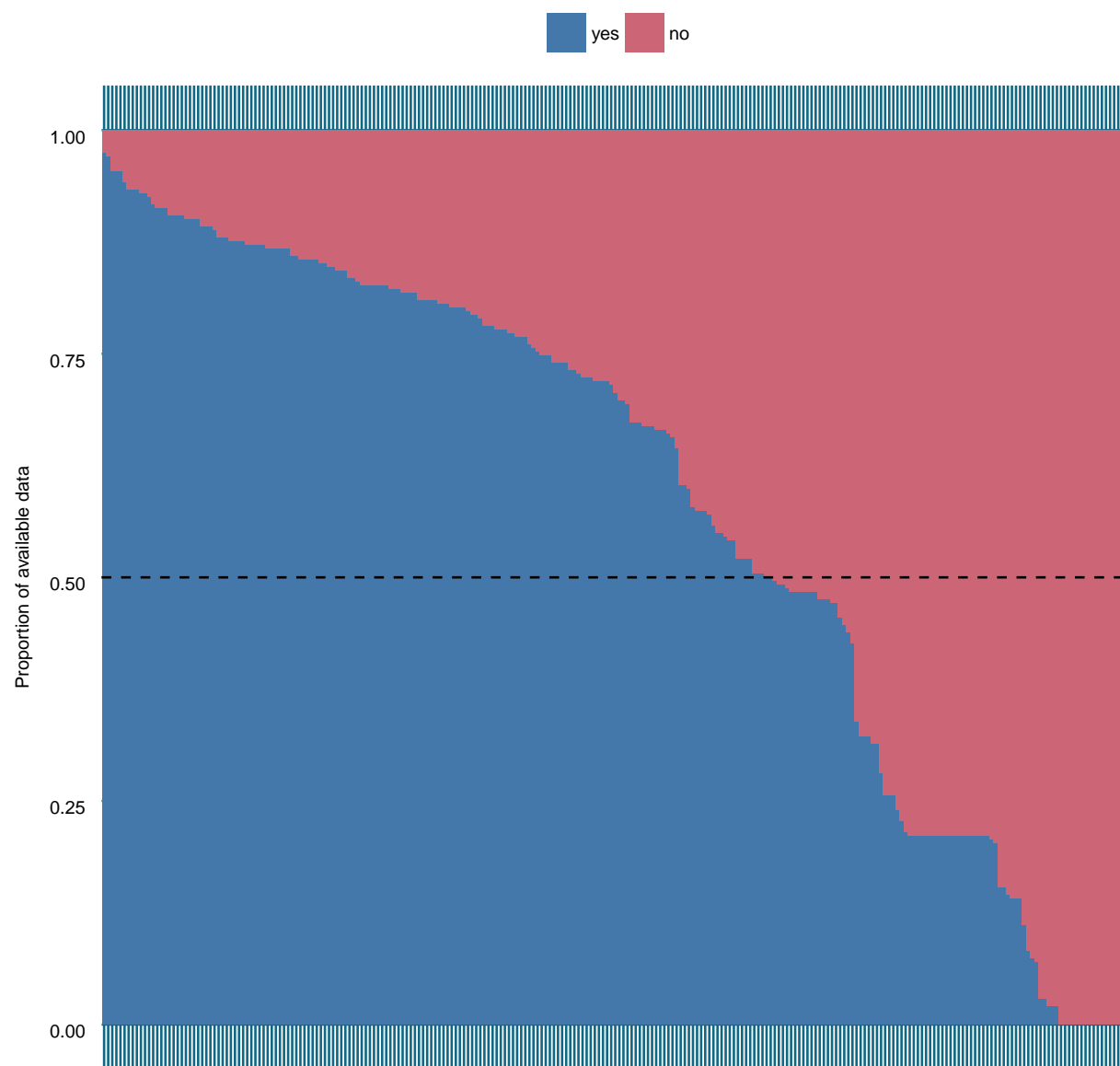
2.3 Maps

```
if(!isTRUE(gpclipPermitStatus()))
  gpclipPermit()
map.df = translateCountryCode(data = all.df[all.df$Area == "Territory", ],
  from = "UN_CODE", to = "FAOST_CODE")
plot_map(var = "SP.POP.TOTL", data = map.df,
  countryCode = "FAOST_CODE",
  subset = Year == 2010 & Area == "Territory")
```



2.4 Diagnostic graph

```
dataDensity(all.df[all.df$Year == 2008,
  colnames(all.df)[!(colnames(all.df) %in%
    c("UN_CODE", "Year", "OFFICIAL_FAO_NAME",
      "Area", "UNSD_MACRO_REGION"))]]) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_blank(),
    axis.ticks.x = element_blank())
```



```
sparsityHeatMap(data = all.df[all.df$Area == "Territory", ],
  country = "OFFICIAL_FAO_NAME", year = "Year",
  var = "SP.POP.TOTL", group = "UNSD_MACRO_REG")
```

