

# 101\_WK4\_Data\_Vis\_Basic

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## ANATOMY OF A GGPLOT2 OBJECT —

### 1A Framing ggplot

Think of ggplots like building layers of a cake. Each layer is added on top.

[1] Create a canvas defined by mapping to columns in your data

[2] Add 1 or more geometrics (geoms)

[3] Add formatting features. {Scales, Themes, Facets, etc}

Geom/Geometries: These define how your data looks on your plot

- Stands for geometrics
- Geometrics are the fundamental way to represent data in your plot
- Determines Plot Type:
- Histograms
- Scatter Plots
- Box Plots
- Bar/Column Plots
- More and more

Formatting: These add customization to your plot to control wide-range of appearance options. Scales, Faceting, Position Adjustments, Labels, Legends, Themes are commonly customized.

*Enables Customization on Steroids ggplot2 is super flexible giving tons of options. The downside in this flexibility is that it takes a while to learn. Matt Dancho —*

*For business reports the it is important to get the themes right and reported with same formatted theme. \_\_\_\_ Matt Dancho*

*The key to a good ggplot is knowing how to format the data for a ggplot.*

### 1B How ggplot works —

#### Step 1: Format data —

unlike base graphics, ggplot works with data.frames and not individual vectors.

```
revenue_by_year_tbl <- bike_orderlines_tbl %>%
  select(order_date, total_price) %>%
  mutate(year = year(order_date)) %>%

  group_by(year) %>%
  summarize(revenue = sum(total_price)) %>%
  ungroup()
```

```
revenue_by_year_tbl
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
##   year revenue
##   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1  2011 11292885
## 2  2012 12163075
## 3  2013 16480775
## 4  2014 13924085
## 5  2015 17171510
```

## Step 2: Plot —

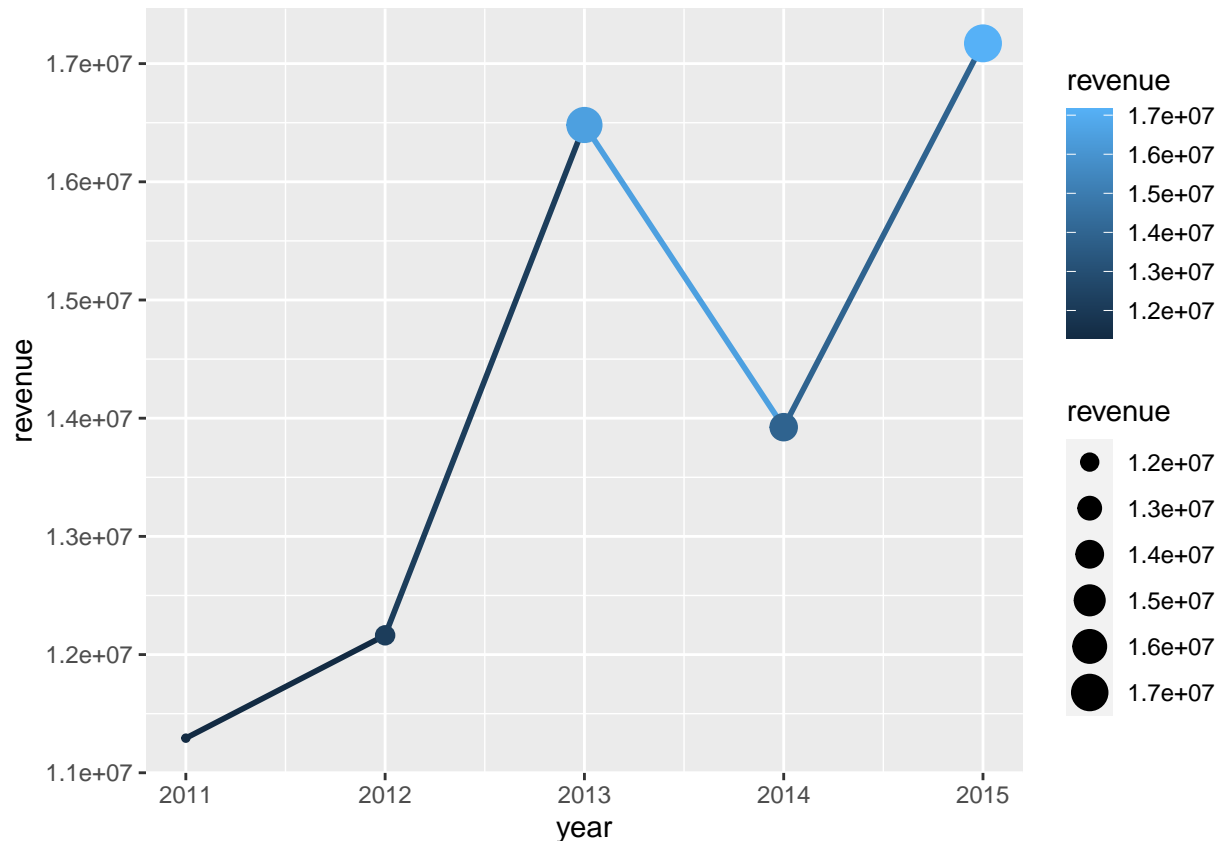
Mapping: Connects data columns to ggplot aesthetics

GGplot structure

- Step 1: Build Canvas: Involves mapping **columns** in data to ggplot() **aesthetics** (x, y, color, fill, size etc) via aes() function
- Step 2: Geometries: 2nd Layer that generates a visual depiction of the data using a geometry type (e.g. Line Plot)

```
revenue_by_year_tbl %>%
  # Canvas
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = revenue, color = revenue)) +

  # Geometries
  geom_line(size = 1) +
  # aesthetics specifically targeting certain geometries
  geom_point(aes(size = revenue))
```



- Scale Color: Enables customizing the color aesthetic (mapped to revenue in this case)
- Scale X & Y: Enables customizing the x-axis and y-axis (mapped to year and revenue in this case)
- Labels: Changes the **text** for title, subtitle, x, y, legends & captions
- Themes: Usually we start with a base theme e.g. `theme_bw()` and then modify with the `theme()` function

```
g <- revenue_by_year_tbl %>%
  # Canvas
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = revenue, color = revenue)) +

  # Geometries
  geom_line(size = 1) +
  geom_point(size = 5) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE) +

  # Formatting
  expand_limits(y = 0) +
  scale_color_continuous(low = "red", high = "black",
    labels = scales::dollar_format(scale = 1/1e6, suffix = "M")) +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::dollar_format(scale = 1/1e6, suffix = "M")) +
  labs(
    title = "Revenue",
    subtitle = "Sales are trending up and to the right!",
```

```

x = "",
y = "Sales (Millions)",
color = "Rev ($M)",
caption = "What's happening?\nSales numbers showing year-over-year growth."
) +
theme_bw() +
theme(legend.position = "right", legend.direction = "vertical")

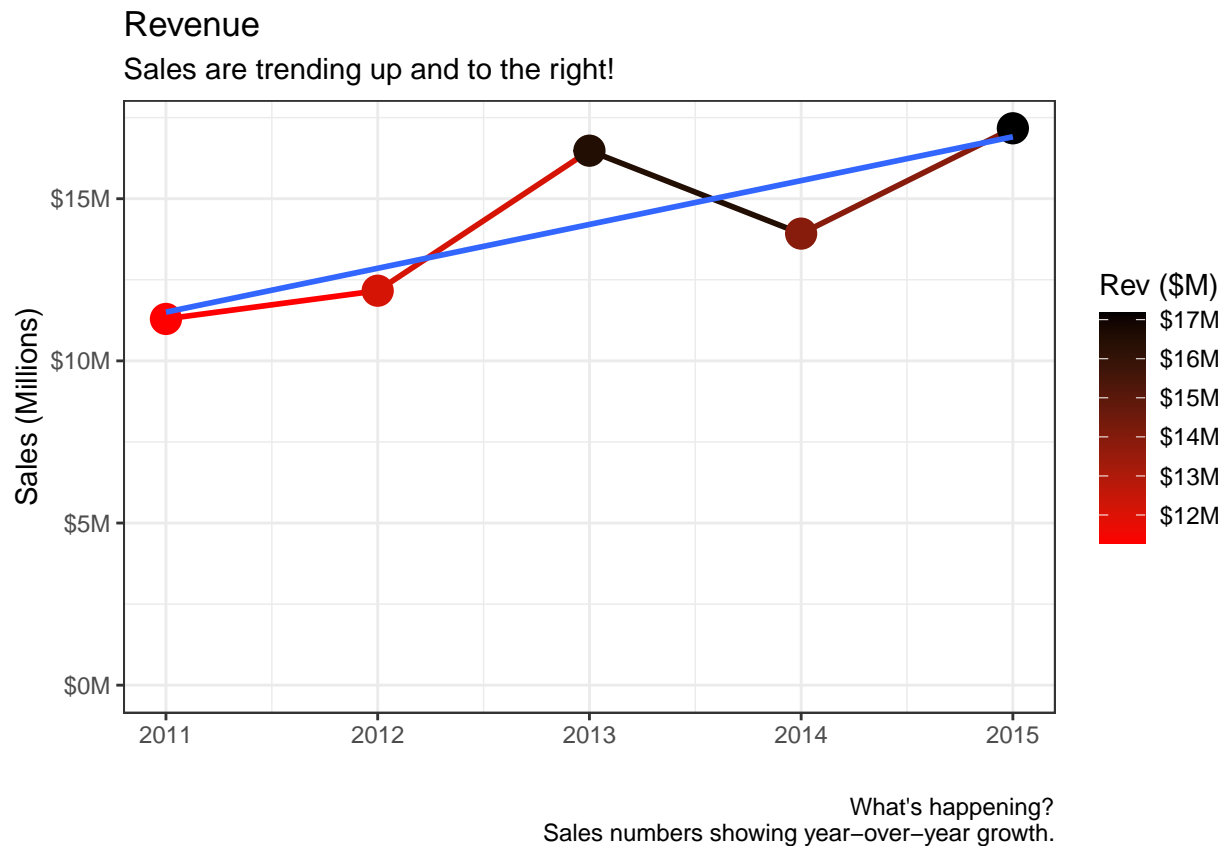
```

## 1C What is a ggplot? —

Key Concept: The ggplot object is just a list that captures layers, scales, mappings, theme, coordinates, and labels that you customize

g

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula 'y ~ x'
```



## Types of Graphs: ggplot2 Geometries

```

bike_orderlines_tbl <- read_rds("~/Desktop/University_business_science/DS4B_101/00_data//bike_sales/data/
glimpse(bike_orderlines_tbl)

```

```
## Rows: 15,644
## Columns: 13
## $ order_date      <dtm> 2011-01-07, 2011-01-07, 2011-01-10, 2011-01-10, 2011-0~
## $ order_id        <dbl> 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7~
## $ order_line      <dbl> 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1~
## $ quantity        <dbl> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1~
## $ price           <dbl> 6070, 5970, 2770, 5970, 10660, 3200, 12790, 5330, 1570,~
## $ total_price      <dbl> 6070, 5970, 2770, 5970, 10660, 3200, 12790, 5330, 1570,~
## $ model           <chr> "Jekyll Carbon 2", "Trigger Carbon 2", "Beast of the Ea~
## $ category_1      <chr> "Mountain", "Mountain", "Mountain", "Mountain", "Road",~
## $ category_2      <chr> "Over Mountain", "Over Mountain", "Trail", "Over Mounta~
## $ frame_material  <chr> "Carbon", "Carbon", "Aluminum", "Carbon", "Carbon", "Ca~
## $ bikeshop_name    <chr> "Ithaca Mountain Climbers", "Ithaca Mountain Climbers",~
## $ city            <chr> "Ithaca", "Ithaca", "Kansas City", "Kansas City", "Loui~
## $ state           <chr> "NY", "NY", "KS", "KS", "KY", "KY", "KY", "KY", "KY", "~
```

## 2A Point / Scatter Plots (geom\_point)

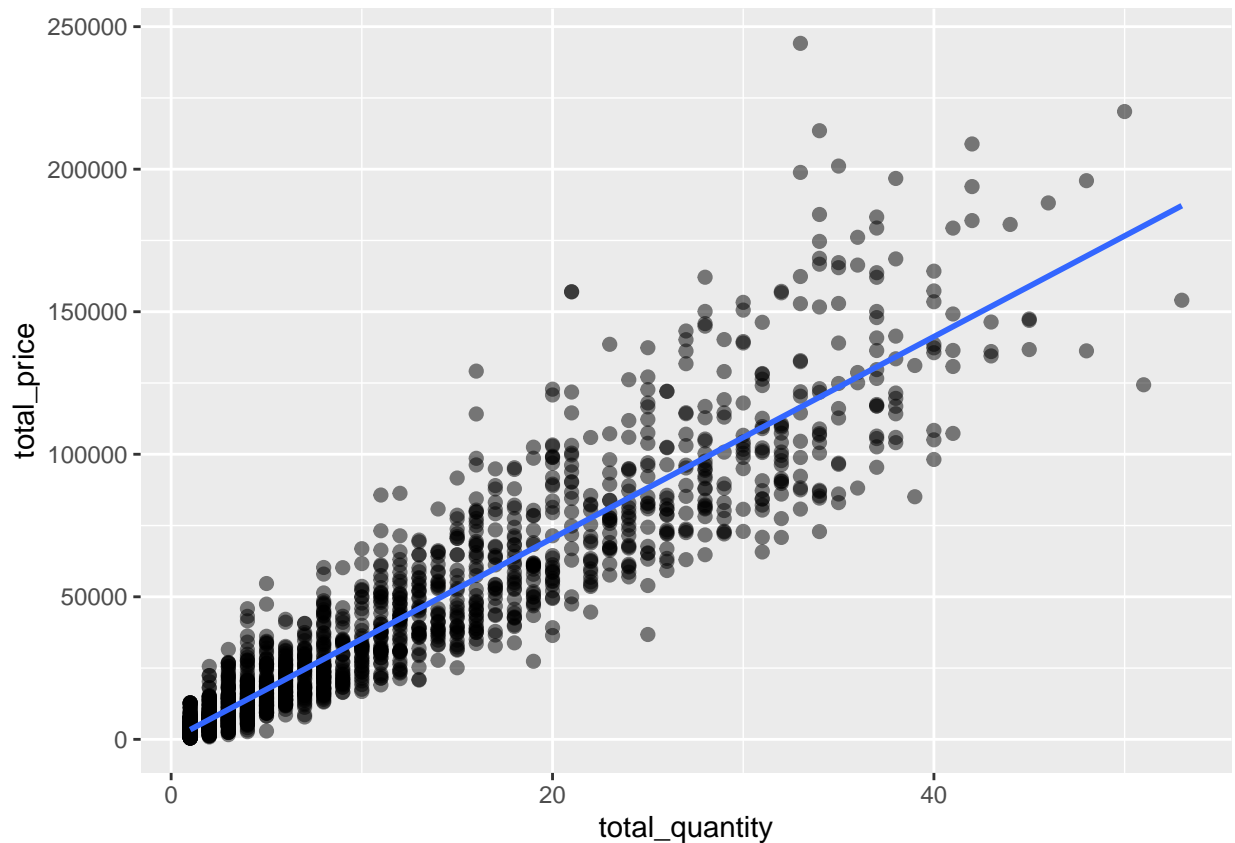
- Great for Continuous vs Continuous
- Also good for Lollipop Charts (more on this in advanced plots)

Goal: Explain relationship between order value and quantity of bikes sold

```
# Data Manipulation
order_value_tbl <- bike_orderlines_tbl %>%
  select(order_id, order_line, total_price, quantity) %>%
  group_by(order_id) %>%
  summarise(
    total_quantity = sum(quantity),
    total_price     = sum(total_price)
  ) %>%
  ungroup()

# Scatter Plot
order_value_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = total_quantity, y = total_price)) +
  # geometries
  geom_point(alpha = 0.5, size = 2) +
  # uses spine (default) y ~ s(x, bs = "cs")
  # change method to 'lm'
  geom_smooth(method = 'lm', se = FALSE)
```

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula 'y ~ x'
```



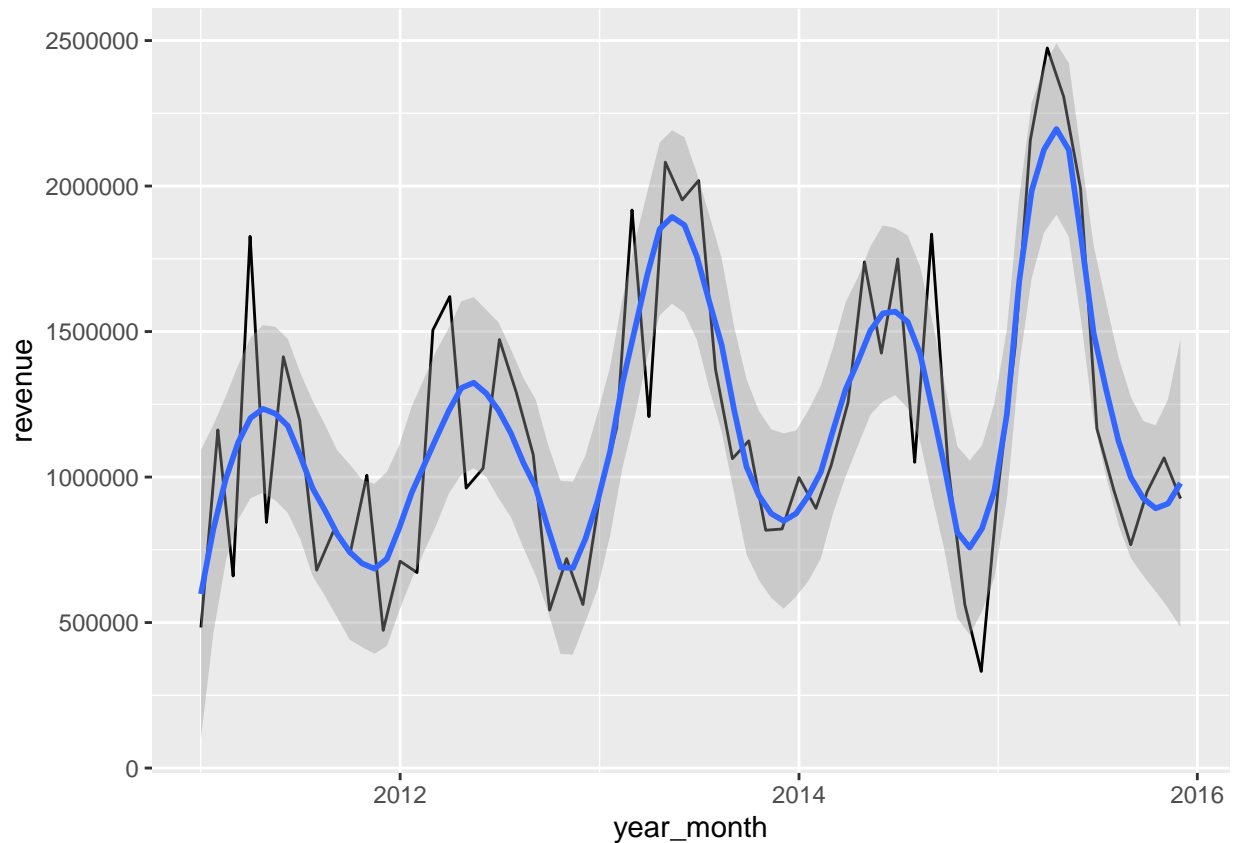
## 2B Line Plots —

- Great for time series
- Goal: Describe revenue by Month, expose cyclic nature

```
# Data Manipulation
revenue_by_month_tbl <- bike_orderlines_tbl %>%
  select(order_date, total_price) %>%
  mutate(year_month = floor_date(order_date, "months") %>% ymd()) %>%
  group_by(year_month) %>%
  summarise(revenue = sum(total_price)) %>%
  ungroup()

# Line Plot
revenue_by_month_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = year_month, y = revenue)) +
  geom_line(size = 0.5, linetype = 1) +
  geom_smooth(method = 'loess', span = 0.2)
```

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula 'y ~ x'
```

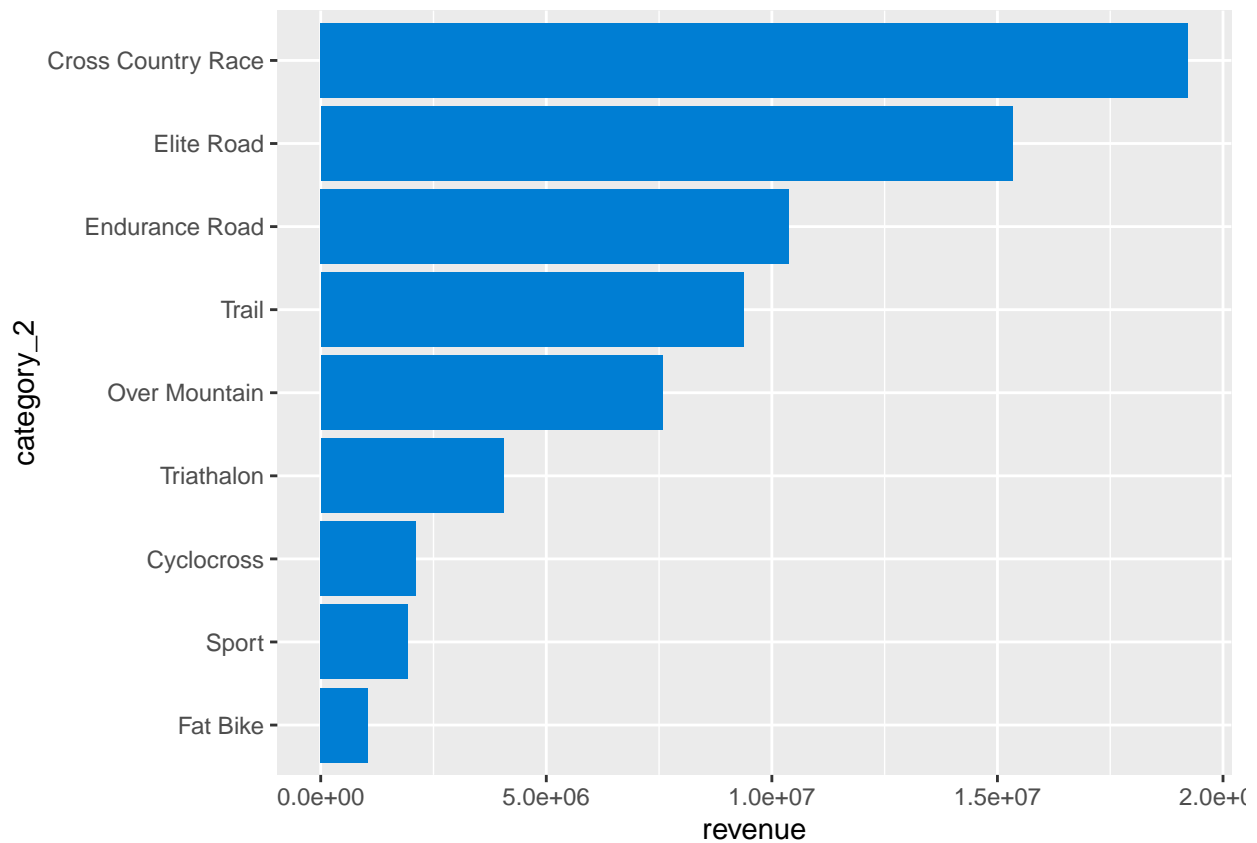


## 2C Bar / Column Plots —

- — Great for categories
- Goal: Sales by Descriptive Category

```
# Data Manipulation
revenue_by_category_2 <- bike_orderlines_tbl %>%
  select(category_2, total_price) %>%
  group_by(category_2) %>%
  summarise(revenue = sum(total_price)) %>%
  ungroup()

# Bar Plot
revenue_by_category_2 %>%
  mutate(category_2 = category_2 %>% fct_reorder(revenue)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = category_2, y = revenue)) +
  geom_col(fill = palette_dark()[6]) +
  coord_flip()
```



## R - difference between `geom_bar()` and `geom_col()` in ggplot2

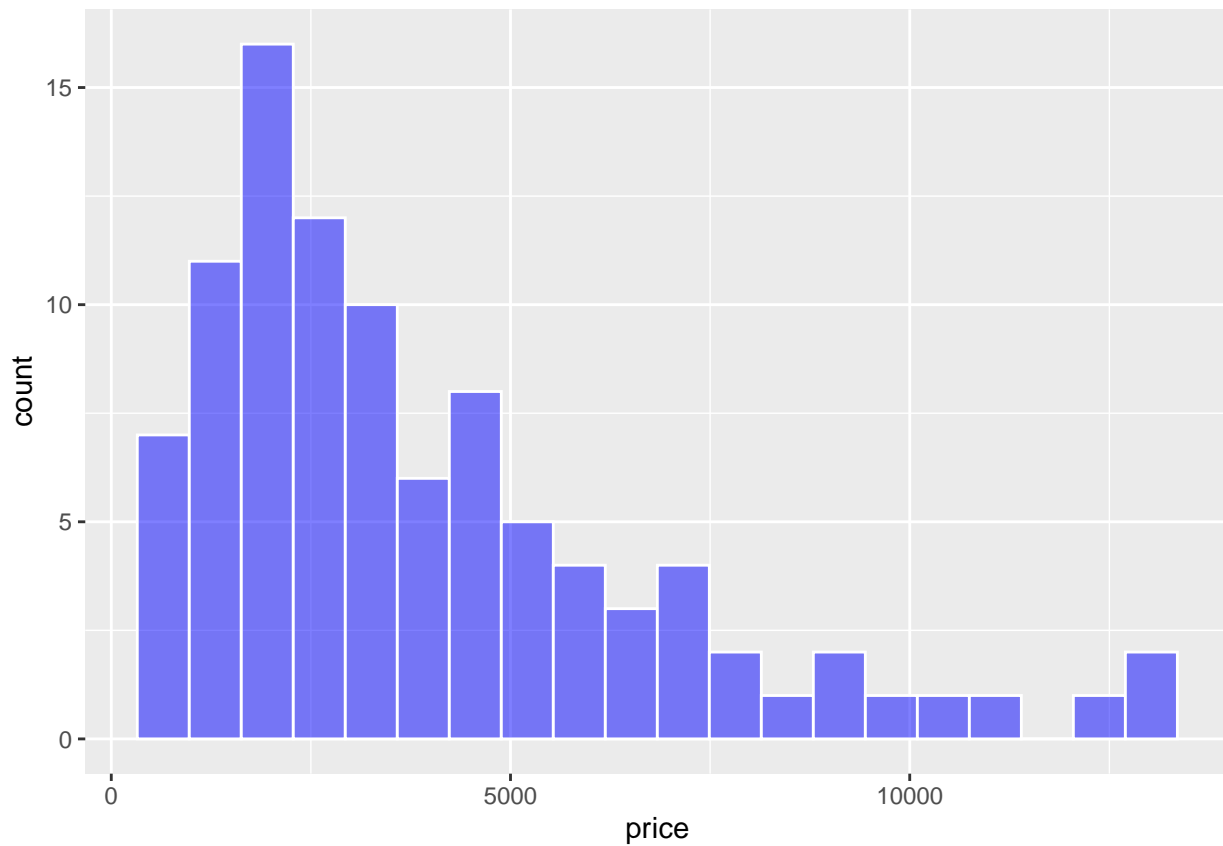
- There are two types of bar charts: `geom_bar()` and `geom_col()`.
- `geom_bar()` makes the height of the bar proportional to the number of cases in each group (or if the `weight` aesthetic is supplied, the sum of the weights). If you want the heights of the bars to represent values in the data, use `geom_col()` instead `geom_bar()` uses `stat_count()` by default: it counts the number of cases at each x position
- summary:
  - `geom_bar` : represents stats (number of cases in each group)
  - `geom_col` : represents value

## 2D Histogram / Density Plots —

- Great for inspecting the distribution of a variable
- Goal: Unit price of bicycles



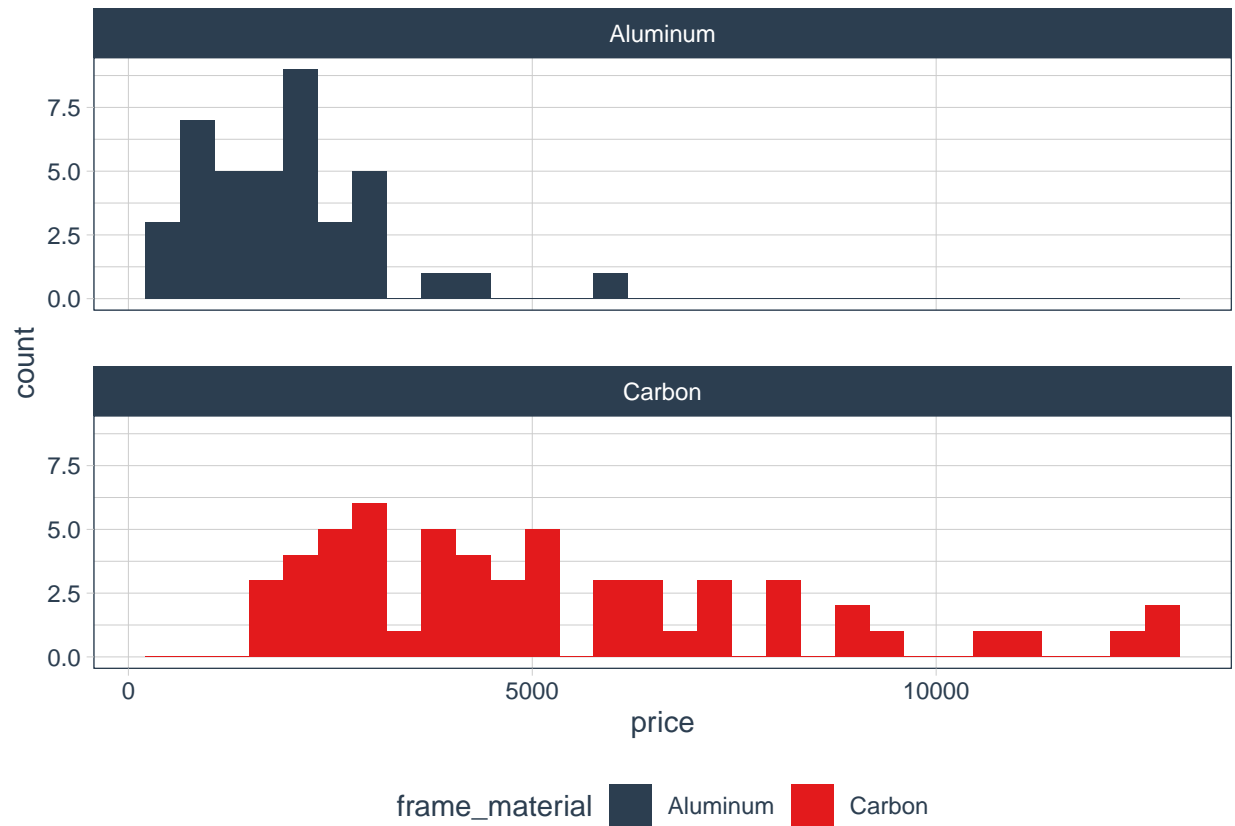
```
# Histogram
bike_orderlines_tbl %>%
  distinct(model, price) %>%
  ggplot(aes(price)) +
  geom_histogram(bins = 20, color = "white", fill = "blue", alpha = 0.5)
```



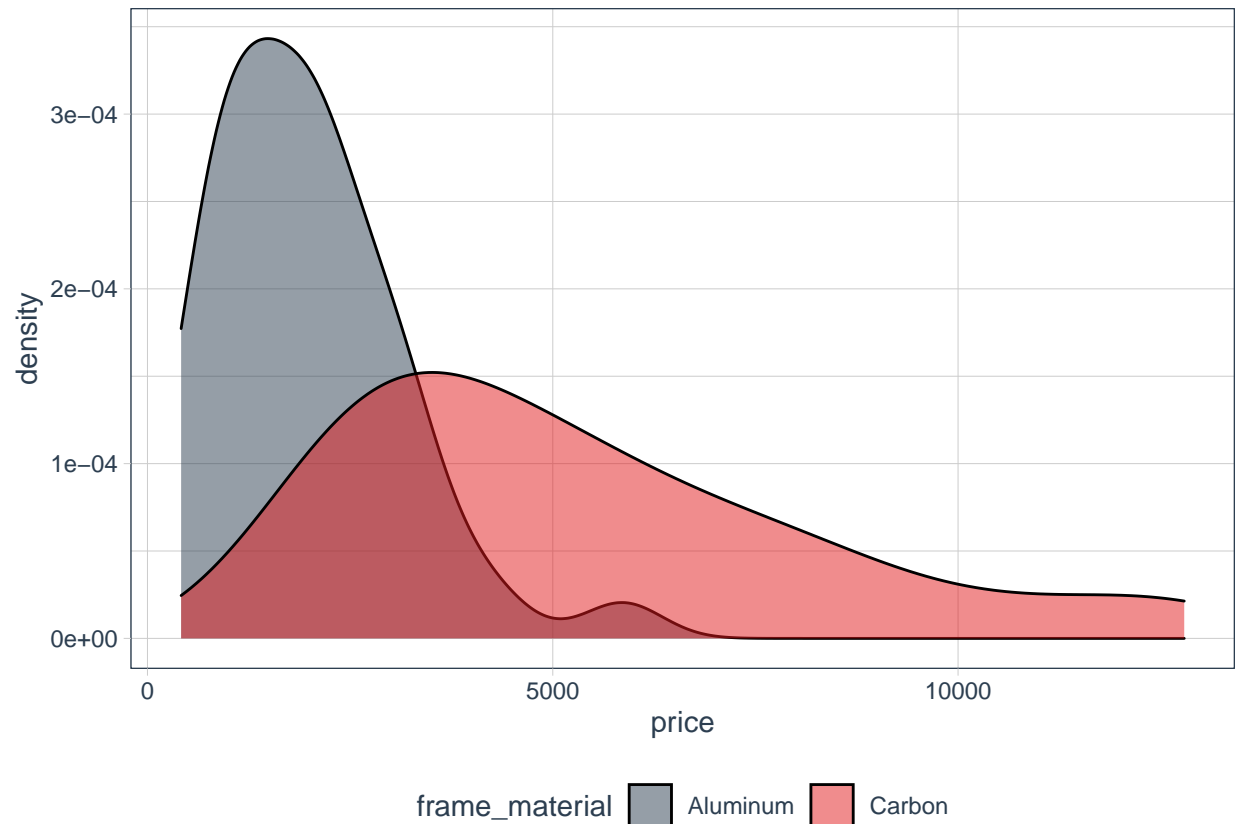
*# Goal: Unit price of bicycle, segmenting by frame material*

```
# Histogram
bike_orderlines_tbl %>%
  distinct(model, price, frame_material) %>%
  ggplot(aes(price, fill = frame_material)) +
  geom_histogram() +
  facet_wrap(~frame_material, ncol = 1) +
  scale_fill_tq() +
  theme_tq()
```

## 'stat\_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.



```
# Density
bike_orderlines_tbl %>%
  distinct(model, price, frame_material) %>%
  ggplot(aes(price, fill = frame_material)) +
  geom_density(alpha = 0.5) +
  scale_fill_tq() +
  theme_tq()
```

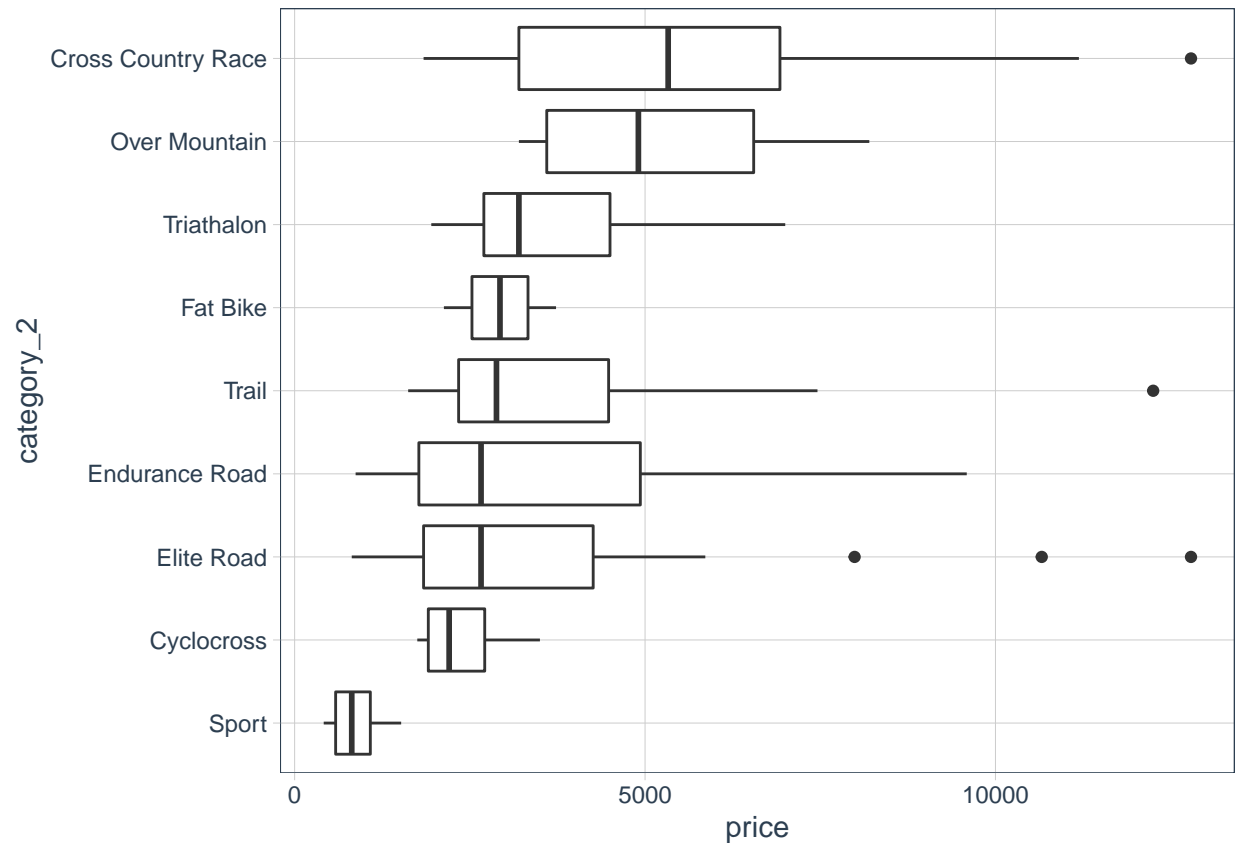


## 2E Box Plot / Violin Plot —

- Great for comparing distributions
- Goal: Unit price of models, segmenting by category 2

```
# Data Manipulation
unit_price_by_cat_2_tbl <- bike_orderlines_tbl %>%
  select(category_2, model, price) %>%
  distinct() %>%
  mutate(category_2 = as_factor(category_2) %>% fct_reorder(price))

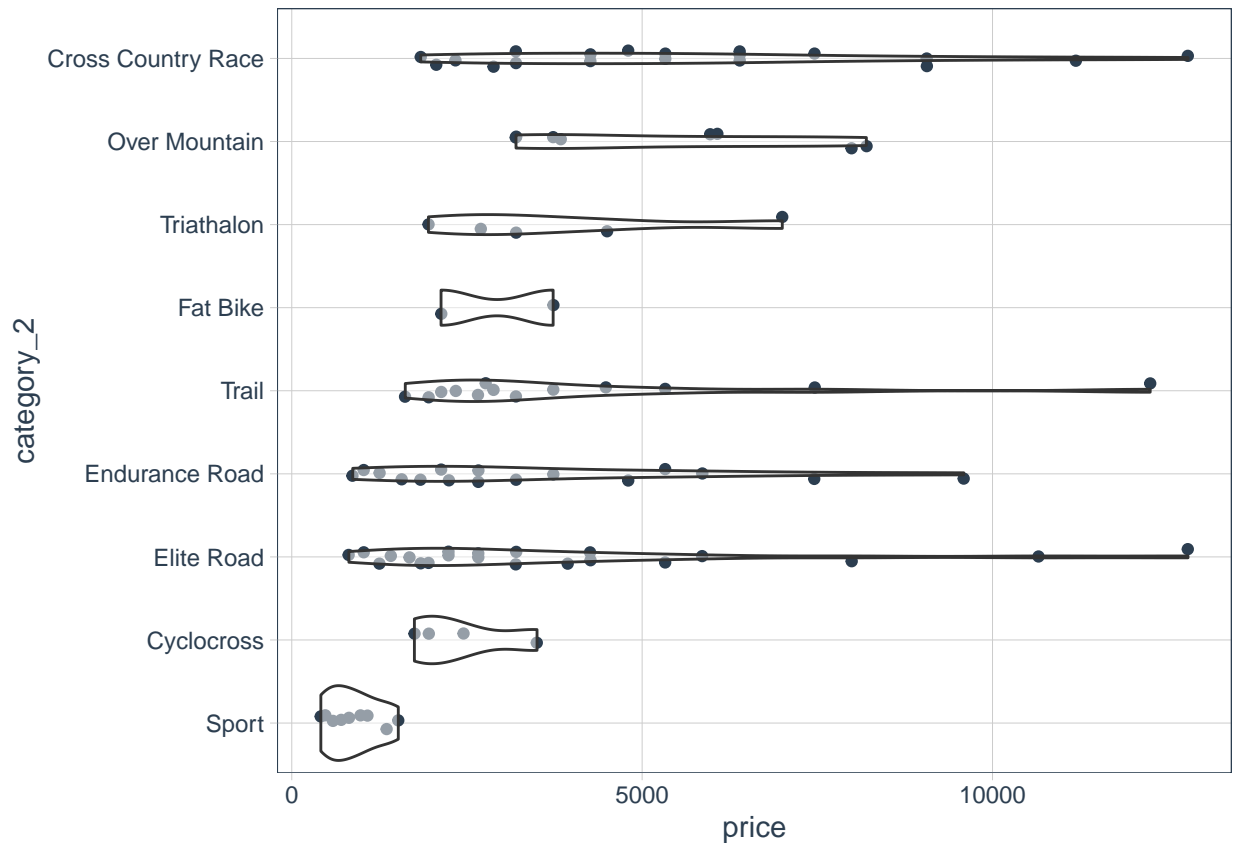
# Box Plot
unit_price_by_cat_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(category_2, price)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  coord_flip() +
  theme_tq()
```



## 2F Violin Plot & Jitter Plot

- It adds a small amount of random variation to the location of each point, and is a useful way of handling overplotting caused by discreteness in smaller datasets.

```
unit_price_by_cat_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(category_2, price)) +
  geom_jitter(width = 0.1, color = "#2c3e50") +
  geom_violin(alpha = 0.5) +
  coord_flip() +
  theme_tq()
```

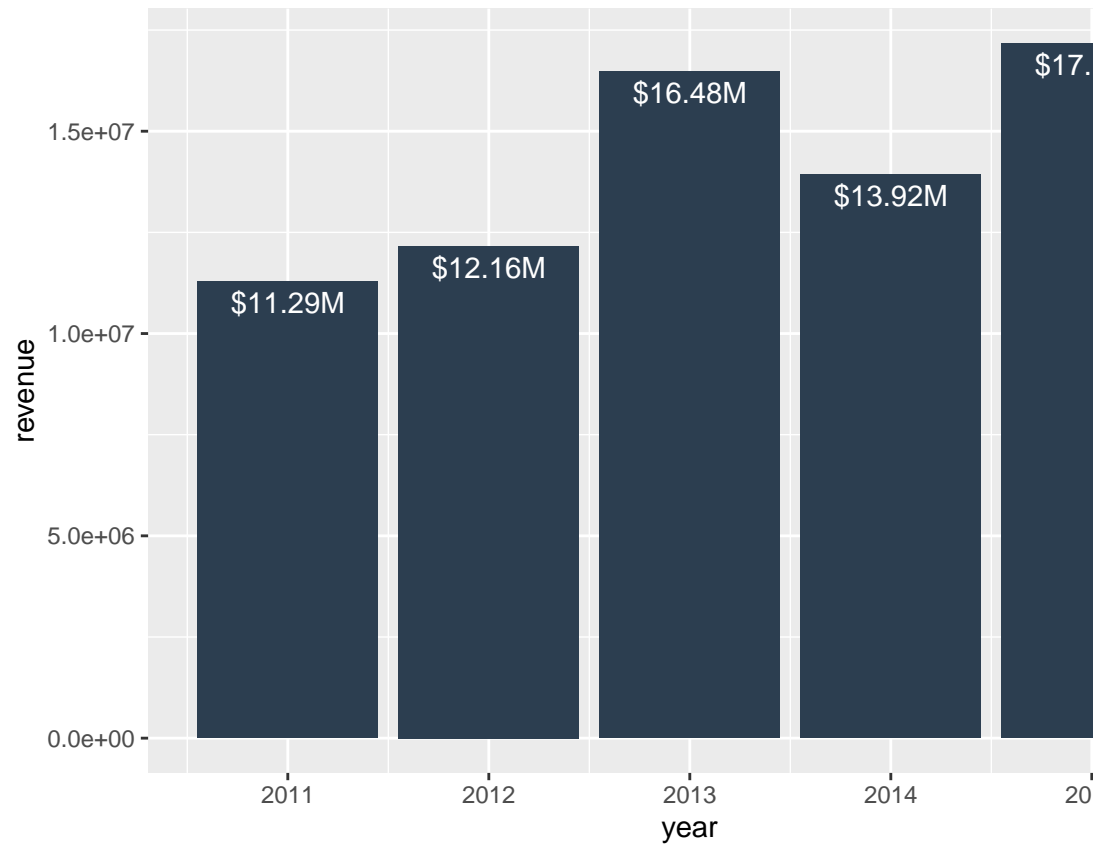


## 2G Adding Text & Labels —

- Goal: Exposing sales over time, highlighting outlier

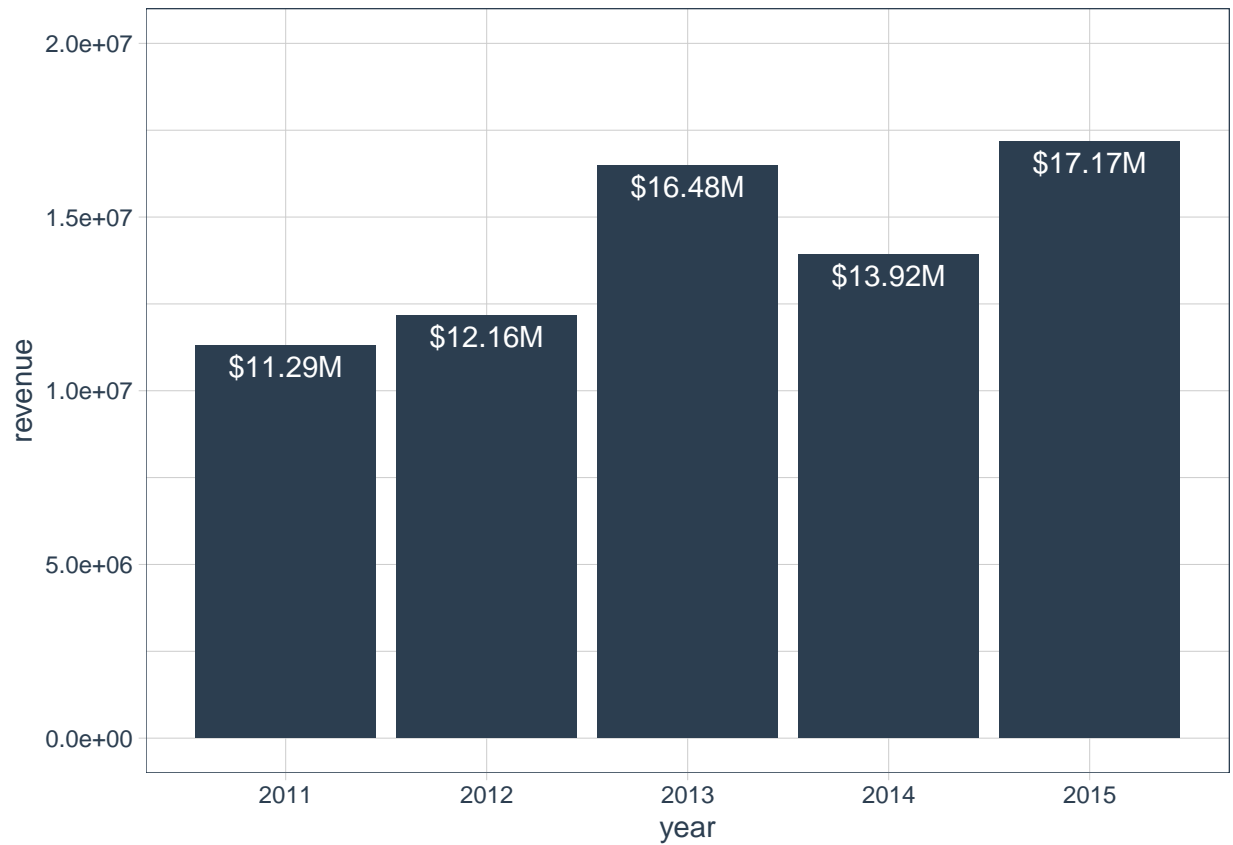
```
# Data Manipulation
revenue_by_year_tbl <- bike_orderlines_tbl %>%
  select(order_date, total_price) %>%
  mutate(year = year(order_date)) %>%
  group_by(year) %>%
  summarise(revenue = sum(total_price)) %>%
  ungroup()
```

```
revenue_by_year_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = revenue)) +
  geom_col(fill="#2c3e50") +
  geom_text(aes(label = scales::dollar(revenue, scale = 1e-6, suffix = "M")), vjust = 1.5, color = "white")
```

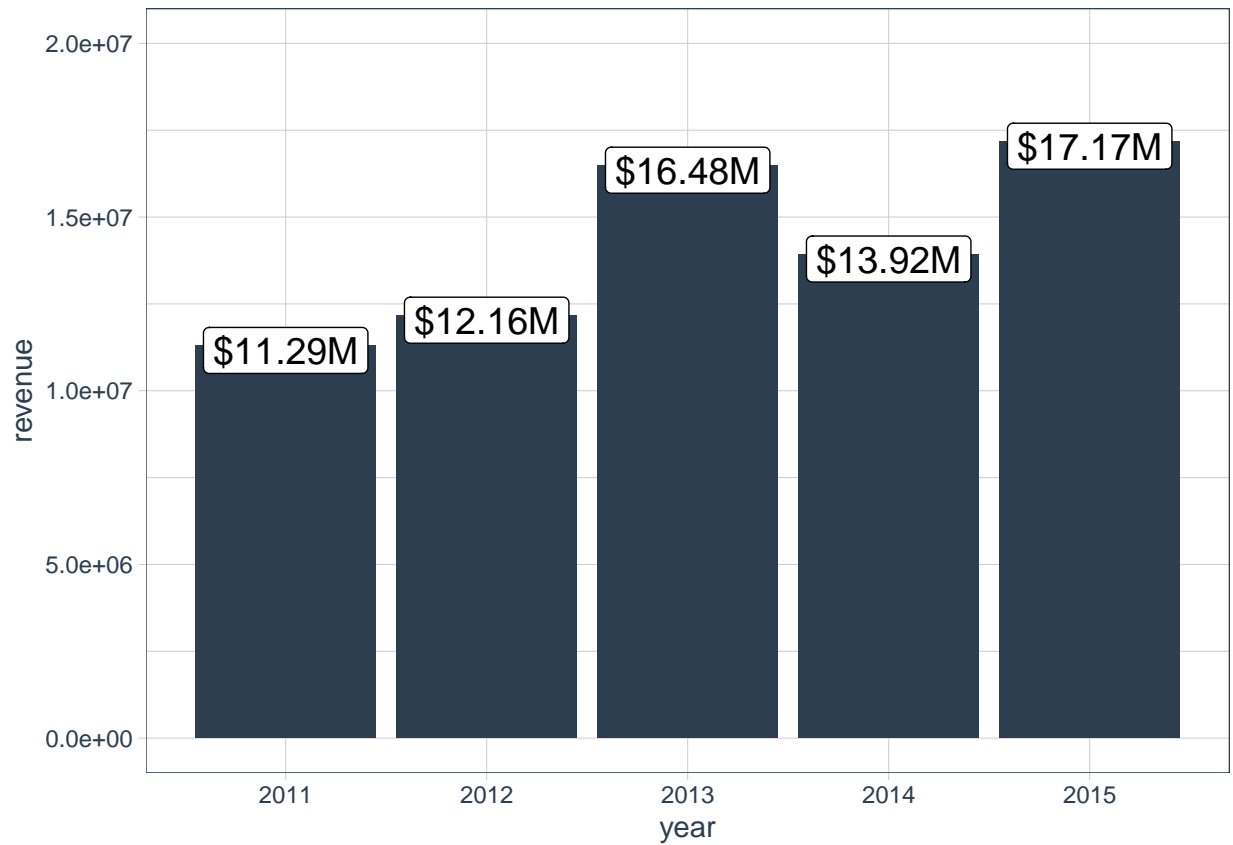


### Adding text to bar chart

```
revenue_by_year_tbl %>%
  mutate(revenue_text = scales::dollar(revenue, scale = 1e-6, suffix = "M")) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = revenue)) +
  geom_col(fill="#2c3e50") +
  geom_text(aes(label = revenue_text), vjust = 1.5, color = "white") +
  expand_limits(y = 2e7) +
  theme_tq()
```

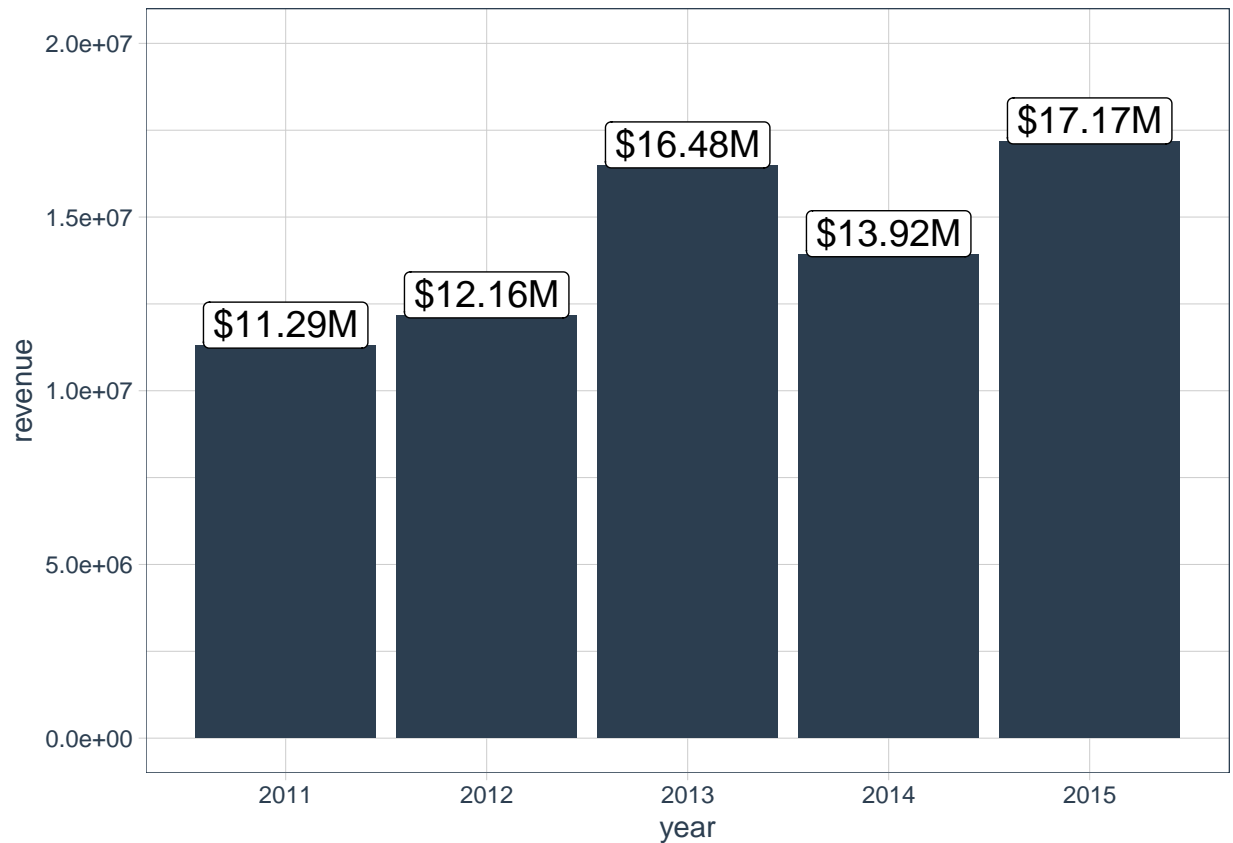


```
revenue_by_year_tbl %>%  
  mutate(revenue_text = scales::dollar(revenue, scale = 1e-6, suffix = "M")) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = revenue)) +  
  geom_col(fill="#2c3e50") +  
  geom_label(aes(label = revenue_text), vjust = 0.6, size = 5) +  
  expand_limits(y = 2e7) +  
  theme_tq()
```



```
revenue_by_year_tbl %>%  
  mutate(revenue_text = scales::dollar(revenue, scale = 1e-6, suffix = "M")) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = revenue)) +  
  geom_col(fill="#2c3e50") +  
  geom_label(aes(label = revenue_text), vjust = 0.05, size = 5) +  
  expand_limits(y = 2e7) +  
  theme_tq()
```

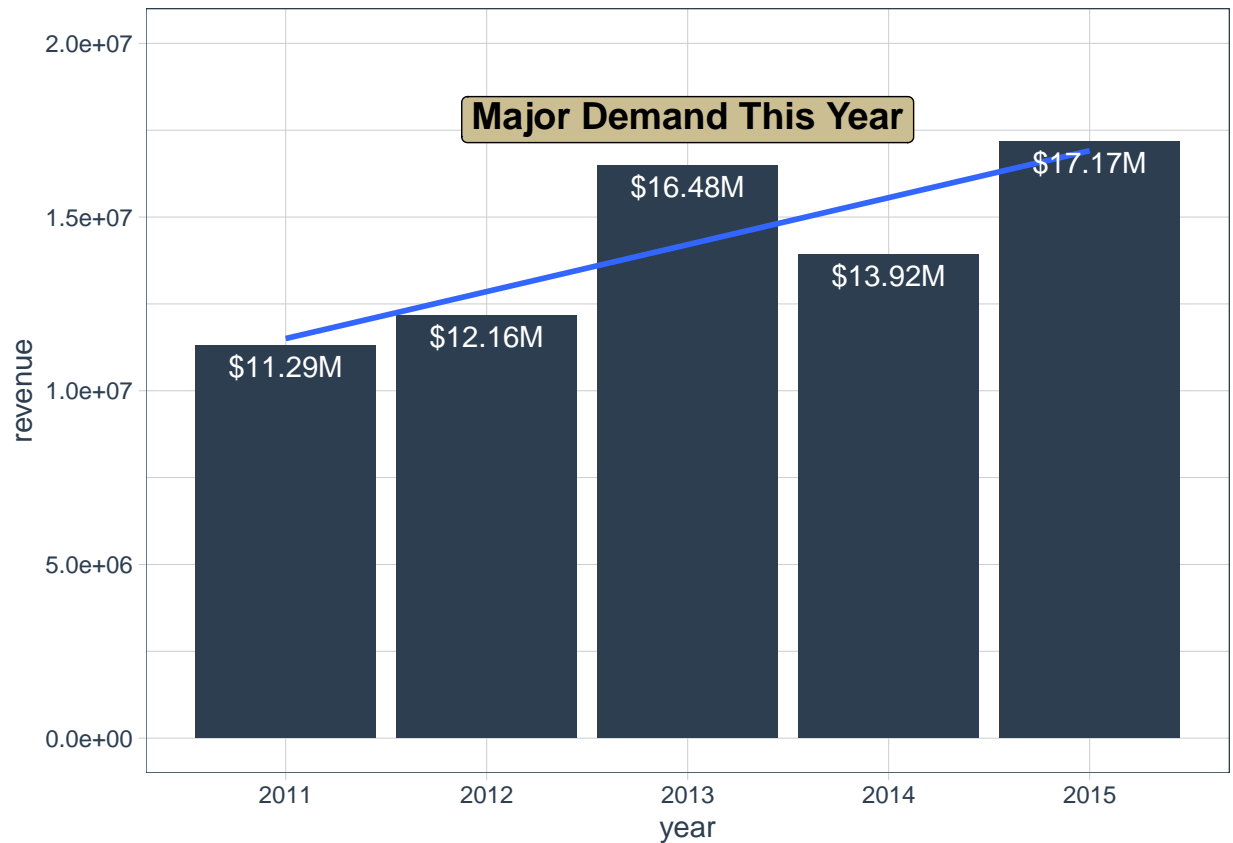




```
revenue_by_year_tbl %>%
  mutate(revenue_text = scales::dollar(revenue, scale = 1e-6, suffix = "M")) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = revenue)) +
  geom_col(fill="#2c3e50") +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE) +
  geom_text(aes(label = revenue_text), vjust = 1.5, color = "white") +
  geom_label(label = "Major Demand This Year",
            vjust = -0.5,
            size = 5,
            fontface = "bold",
            fill = palette_light()[4],
            data = revenue_by_year_tbl %>%
              filter(year %in% c(2013))) +
  expand_limits(y = 2e7) +
  theme_tq()
```

Filtering labels to highlight a point

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula 'y ~ x'
```



## 3.0 ggplot2 Formatting

### 3A. Data Manipulation

fct\_reorder : reorder by one axis (e.g. revenue)

fct\_reorder2 : reorder by two axis (e.g. year, revenue)

```
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl <- bike_orderlines_tbl %>%
  select(order_date, category_2, total_price) %>%

  mutate(order_date = ymd(order_date)) %>%
  mutate(year = year(order_date)) %>%

  group_by(category_2, year) %>%
  summarize(revenue = sum(total_price)) %>%
  ungroup() %>%

  mutate(category_2 = fct_reorder2(category_2, year, revenue))

sales_by_year_category_2_tbl
```

```
## # A tibble: 45 x 3
```

```
##   category_2      year revenue
##   <fct>         <dbl>  <dbl>
## 1 Cross Country Race 2011 2917250
## 2 Cross Country Race 2012 3360800
## 3 Cross Country Race 2013 4315430
## 4 Cross Country Race 2014 3691780
## 5 Cross Country Race 2015 4939370
## 6 Cyclocross         2011  378980
## 7 Cyclocross         2012  342090
## 8 Cyclocross         2013  503580
## 9 Cyclocross         2014  390250
## 10 Cyclocross        2015  493220
## # ... with 35 more rows
```

```
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  mutate(category_2_num = as.numeric(category_2)) %>%
  arrange(category_2_num)
```

```
## # A tibble: 45 x 4
##   category_2      year revenue category_2_num
##   <fct>         <dbl>  <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1 Cross Country Race 2011 2917250             1
## 2 Cross Country Race 2012 3360800             1
## 3 Cross Country Race 2013 4315430             1
## 4 Cross Country Race 2014 3691780             1
## 5 Cross Country Race 2015 4939370             1
## 6 Elite Road         2011 2493315             2
## 7 Elite Road         2012 2637935             2
## 8 Elite Road         2013 3394210             2
## 9 Elite Road         2014 3170125             2
## 10 Elite Road        2015 3639080             2
## # ... with 35 more rows
```

## 3B working with colors

It is important to be comfrontable working with colors

### 3B.1 Color Conversion

```
colours()
```

```
##   [1] "white"           "aliceblue"       "antiquewhite"
##   [4] "antiquewhite1"   "antiquewhite2"   "antiquewhite3"
##   [7] "antiquewhite4"   "aquamarine"      "aquamarine1"
##  [10] "aquamarine2"     "aquamarine3"     "aquamarine4"
##  [13] "azure"           "azure1"          "azure2"
##  [16] "azure3"          "azure4"          "beige"
##  [19] "bisque"          "bisque1"         "bisque2"
##  [22] "bisque3"         "bisque4"         "black"
##  [25] "blanchedalmond"  "blue"            "blue1"
```

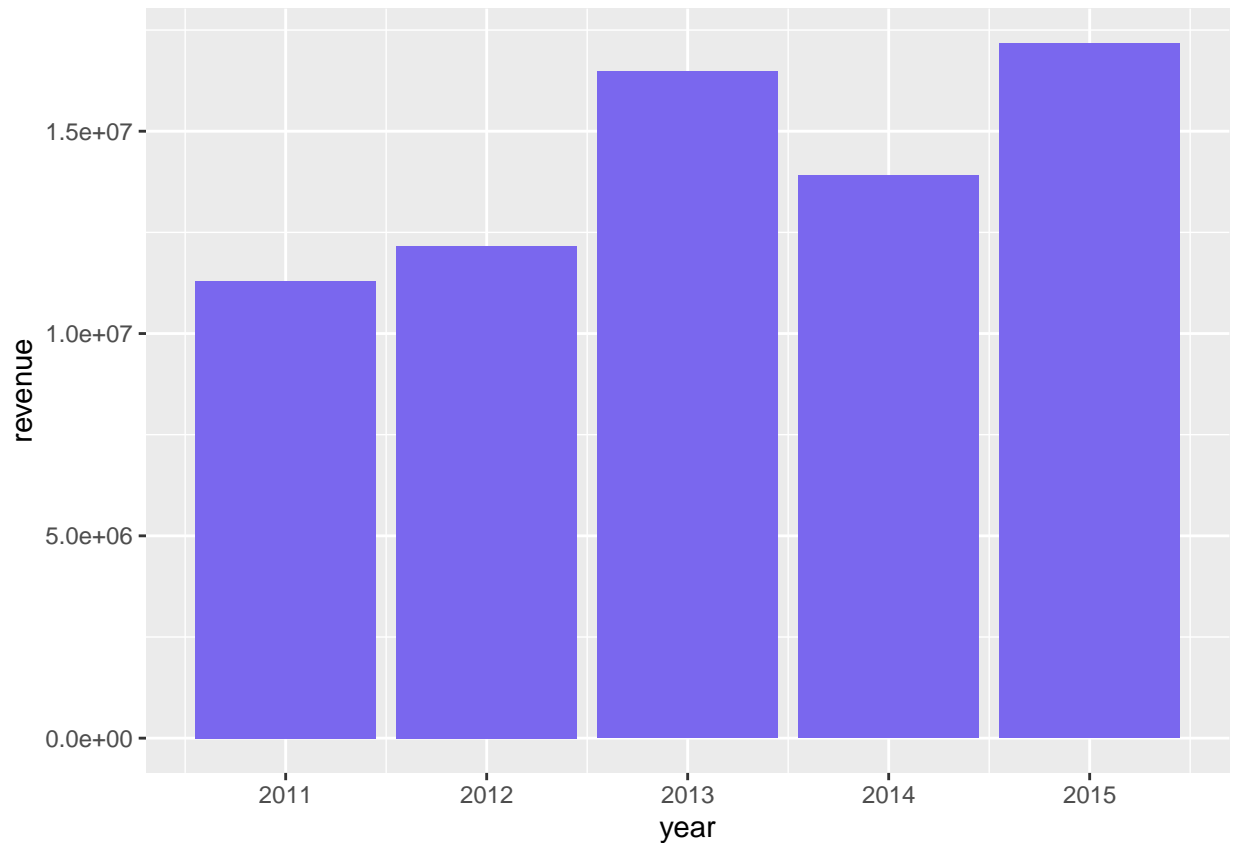
## [28]	"blue2"	"blue3"	"blue4"
## [31]	"blueviolet"	"brown"	"brown1"
## [34]	"brown2"	"brown3"	"brown4"
## [37]	"burlywood"	"burlywood1"	"burlywood2"
## [40]	"burlywood3"	"burlywood4"	"cadetblue"
## [43]	"cadetblue1"	"cadetblue2"	"cadetblue3"
## [46]	"cadetblue4"	"chartreuse"	"chartreuse1"
## [49]	"chartreuse2"	"chartreuse3"	"chartreuse4"
## [52]	"chocolate"	"chocolate1"	"chocolate2"
## [55]	"chocolate3"	"chocolate4"	"coral"
## [58]	"coral1"	"coral2"	"coral3"
## [61]	"coral4"	"cornflowerblue"	"cornsilk"
## [64]	"cornsilk1"	"cornsilk2"	"cornsilk3"
## [67]	"cornsilk4"	"cyan"	"cyan1"
## [70]	"cyan2"	"cyan3"	"cyan4"
## [73]	"darkblue"	"darkcyan"	"darkgoldenrod"
## [76]	"darkgoldenrod1"	"darkgoldenrod2"	"darkgoldenrod3"
## [79]	"darkgoldenrod4"	"darkgray"	"darkgreen"
## [82]	"darkgrey"	"darkkhaki"	"darkmagenta"
## [85]	"darkolivegreen"	"darkolivegreen1"	"darkolivegreen2"
## [88]	"darkolivegreen3"	"darkolivegreen4"	"darkorange"
## [91]	"darkorange1"	"darkorange2"	"darkorange3"
## [94]	"darkorange4"	"darkorchid"	"darkorchid1"
## [97]	"darkorchid2"	"darkorchid3"	"darkorchid4"
## [100]	"darkred"	"darksalmon"	"darkseagreen"
## [103]	"darkseagreen1"	"darkseagreen2"	"darkseagreen3"
## [106]	"darkseagreen4"	"darkslateblue"	"darkslategray"
## [109]	"darkslategray1"	"darkslategray2"	"darkslategray3"
## [112]	"darkslategray4"	"darkslategrey"	"darkturquoise"
## [115]	"darkviolet"	"deeppink"	"deeppink1"
## [118]	"deeppink2"	"deeppink3"	"deeppink4"
## [121]	"deepskyblue"	"deepskyblue1"	"deepskyblue2"
## [124]	"deepskyblue3"	"deepskyblue4"	"dimgray"
## [127]	"dimgrey"	"dodgerblue"	"dodgerblue1"
## [130]	"dodgerblue2"	"dodgerblue3"	"dodgerblue4"
## [133]	"firebrick"	"firebrick1"	"firebrick2"
## [136]	"firebrick3"	"firebrick4"	"floralwhite"
## [139]	"forestgreen"	"gainsboro"	"ghostwhite"
## [142]	"gold"	"gold1"	"gold2"
## [145]	"gold3"	"gold4"	"goldenrod"
## [148]	"goldenrod1"	"goldenrod2"	"goldenrod3"
## [151]	"goldenrod4"	"gray"	"gray0"
## [154]	"gray1"	"gray2"	"gray3"
## [157]	"gray4"	"gray5"	"gray6"
## [160]	"gray7"	"gray8"	"gray9"
## [163]	"gray10"	"gray11"	"gray12"
## [166]	"gray13"	"gray14"	"gray15"
## [169]	"gray16"	"gray17"	"gray18"
## [172]	"gray19"	"gray20"	"gray21"
## [175]	"gray22"	"gray23"	"gray24"
## [178]	"gray25"	"gray26"	"gray27"
## [181]	"gray28"	"gray29"	"gray30"
## [184]	"gray31"	"gray32"	"gray33"
## [187]	"gray34"	"gray35"	"gray36"

## [190]	"gray37"	"gray38"	"gray39"
## [193]	"gray40"	"gray41"	"gray42"
## [196]	"gray43"	"gray44"	"gray45"
## [199]	"gray46"	"gray47"	"gray48"
## [202]	"gray49"	"gray50"	"gray51"
## [205]	"gray52"	"gray53"	"gray54"
## [208]	"gray55"	"gray56"	"gray57"
## [211]	"gray58"	"gray59"	"gray60"
## [214]	"gray61"	"gray62"	"gray63"
## [217]	"gray64"	"gray65"	"gray66"
## [220]	"gray67"	"gray68"	"gray69"
## [223]	"gray70"	"gray71"	"gray72"
## [226]	"gray73"	"gray74"	"gray75"
## [229]	"gray76"	"gray77"	"gray78"
## [232]	"gray79"	"gray80"	"gray81"
## [235]	"gray82"	"gray83"	"gray84"
## [238]	"gray85"	"gray86"	"gray87"
## [241]	"gray88"	"gray89"	"gray90"
## [244]	"gray91"	"gray92"	"gray93"
## [247]	"gray94"	"gray95"	"gray96"
## [250]	"gray97"	"gray98"	"gray99"
## [253]	"gray100"	"green"	"green1"
## [256]	"green2"	"green3"	"green4"
## [259]	"greenyellow"	"grey"	"grey0"
## [262]	"grey1"	"grey2"	"grey3"
## [265]	"grey4"	"grey5"	"grey6"
## [268]	"grey7"	"grey8"	"grey9"
## [271]	"grey10"	"grey11"	"grey12"
## [274]	"grey13"	"grey14"	"grey15"
## [277]	"grey16"	"grey17"	"grey18"
## [280]	"grey19"	"grey20"	"grey21"
## [283]	"grey22"	"grey23"	"grey24"
## [286]	"grey25"	"grey26"	"grey27"
## [289]	"grey28"	"grey29"	"grey30"
## [292]	"grey31"	"grey32"	"grey33"
## [295]	"grey34"	"grey35"	"grey36"
## [298]	"grey37"	"grey38"	"grey39"
## [301]	"grey40"	"grey41"	"grey42"
## [304]	"grey43"	"grey44"	"grey45"
## [307]	"grey46"	"grey47"	"grey48"
## [310]	"grey49"	"grey50"	"grey51"
## [313]	"grey52"	"grey53"	"grey54"
## [316]	"grey55"	"grey56"	"grey57"
## [319]	"grey58"	"grey59"	"grey60"
## [322]	"grey61"	"grey62"	"grey63"
## [325]	"grey64"	"grey65"	"grey66"
## [328]	"grey67"	"grey68"	"grey69"
## [331]	"grey70"	"grey71"	"grey72"
## [334]	"grey73"	"grey74"	"grey75"
## [337]	"grey76"	"grey77"	"grey78"
## [340]	"grey79"	"grey80"	"grey81"
## [343]	"grey82"	"grey83"	"grey84"
## [346]	"grey85"	"grey86"	"grey87"
## [349]	"grey88"	"grey89"	"grey90"

## [352]	"grey91"	"grey92"	"grey93"
## [355]	"grey94"	"grey95"	"grey96"
## [358]	"grey97"	"grey98"	"grey99"
## [361]	"grey100"	"honeydew"	"honeydew1"
## [364]	"honeydew2"	"honeydew3"	"honeydew4"
## [367]	"hotpink"	"hotpink1"	"hotpink2"
## [370]	"hotpink3"	"hotpink4"	"indianred"
## [373]	"indianred1"	"indianred2"	"indianred3"
## [376]	"indianred4"	"ivory"	"ivory1"
## [379]	"ivory2"	"ivory3"	"ivory4"
## [382]	"khaki"	"khaki1"	"khaki2"
## [385]	"khaki3"	"khaki4"	"lavender"
## [388]	"lavenderblush"	"lavenderblush1"	"lavenderblush2"
## [391]	"lavenderblush3"	"lavenderblush4"	"lawngreen"
## [394]	"lemonchiffon"	"lemonchiffon1"	"lemonchiffon2"
## [397]	"lemonchiffon3"	"lemonchiffon4"	"lightblue"
## [400]	"lightblue1"	"lightblue2"	"lightblue3"
## [403]	"lightblue4"	"lightcoral"	"lightcyan"
## [406]	"lightcyan1"	"lightcyan2"	"lightcyan3"
## [409]	"lightcyan4"	"lightgoldenrod"	"lightgoldenrod1"
## [412]	"lightgoldenrod2"	"lightgoldenrod3"	"lightgoldenrod4"
## [415]	"lightgoldenrodyellow"	"lightgray"	"lightgreen"
## [418]	"lightgrey"	"lightpink"	"lightpink1"
## [421]	"lightpink2"	"lightpink3"	"lightpink4"
## [424]	"lightsalmon"	"lightsalmon1"	"lightsalmon2"
## [427]	"lightsalmon3"	"lightsalmon4"	"lightseagreen"
## [430]	"lightskyblue"	"lightskyblue1"	"lightskyblue2"
## [433]	"lightskyblue3"	"lightskyblue4"	"lightslateblue"
## [436]	"lightslategray"	"lightslategrey"	"lightsteelblue"
## [439]	"lightsteelblue1"	"lightsteelblue2"	"lightsteelblue3"
## [442]	"lightsteelblue4"	"lightyellow"	"lightyellow1"
## [445]	"lightyellow2"	"lightyellow3"	"lightyellow4"
## [448]	"limegreen"	"linen"	"magenta"
## [451]	"magenta1"	"magenta2"	"magenta3"
## [454]	"magenta4"	"maroon"	"maroon1"
## [457]	"maroon2"	"maroon3"	"maroon4"
## [460]	"mediumaquamarine"	"mediumblue"	"mediumorchid"
## [463]	"mediumorchid1"	"mediumorchid2"	"mediumorchid3"
## [466]	"mediumorchid4"	"mediumpurple"	"mediumpurple1"
## [469]	"mediumpurple2"	"mediumpurple3"	"mediumpurple4"
## [472]	"mediumseagreen"	"mediumslateblue"	"mediumspringgreen"
## [475]	"mediumturquoise"	"mediumvioletred"	"midnightblue"
## [478]	"mintcream"	"mistyrose"	"mistyrose1"
## [481]	"mistyrose2"	"mistyrose3"	"mistyrose4"
## [484]	"moccasin"	"navajowhite"	"navajowhite1"
## [487]	"navajowhite2"	"navajowhite3"	"navajowhite4"
## [490]	"navy"	"navyblue"	"oldlace"
## [493]	"olivedrab"	"olivedrab1"	"olivedrab2"
## [496]	"olivedrab3"	"olivedrab4"	"orange"
## [499]	"orange1"	"orange2"	"orange3"
## [502]	"orange4"	"orangered"	"orangered1"
## [505]	"orangered2"	"orangered3"	"orangered4"
## [508]	"orchid"	"orchid1"	"orchid2"
## [511]	"orchid3"	"orchid4"	"palegoldenrod"

## [514]	"palegreen"	"palegreen1"	"palegreen2"
## [517]	"palegreen3"	"palegreen4"	"paleturquoise"
## [520]	"paleturquoise1"	"paleturquoise2"	"paleturquoise3"
## [523]	"paleturquoise4"	"palevioletred"	"palevioletred1"
## [526]	"palevioletred2"	"palevioletred3"	"palevioletred4"
## [529]	"papayawhip"	"peachpuff"	"peachpuff1"
## [532]	"peachpuff2"	"peachpuff3"	"peachpuff4"
## [535]	"peru"	"pink"	"pink1"
## [538]	"pink2"	"pink3"	"pink4"
## [541]	"plum"	"plum1"	"plum2"
## [544]	"plum3"	"plum4"	"powderblue"
## [547]	"purple"	"purple1"	"purple2"
## [550]	"purple3"	"purple4"	"red"
## [553]	"red1"	"red2"	"red3"
## [556]	"red4"	"rosybrown"	"rosybrown1"
## [559]	"rosybrown2"	"rosybrown3"	"rosybrown4"
## [562]	"royalblue"	"royalblue1"	"royalblue2"
## [565]	"royalblue3"	"royalblue4"	"saddlebrown"
## [568]	"salmon"	"salmon1"	"salmon2"
## [571]	"salmon3"	"salmon4"	"sandybrown"
## [574]	"seagreen"	"seagreen1"	"seagreen2"
## [577]	"seagreen3"	"seagreen4"	"seashell"
## [580]	"seashell1"	"seashell2"	"seashell3"
## [583]	"seashell4"	"sienna"	"sienna1"
## [586]	"sienna2"	"sienna3"	"sienna4"
## [589]	"skyblue"	"skyblue1"	"skyblue2"
## [592]	"skyblue3"	"skyblue4"	"slateblue"
## [595]	"slateblue1"	"slateblue2"	"slateblue3"
## [598]	"slateblue4"	"slategray"	"slategray1"
## [601]	"slategray2"	"slategray3"	"slategray4"
## [604]	"slategrey"	"snow"	"snow1"
## [607]	"snow2"	"snow3"	"snow4"
## [610]	"springgreen"	"springgreen1"	"springgreen2"
## [613]	"springgreen3"	"springgreen4"	"steelblue"
## [616]	"steelblue1"	"steelblue2"	"steelblue3"
## [619]	"steelblue4"	"tan"	"tan1"
## [622]	"tan2"	"tan3"	"tan4"
## [625]	"thistle"	"thistle1"	"thistle2"
## [628]	"thistle3"	"thistle4"	"tomato"
## [631]	"tomato1"	"tomato2"	"tomato3"
## [634]	"tomato4"	"turquoise"	"turquoise1"
## [637]	"turquoise2"	"turquoise3"	"turquoise4"
## [640]	"violet"	"violetred"	"violetred1"
## [643]	"violetred2"	"violetred3"	"violetred4"
## [646]	"wheat"	"wheat1"	"wheat2"
## [649]	"wheat3"	"wheat4"	"whitesmoke"
## [652]	"yellow"	"yellow1"	"yellow2"
## [655]	"yellow3"	"yellow4"	"yellowgreen"

```
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = revenue)) +
  geom_col(fill = "slateblue2")
```



**To RGB :** Specifying color values as combinations of Red - Green - Blue (e.g. White = 255 - 255 - 255)

```
col2rgb("slateblue2")
```

```
##      [,1]
## red   122
## green 103
## blue  238
```

```
col2rgb("#2C3E50")
```

```
##      [,1]
## red    44
## green  62
## blue   80
```

```
rgb(44, 62, 80, maxColorValue = 225)
```

**To Hex :** Specifying a color by hexadecimal

```
## [1] "#32465B"
```





```
## RdBu          11      div      TRUE
## RdGy          11      div     FALSE
## RdYlBu        11      div      TRUE
## RdYlGn        11      div     FALSE
## Spectral      11      div     FALSE
## Pastel1       9       qual     FALSE
## Set1          9       qual     FALSE
## Blues         9       seq      TRUE
## BuGn          9       seq      TRUE
## BuPu          9       seq      TRUE
## GnBu          9       seq      TRUE
## Greens        9       seq      TRUE
## Greys         9       seq      TRUE
## Oranges       9       seq      TRUE
## OrRd          9       seq      TRUE
## PuBu          9       seq      TRUE
## PuBuGn        9       seq      TRUE
## PuRd          9       seq      TRUE
## Purples       9       seq      TRUE
## RdPu          9       seq      TRUE
## Reds          9       seq      TRUE
## YlGn          9       seq      TRUE
## YlGnBu        9       seq      TRUE
## YlOrBr        9       seq      TRUE
## YlOrRd        9       seq      TRUE
## Accent        8       qual     FALSE
## Dark2         8       qual      TRUE
## Pastel2       8       qual     FALSE
## Set2          8       qual      TRUE
```

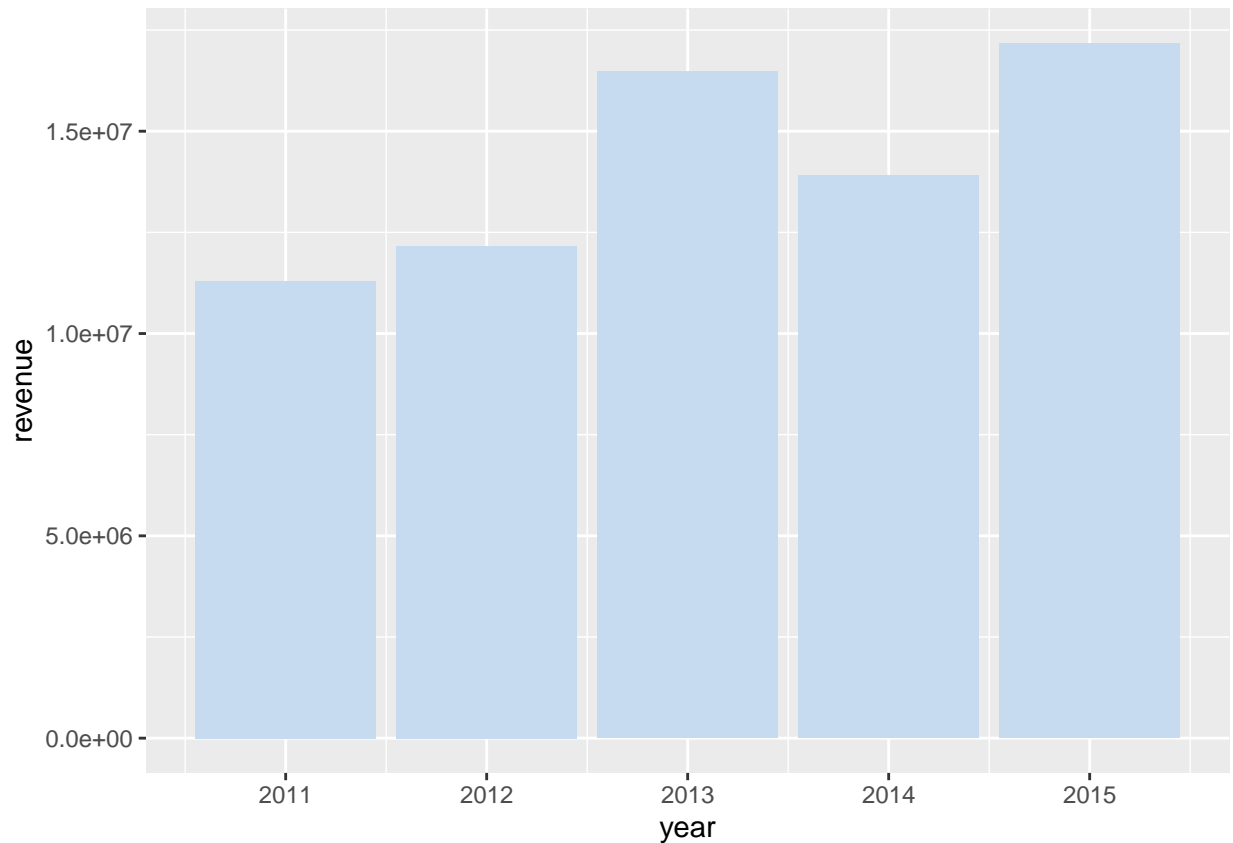
```
RColorBrewer::brewer.pal(n = 100, name = "Blues")
```

```
## Warning in RColorBrewer::brewer.pal(n = 100, name = "Blues"): n too large, allowed maximum for palette is 35
## Returning the palette you asked for with that many colors
```

```
## [1] "#F7FBFF" "#DEEBF7" "#C6DBEF" "#9ECAE1" "#6BAED6" "#4292C6" "#2171B5"
## [8] "#08519C" "#08306B"
```

```
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = revenue)) +
  geom_col(fill = RColorBrewer::brewer.pal(n = 100, name = "Blues")[3])
```

```
## Warning in RColorBrewer::brewer.pal(n = 100, name = "Blues"): n too large, allowed maximum for palette is 35
## Returning the palette you asked for with that many colors
```

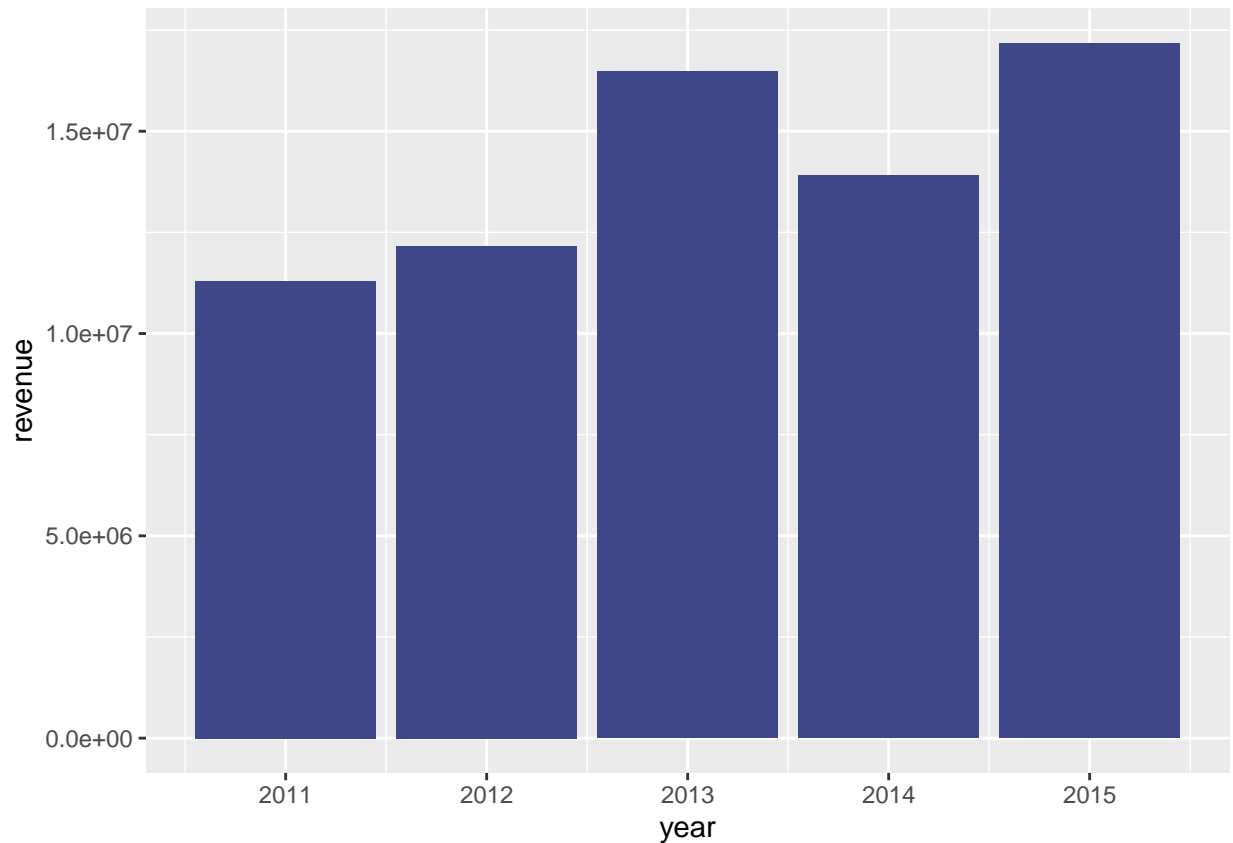


Viridis :

```
viridisLite::viridis(n = 20)
```

```
## [1] "#440154FF" "#481568FF" "#482677FF" "#453781FF" "#3F4788FF" "#39558CFF"
## [7] "#32648EFF" "#2D718EFF" "#287D8EFF" "#238A8DFF" "#1F968BFF" "#20A386FF"
## [13] "#29AF7FFF" "#3CBC75FF" "#56C667FF" "#74D055FF" "#94D840FF" "#B8DE29FF"
## [19] "#DCE318FF" "#FDE725FF"
```

```
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = revenue)) +
  geom_col(fill = viridisLite::viridis(n = 20)[5])
```



## 4.0 Aesthetic Mappings

### 4B color

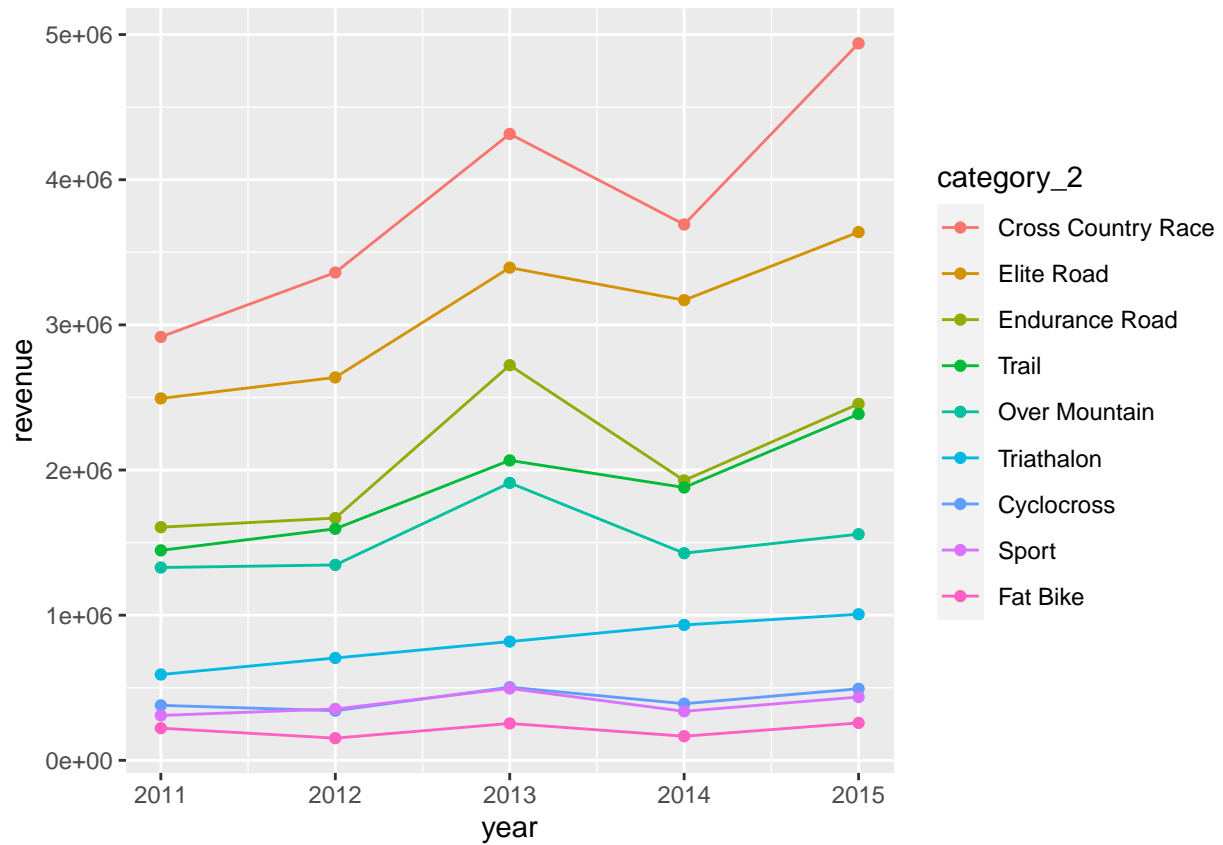
Used with line and points, Outlines of rectangular objects

ggplot2 data format & Modeling data format are the same!

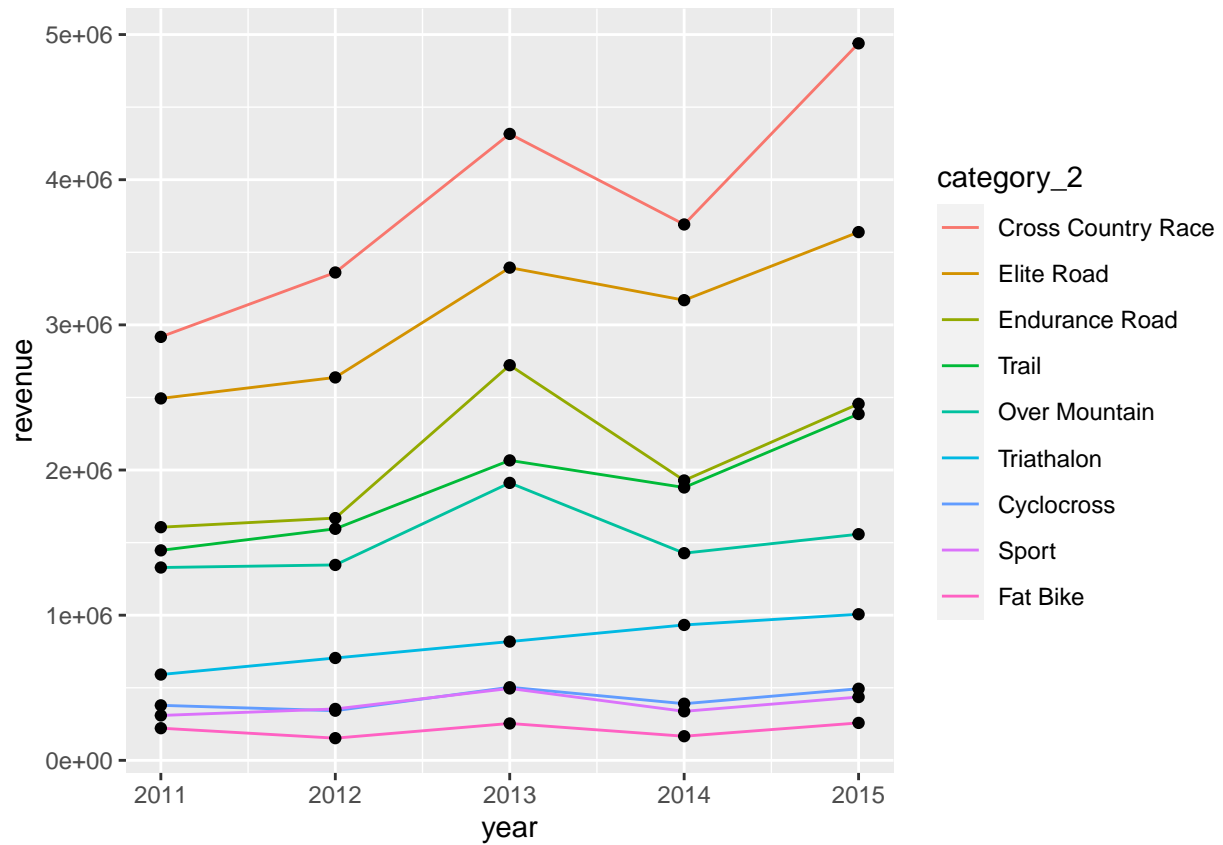
“Tidy Data”: One column of interest known as the target (e.g. target = revenue)

Other columns describe the target

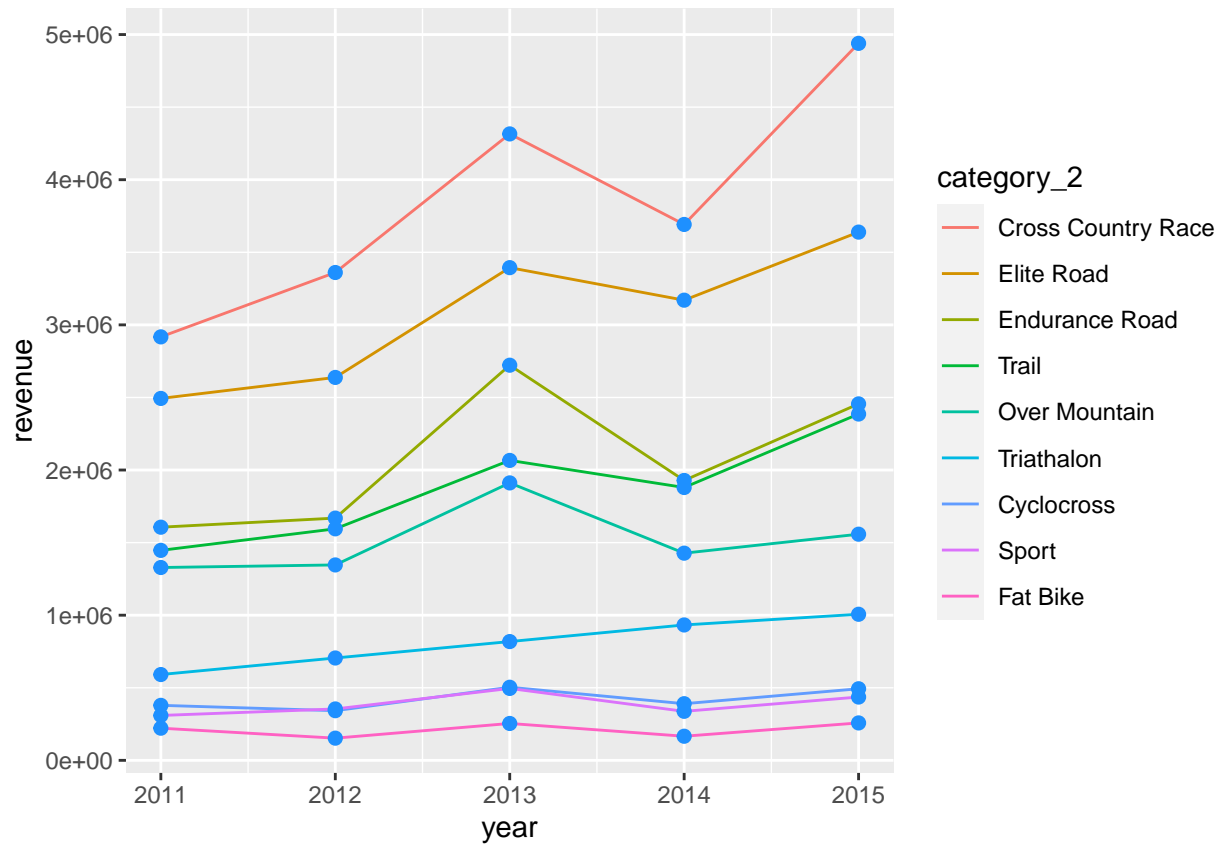
```
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%  
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue, color = category_2)) + # define Globally  
  geom_line() +  
  geom_point()
```



```
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue)) +
  geom_line(aes(color = category_2)) + # Define locally
  geom_point()
```



```
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue)) +
  geom_line(aes(color = category_2)) +
  geom_point(color = "dodgerblue", size = 2)
```

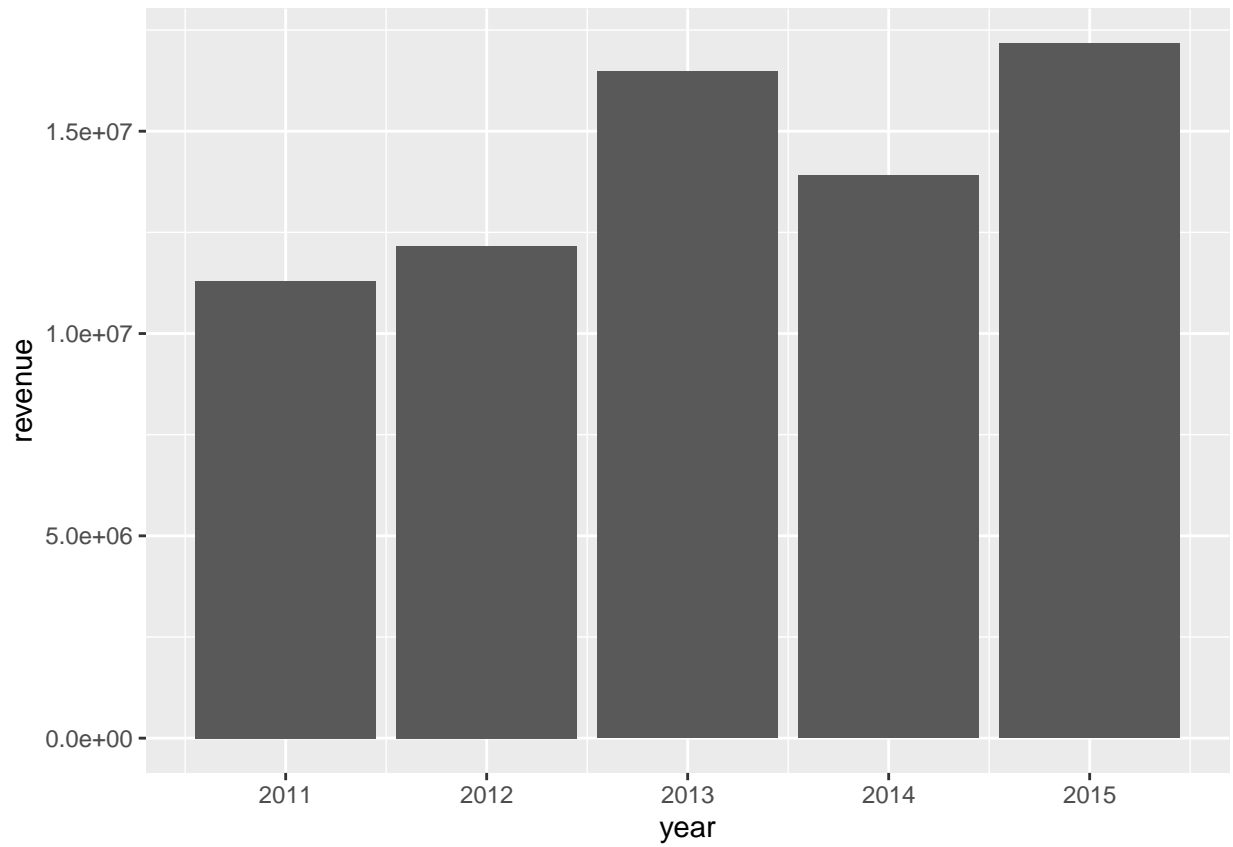


## 4B Fill

Info: \* Used with fill of rectangular objects

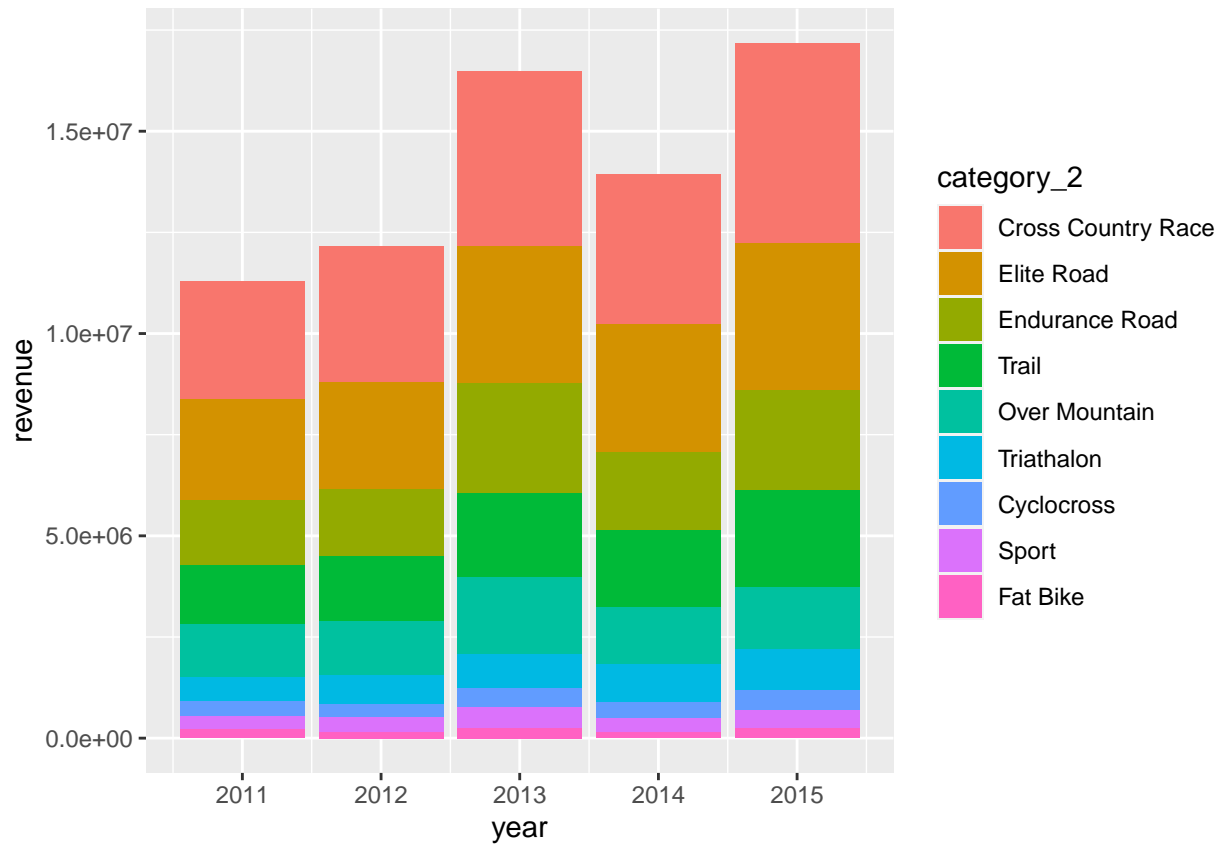
- Do not confuse with colour and fill argument

```
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue)) + # define Globally
  geom_col()
```

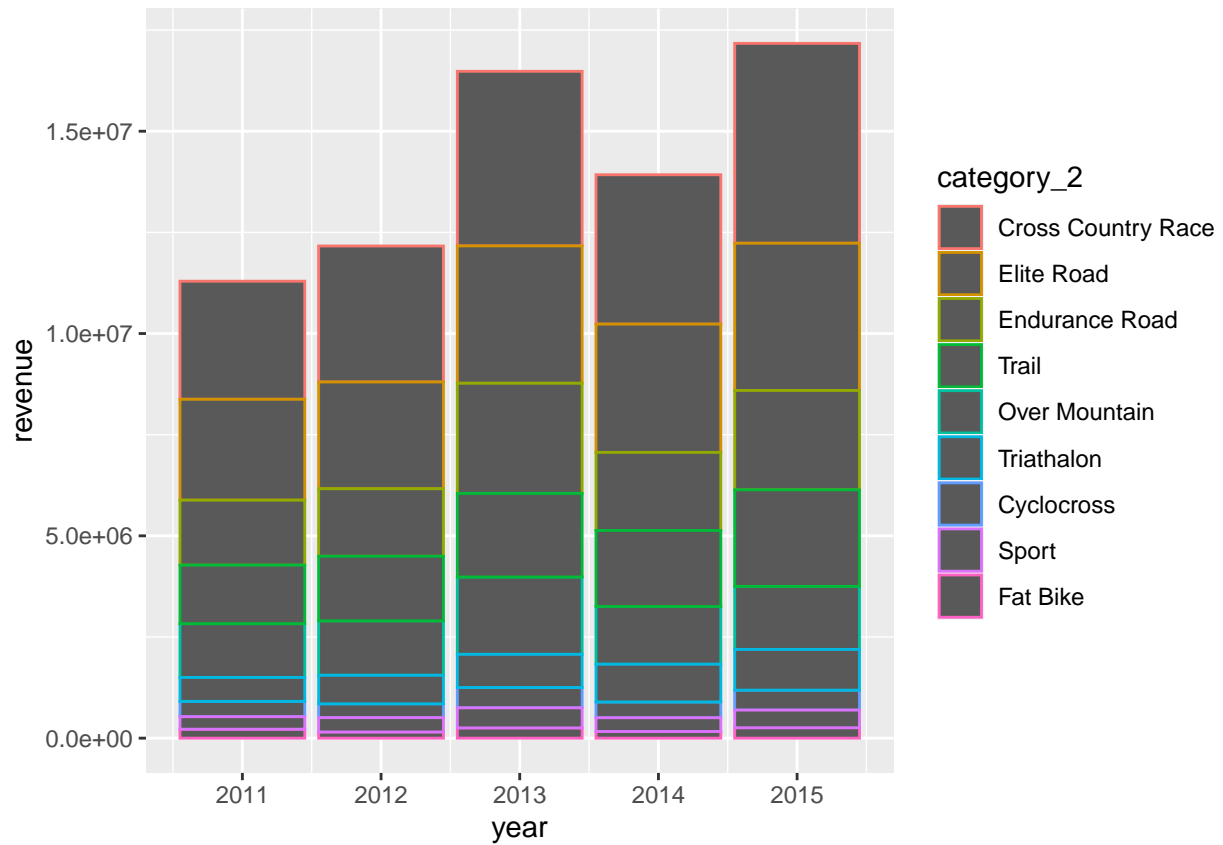


```
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%  
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue, fill = category_2)) + # define Globally  
  geom_col()
```





```
# Do not confuse fill with colour!!!
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue, color = category_2)) + # define Globally
  geom_col()
```

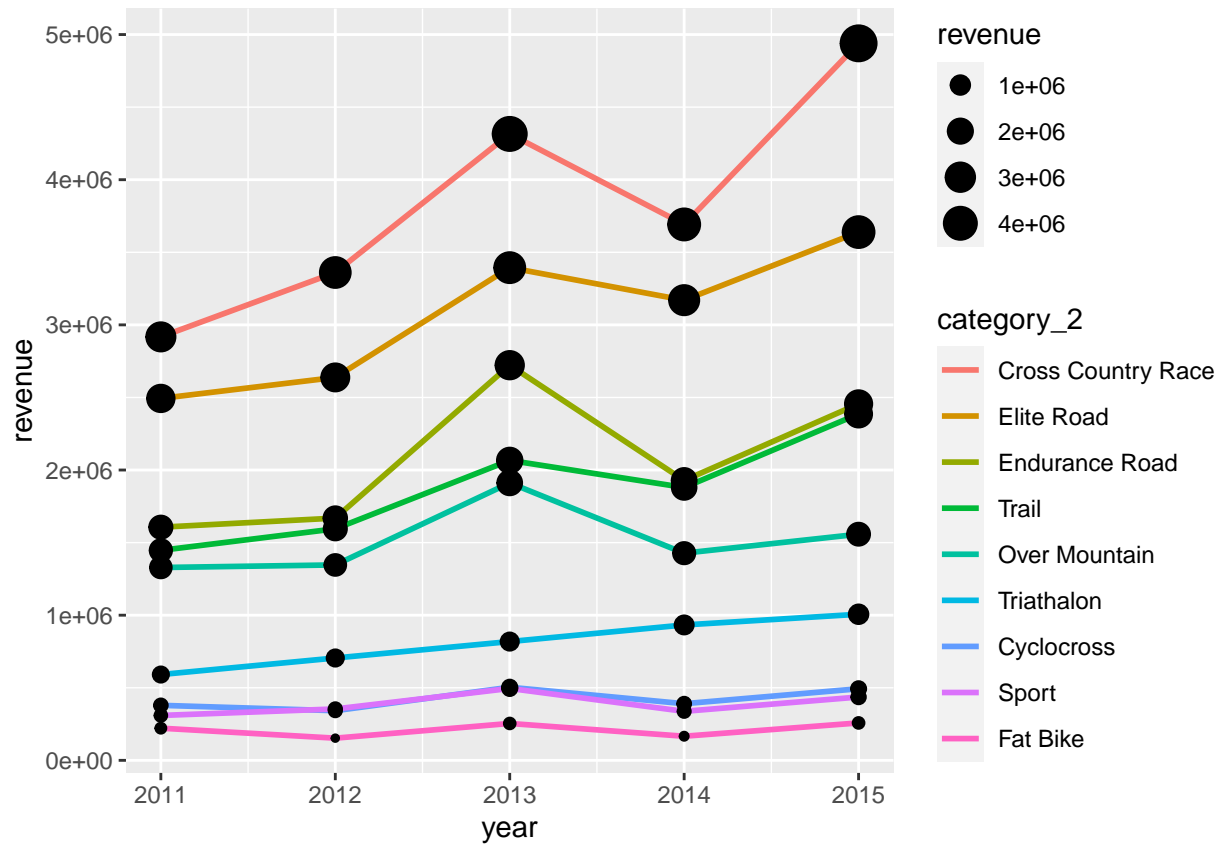


## 4B Size

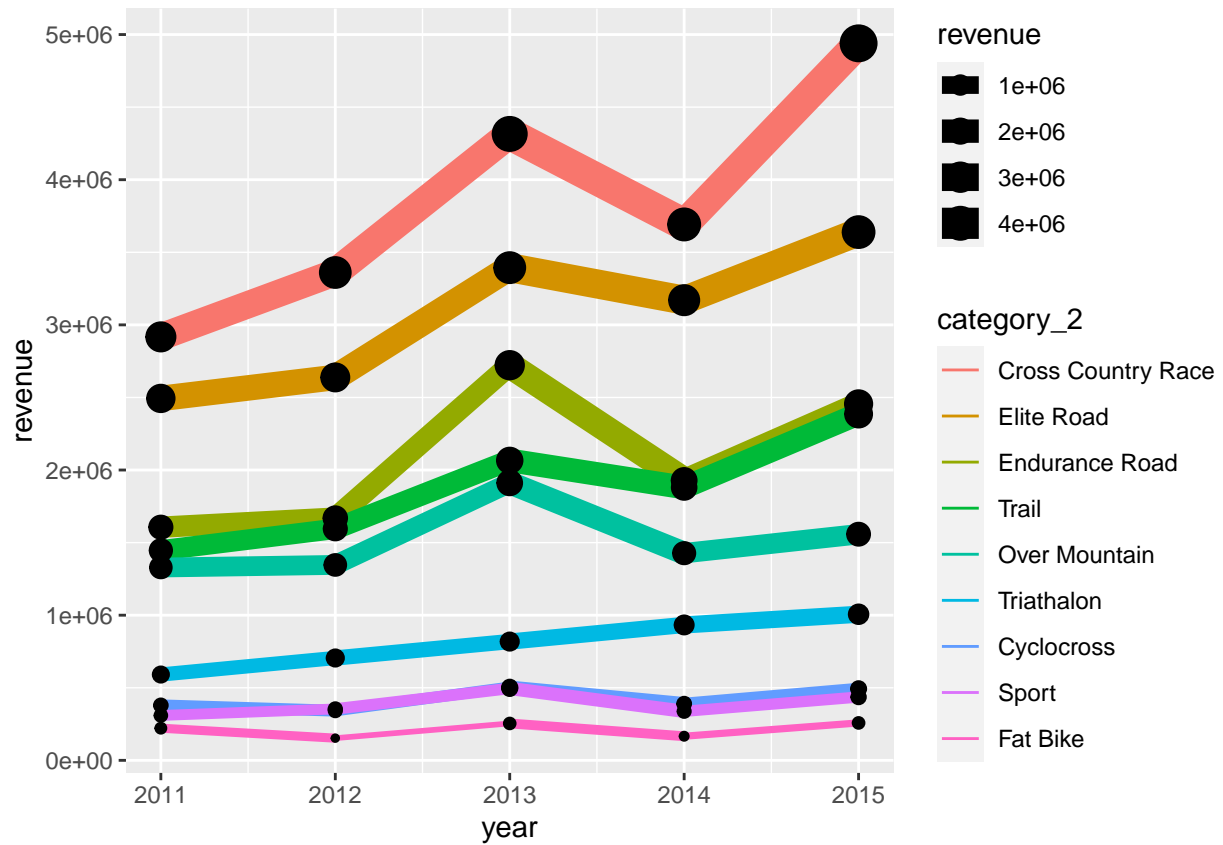
Info :

- Used with points

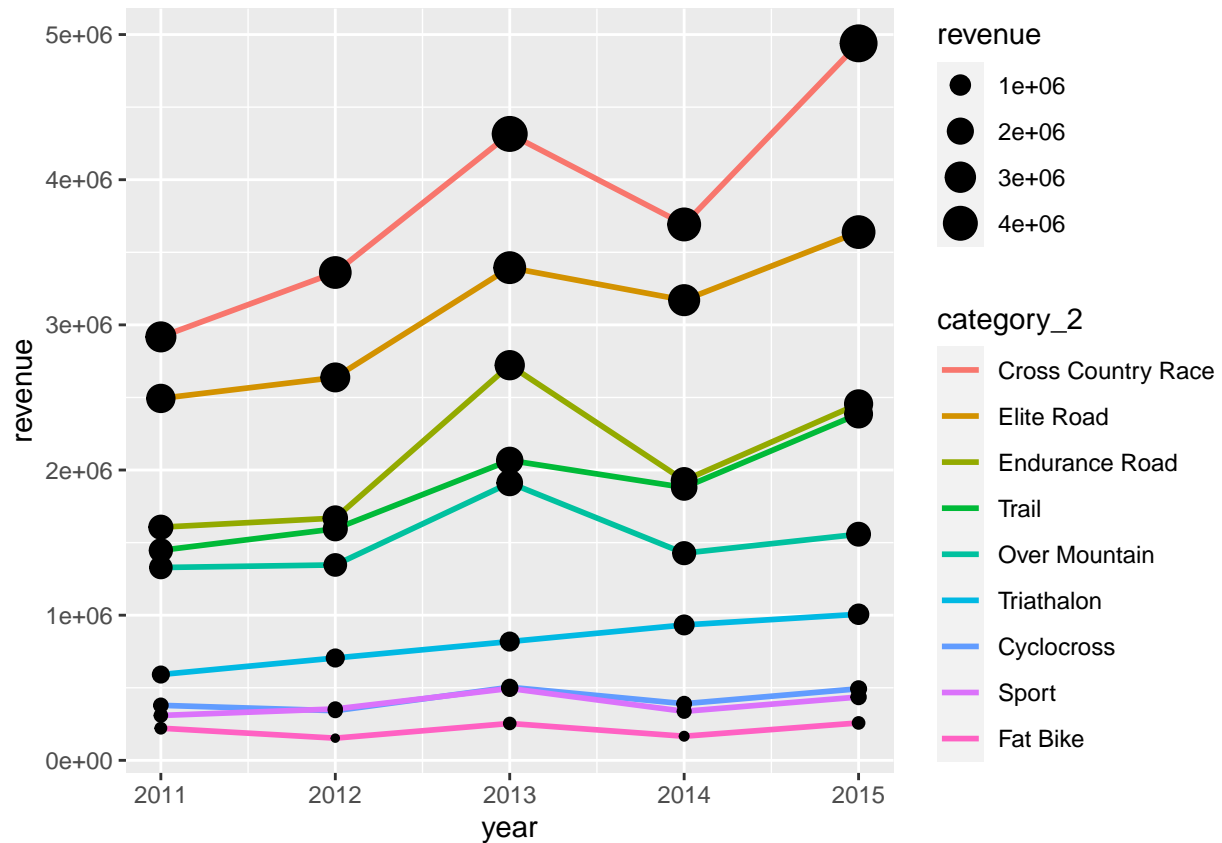
```
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue)) +
  geom_line(aes(colour = category_2), size = 1) +
  geom_point(aes(size = revenue))
```



```
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue, size = revenue)) +
  geom_line(aes(colour = category_2)) +
  geom_point()
```



```
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue, size = revenue)) +
  geom_line(aes(colour = category_2), size = 1) +
  geom_point()
```



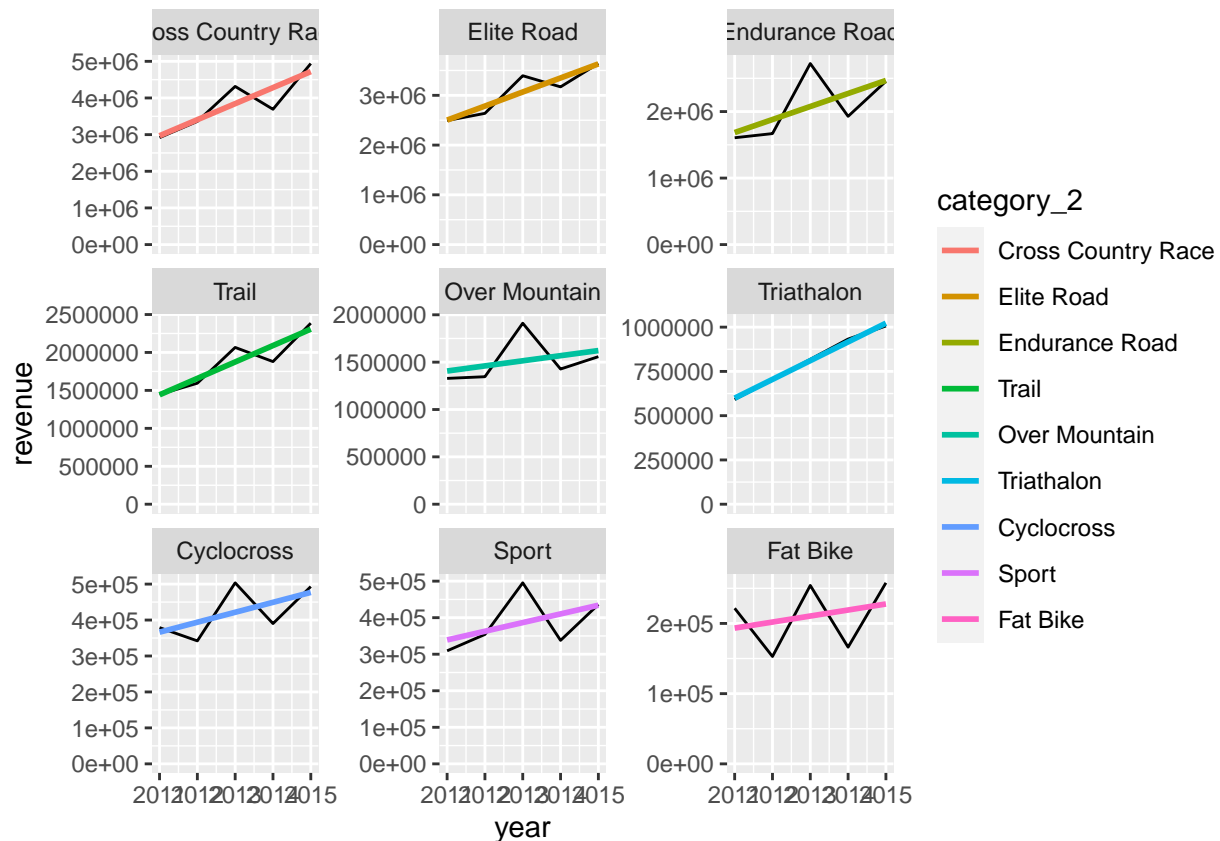
## 5.0 Faceting —

Great way to tease out variation by category

Goal: Sales annual sales by category 2

```
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue, colour = category_2)) +
  geom_line(colour = "black") +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE) +
  facet_wrap(~ category_2, ncol = 3, scales = "free_y") +
  expand_limits(y = 0)
```

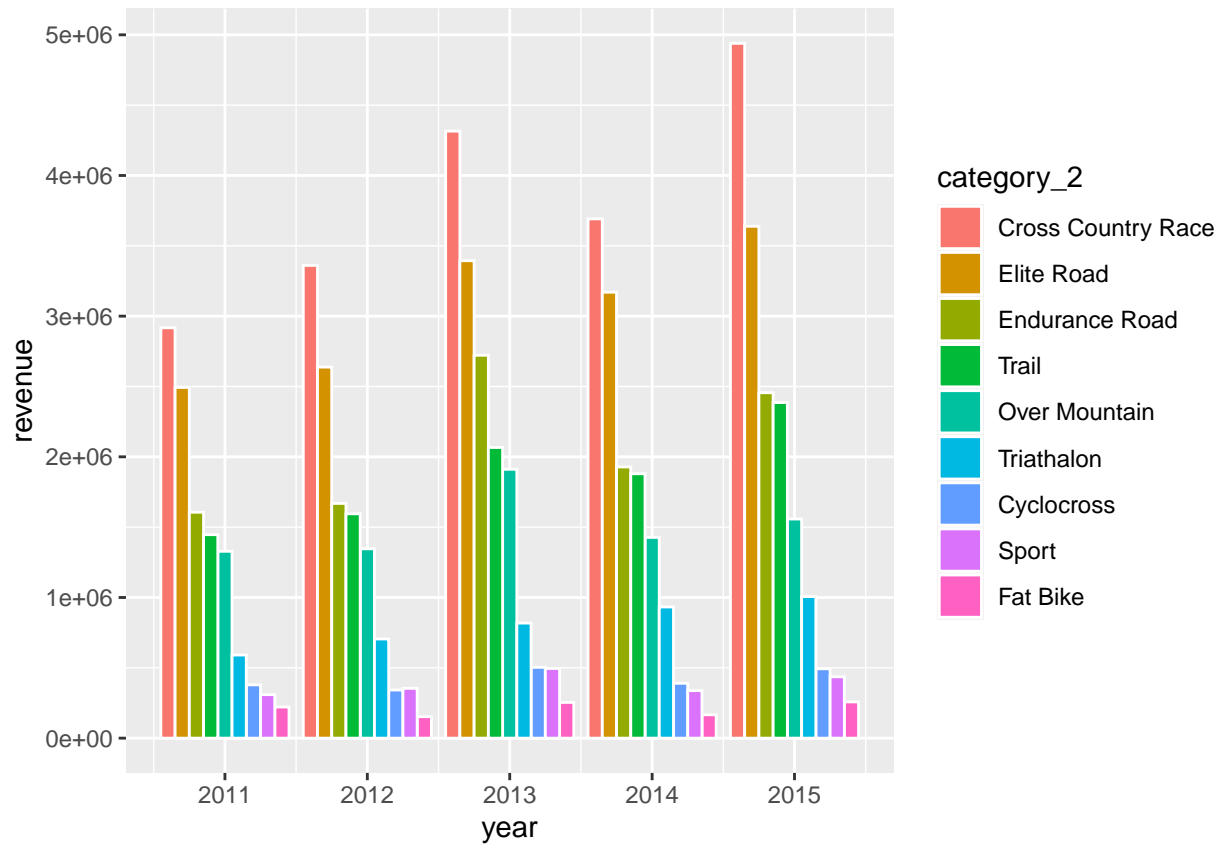
```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula 'y ~ x'
```



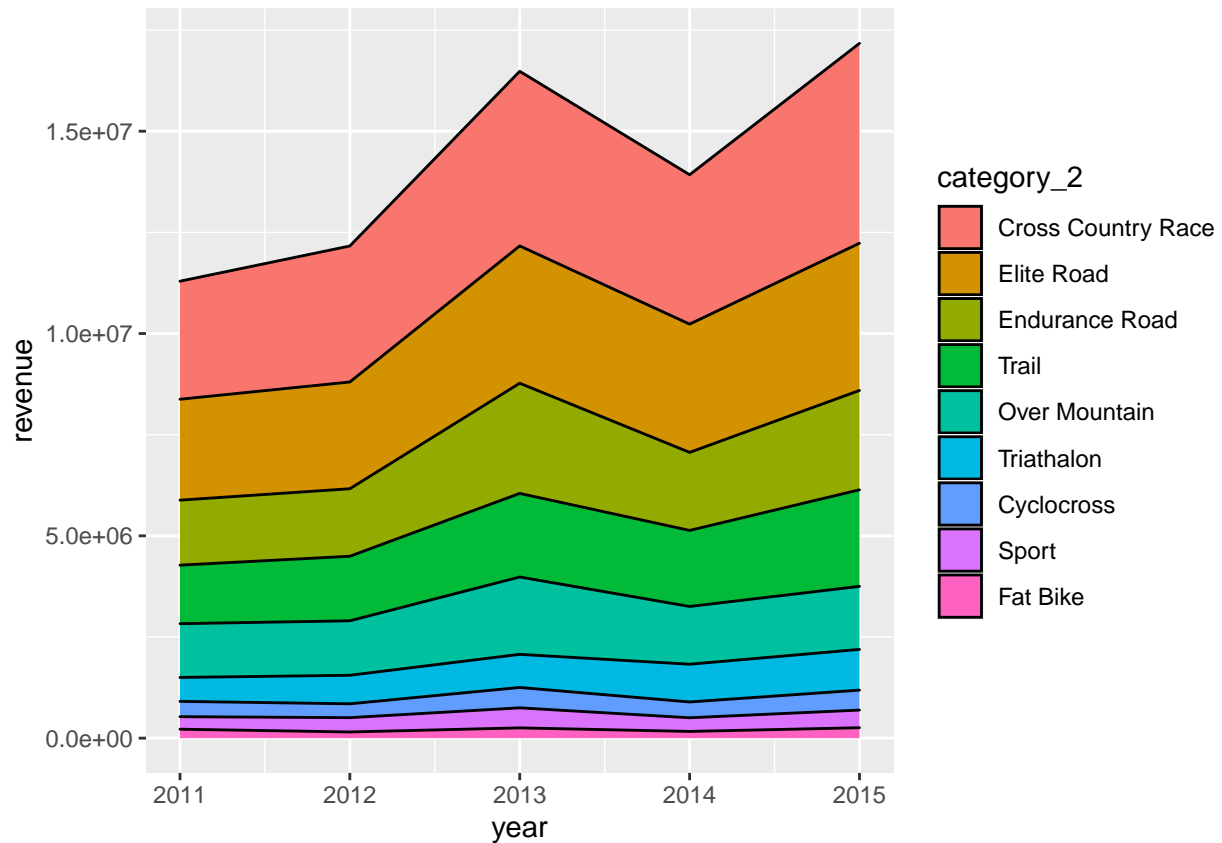
## 6.0 Position Adjustments (Stack & Dodge)

- Stacked Bars & Side-By-Side Bars
  - position = "Stack": Stack elements on top of each other
  - position\_dodge(): Enables further customization of width and height attributes

```
# Stacked Bars & Side-By-Side Bars
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue, fill = category_2)) +
  # geom_col(position = "stack") +
  # geom_col(position = "dodge") +
  geom_col(position = position_dodge(width = 0.9), color = "white")
```



```
# Stacked Area
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue, fill = category_2)) +
  geom_area(colour = "black")
```



## 7.0 Scales (colours, Fills. Axis)

- continuous (e.g. Revenue): Changes color via gradient palette
- Categorical (e.g.): Changes colour via discrete palette

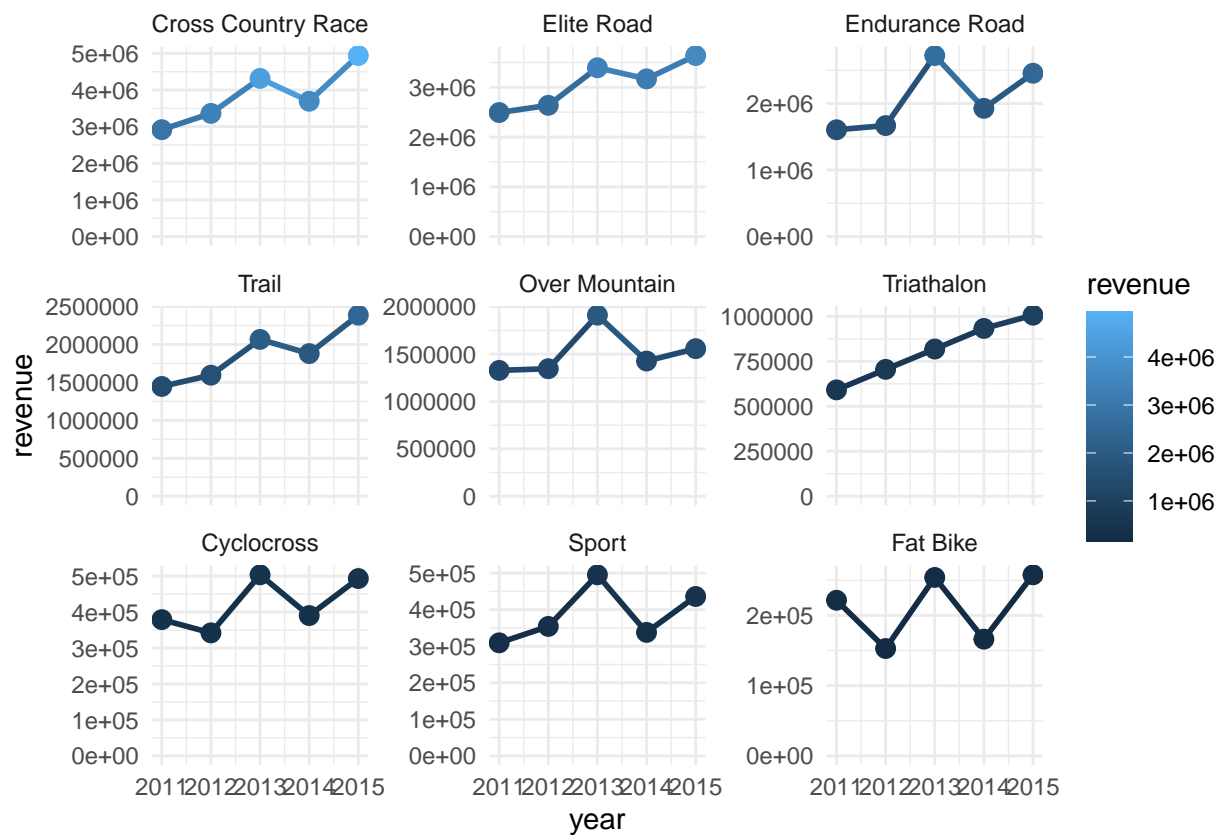
Plot 1: Faceted Plot, Colour = Continuous Scale

```
g_facet_continuous <- sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue, colour = revenue)) +
  geom_line(size = 1) +
  geom_point(size = 3) +

  facet_wrap(~ category_2, scales = "free_y") +
  expand_limits(y = 0) +
  theme_minimal()

g_facet_continuous
```

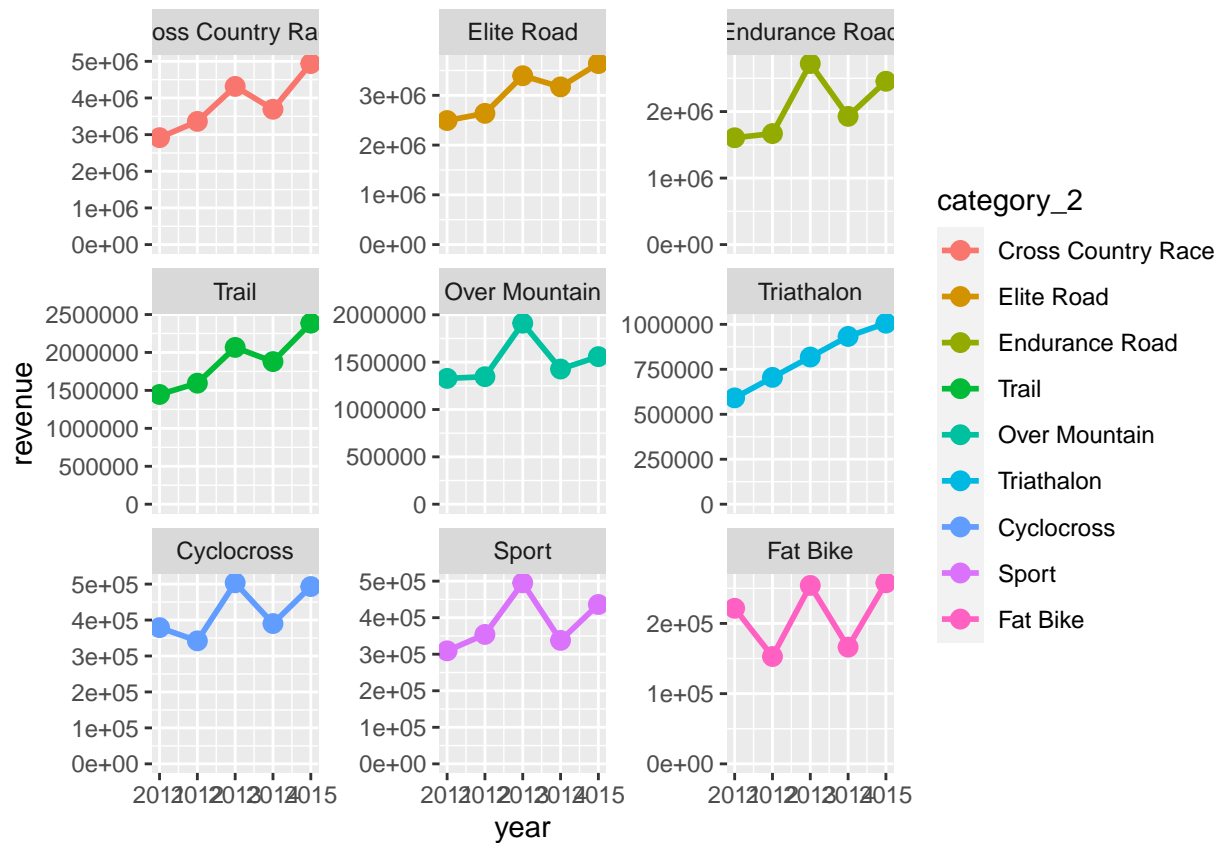




Plot 2: Faceted Plot, Colour = Discrete Scale

```
g_facet_discrete <- sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue, colour = category_2)) +
  geom_line(size = 1) +
  geom_point(size = 3) +
  facet_wrap(~category_2, scales = "free_y") +
  expand_limits(y = 0)

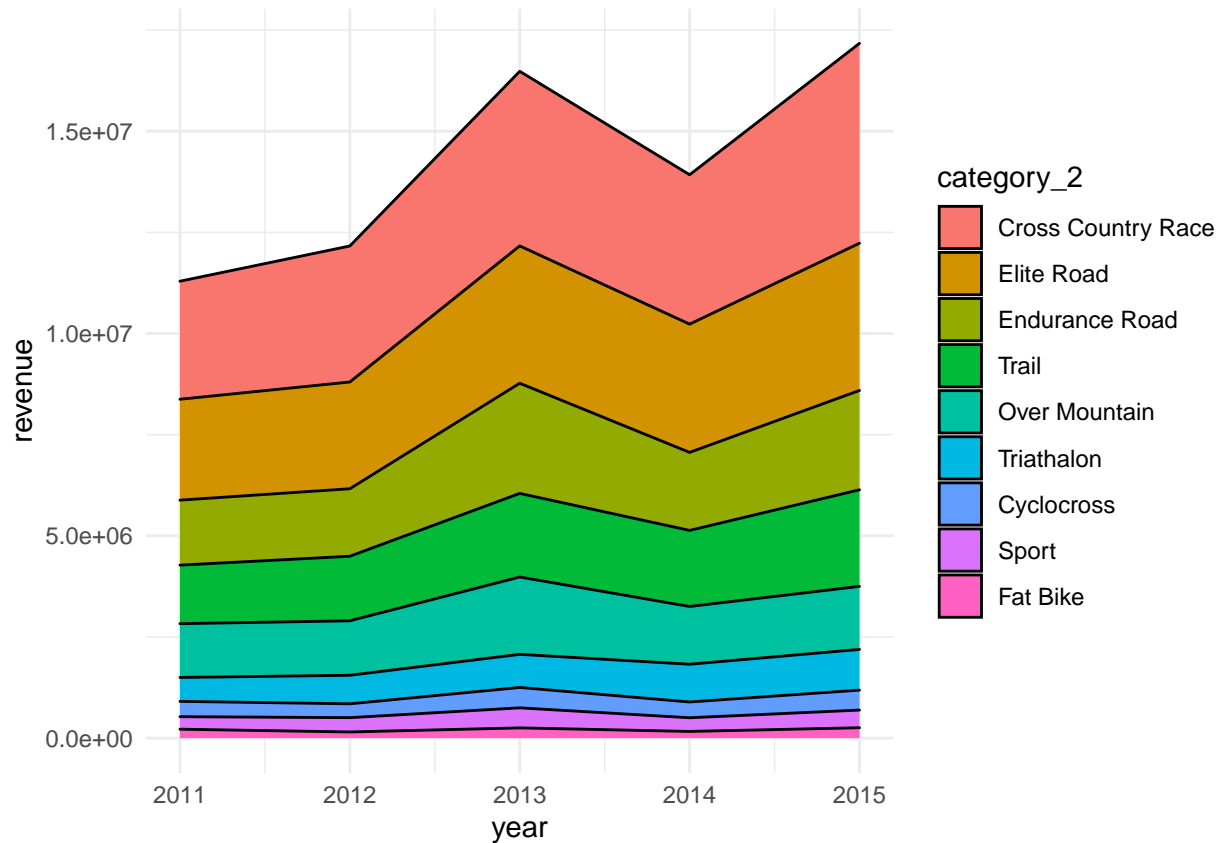
g_facet_discrete
```



Plot 2: Stacked Area plot

```
g_area_discrete <- sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue, fill = category_2)) +
  geom_area(colour = "black") +
  theme_minimal()
```

g\_area\_discrete

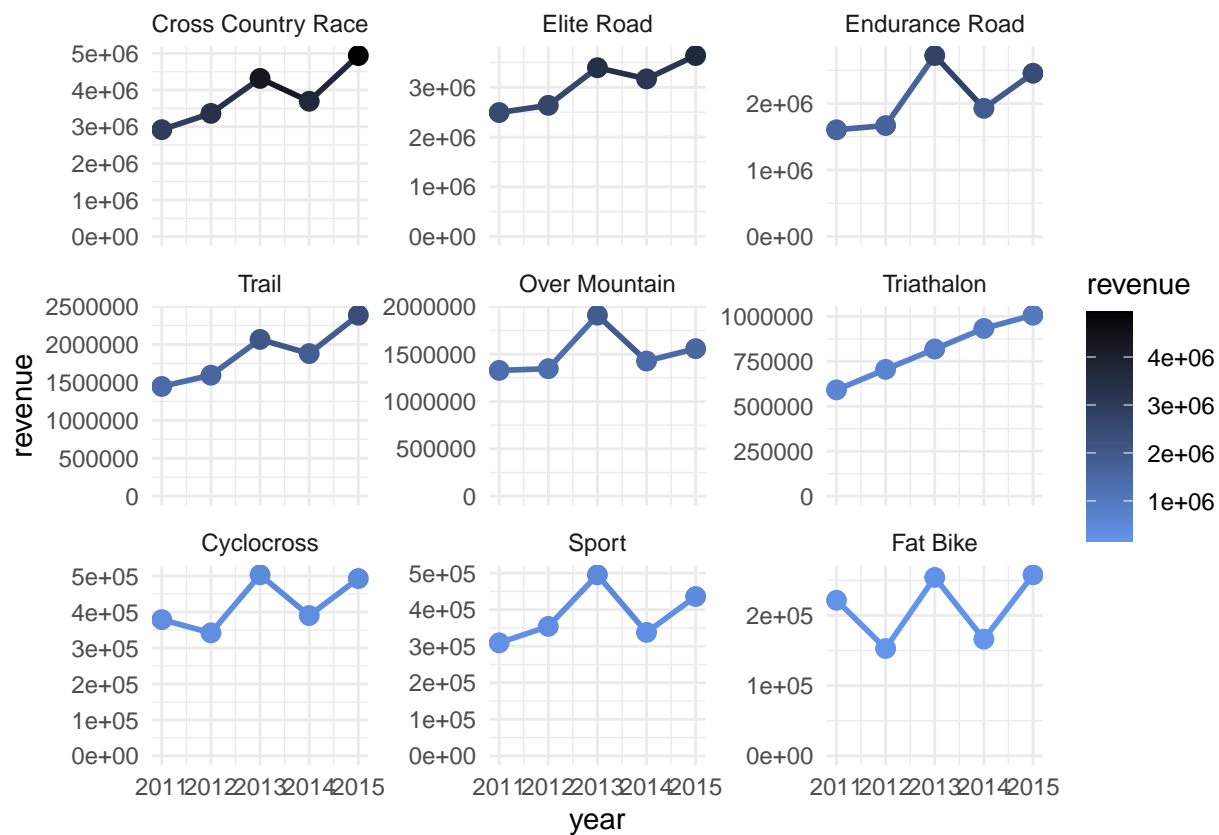


## 7.2 Scale Colours & Fills

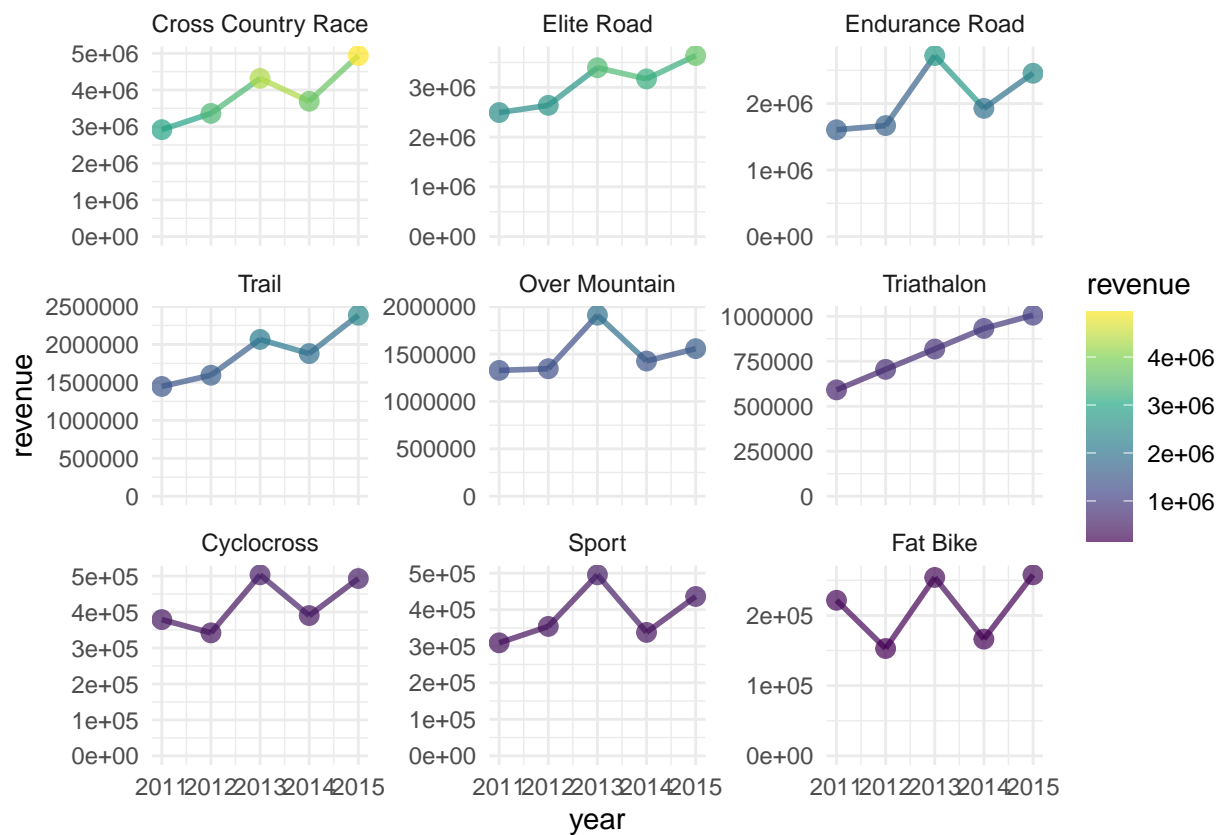
- Awesome way to show variation by groups (discrete) and by values (continuous)
- Because we have colour = category\_2

colour by Revenue (continuous Scale): adjusting colour gradient

```
g_facet_continuous +
  scale_color_continuous(
    low = "cornflowerblue",
    high = "black"
  )
```

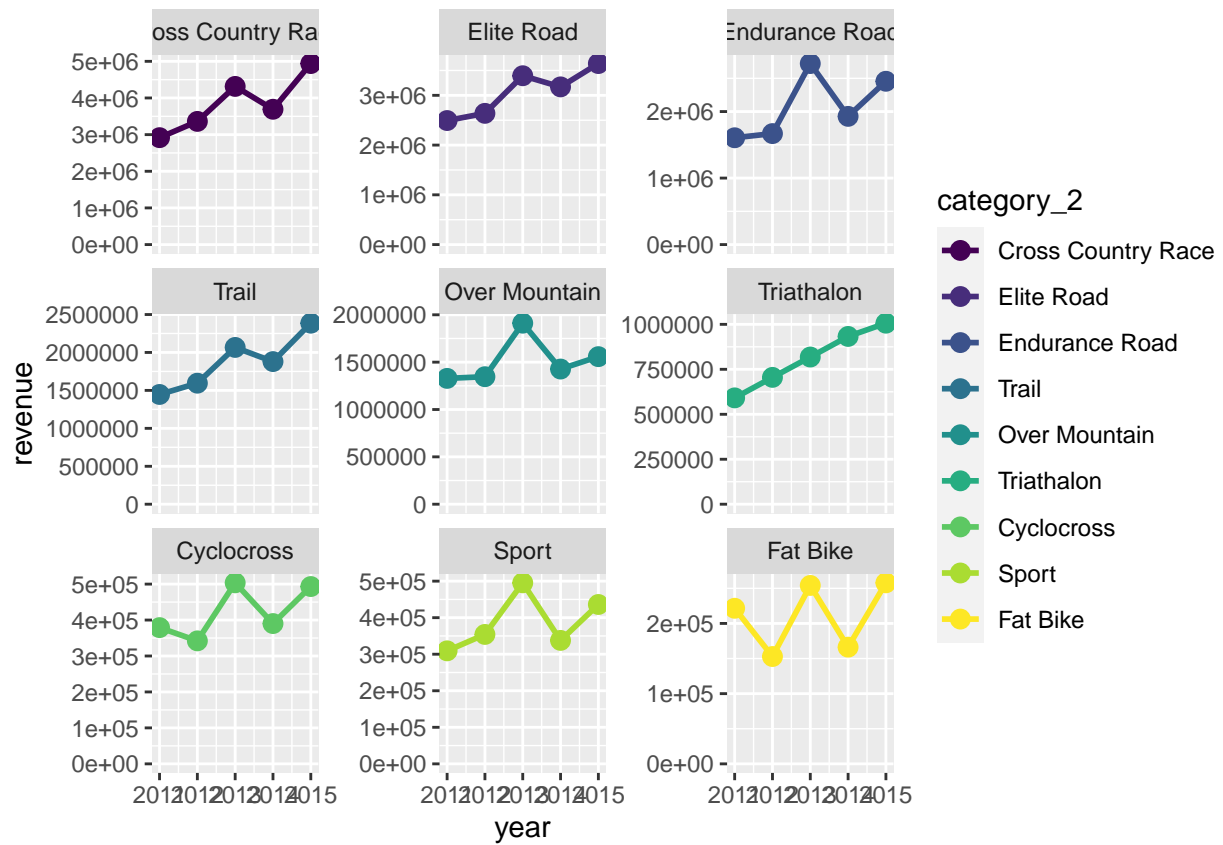


```
g_facet_continuous +
  scale_color_viridis_c(alpha = 0.7)
```

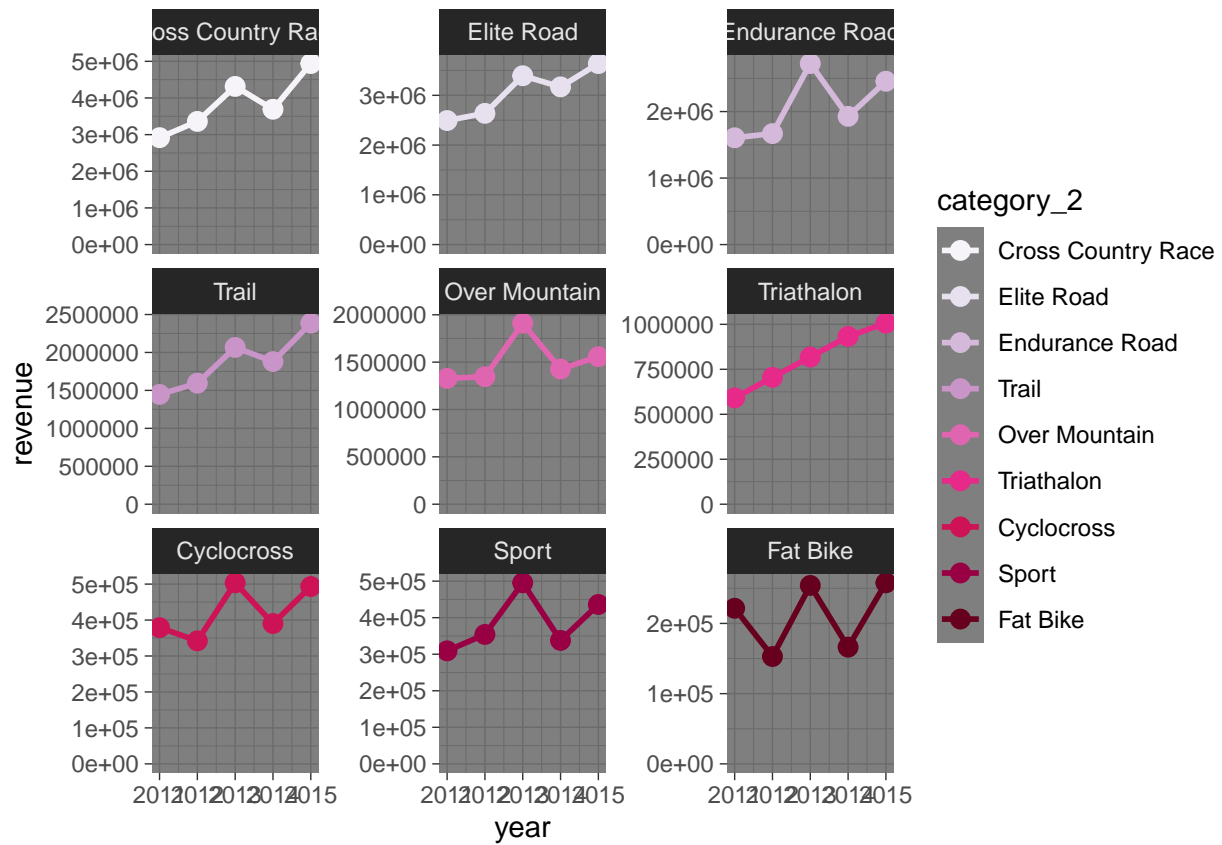


colour by Category 2: **discrete** Scale

```
g_facet_discrete +
  scale_color_viridis_d()
```



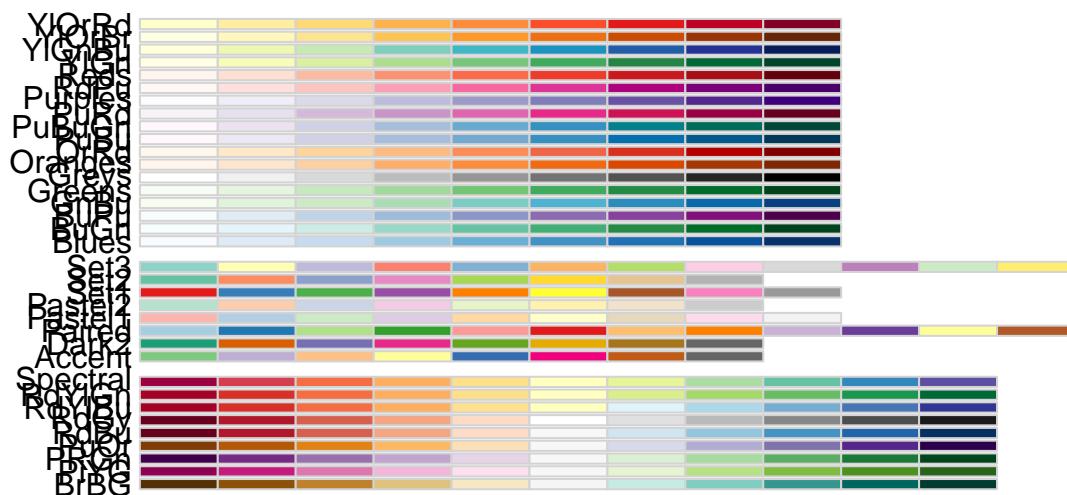
```
g_facet_discrete +
  scale_color_brewer(palette = "PuRd") +
  theme_dark()
```



```
# RColorBrewer::display.brewer.all()
```

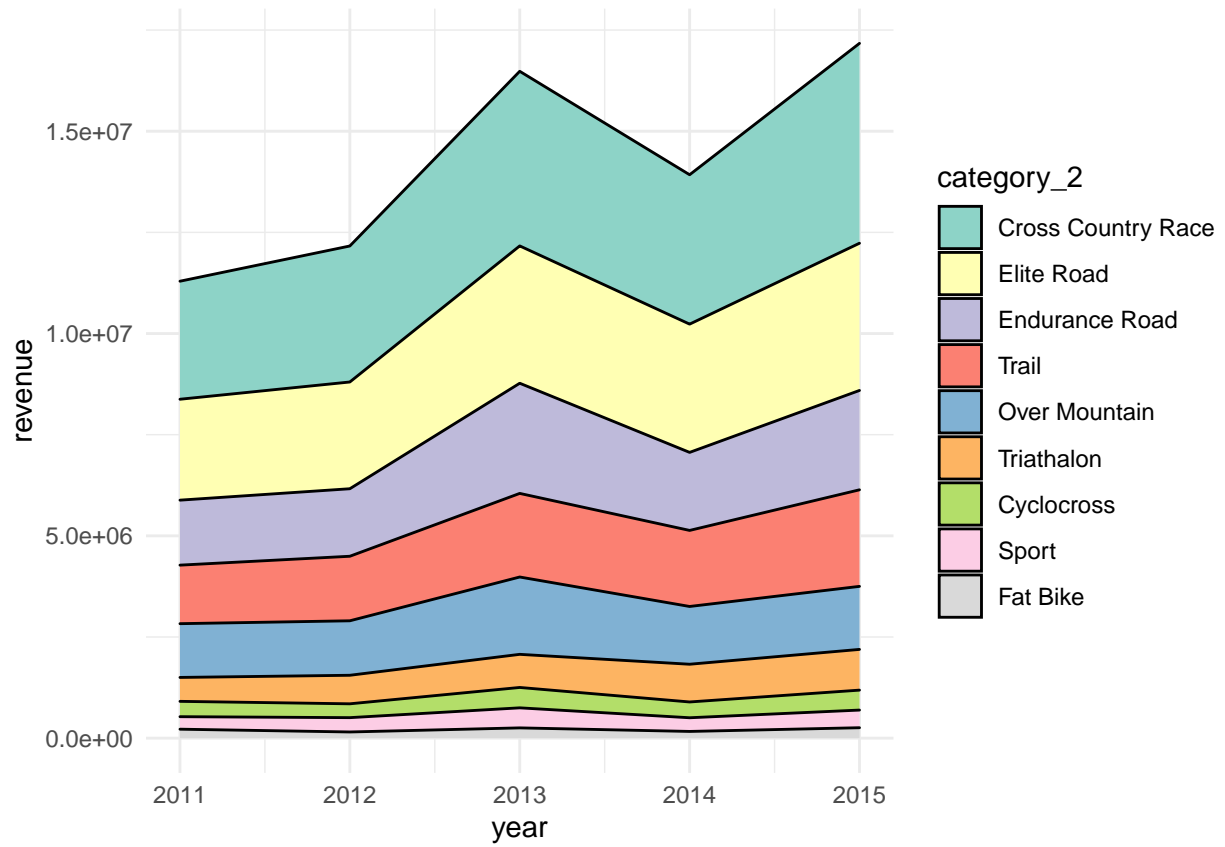
Fill by Category 2

```
RColorBrewer::display.brewer.all()
```

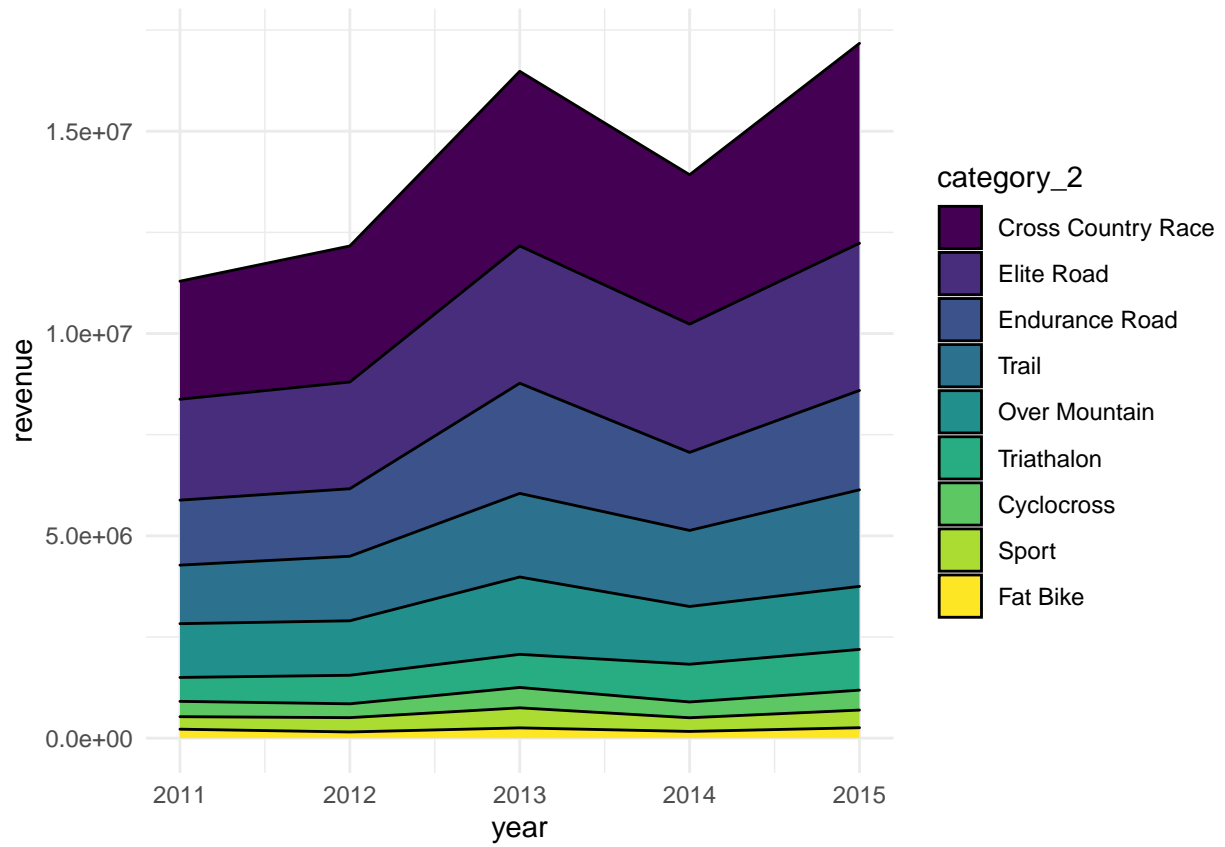


```
g_area_discrete +  
  scale_fill_brewer(palette = "Set3")
```

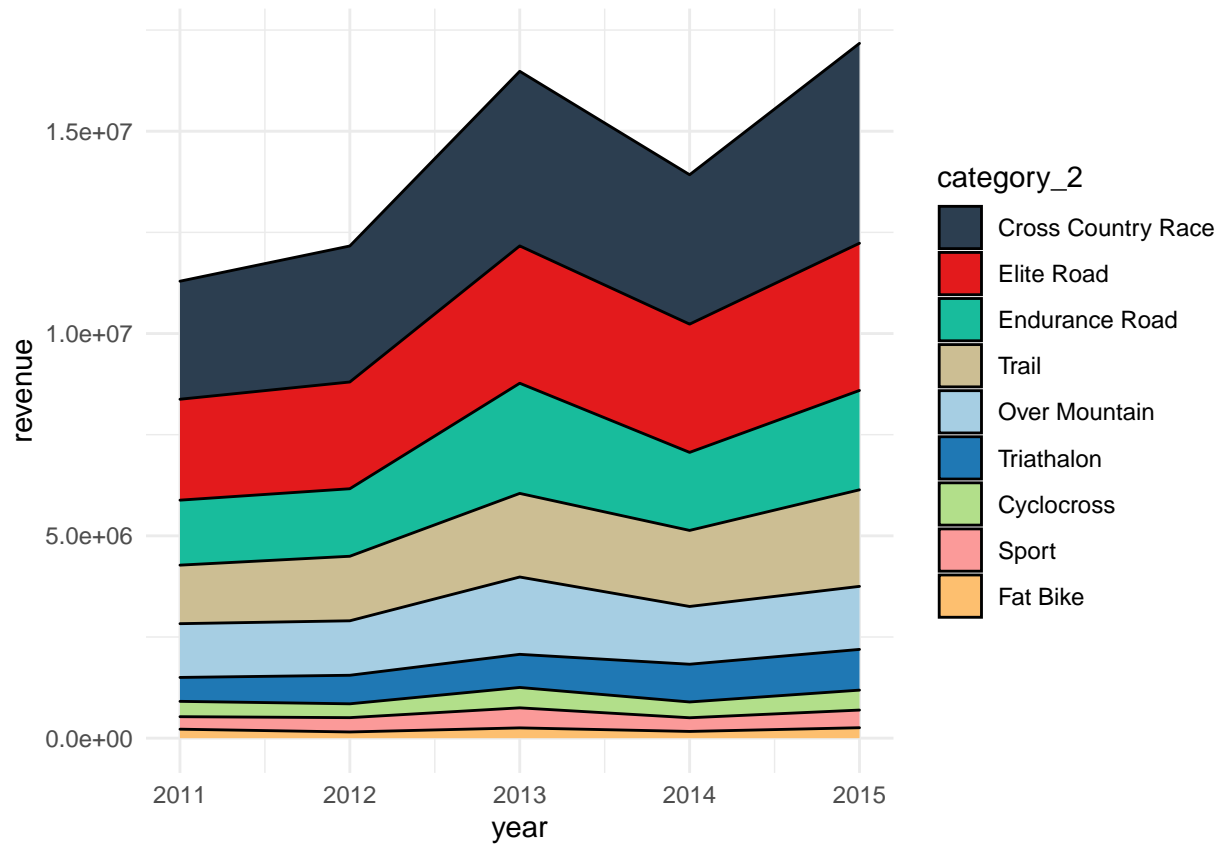




```
g_area_discrete +
  scale_fill_viridis_d()
```

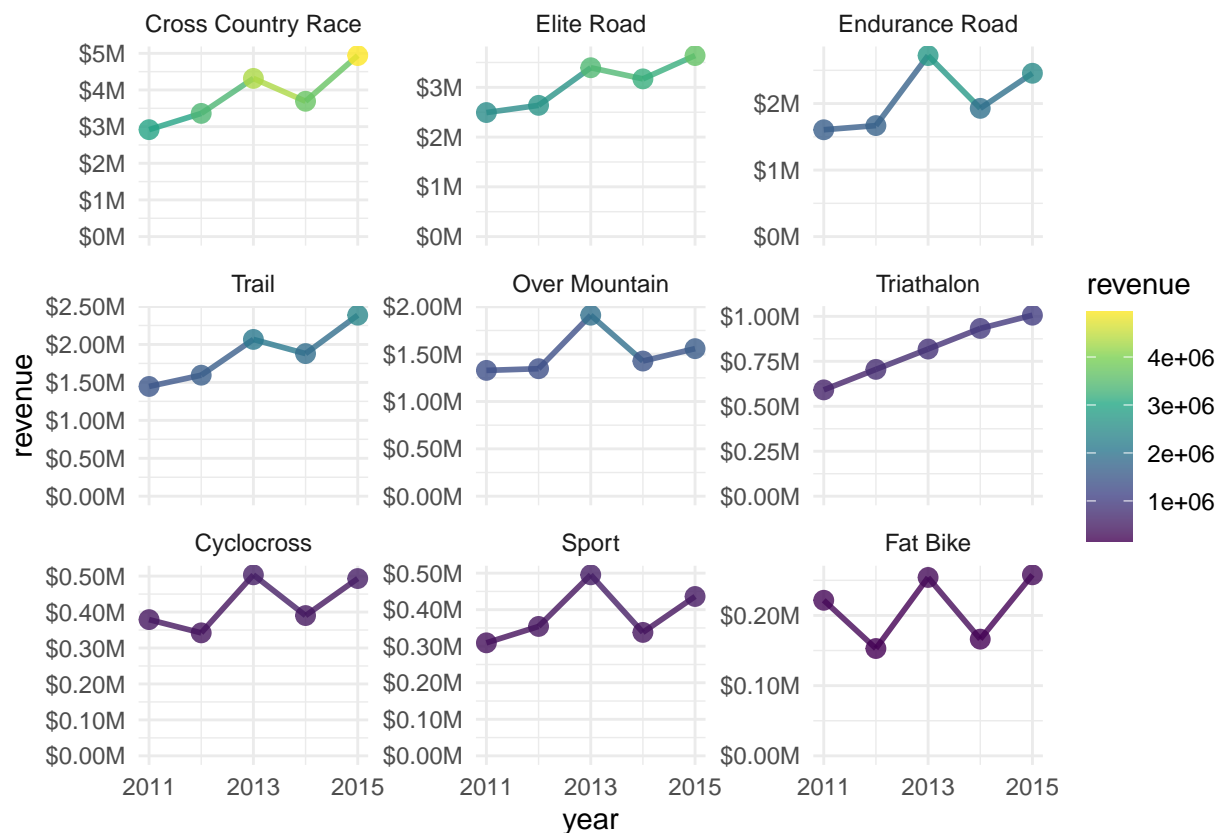


```
g_area_discrete +
  scale_fill_tq()
```



### 7.3 Axis Scales

```
g_facet_continuous +
  scale_color_viridis_c(alpha = 0.8) +
  # gives more room to breath on the x-axis
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(2011, 2015, by = 2)) +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::dollar_format(scale = 1e-6, suffix = "M")) +
  theme_minimal()
```



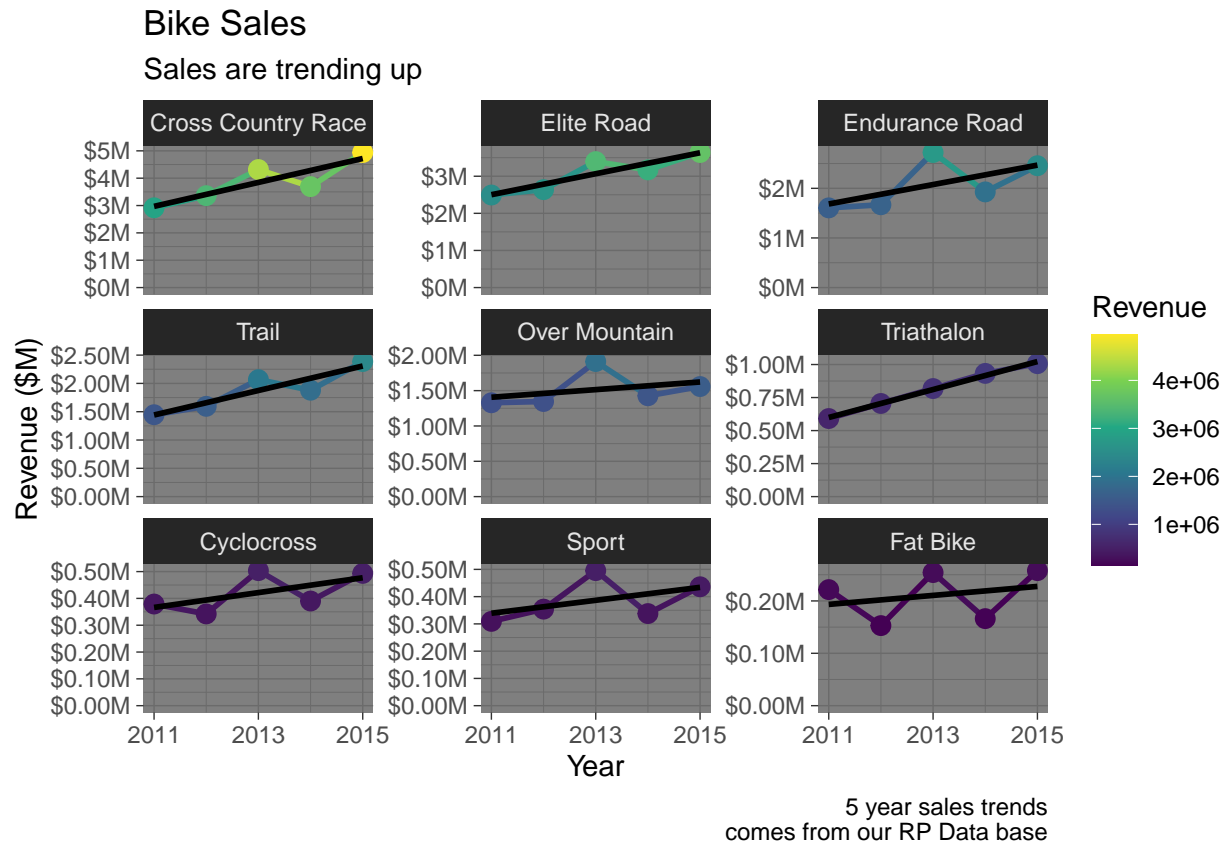
## 8.0 Labels

```
g_facet_continuous +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(2011, 2015, by = 2)) +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::dollar_format(scale = 1e-6, suffix = "M")) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE, color = "black") +

  scale_color_viridis_c() +
  theme_dark() +

  labs(
    title = "Bike Sales",
    subtitle = "Sales are trending up",
    caption = "5 year sales trends\ncomes from our RP Data base",
    x = "Year",
    y = "Revenue ($M)",
    colour = "Revenue"
  )
```

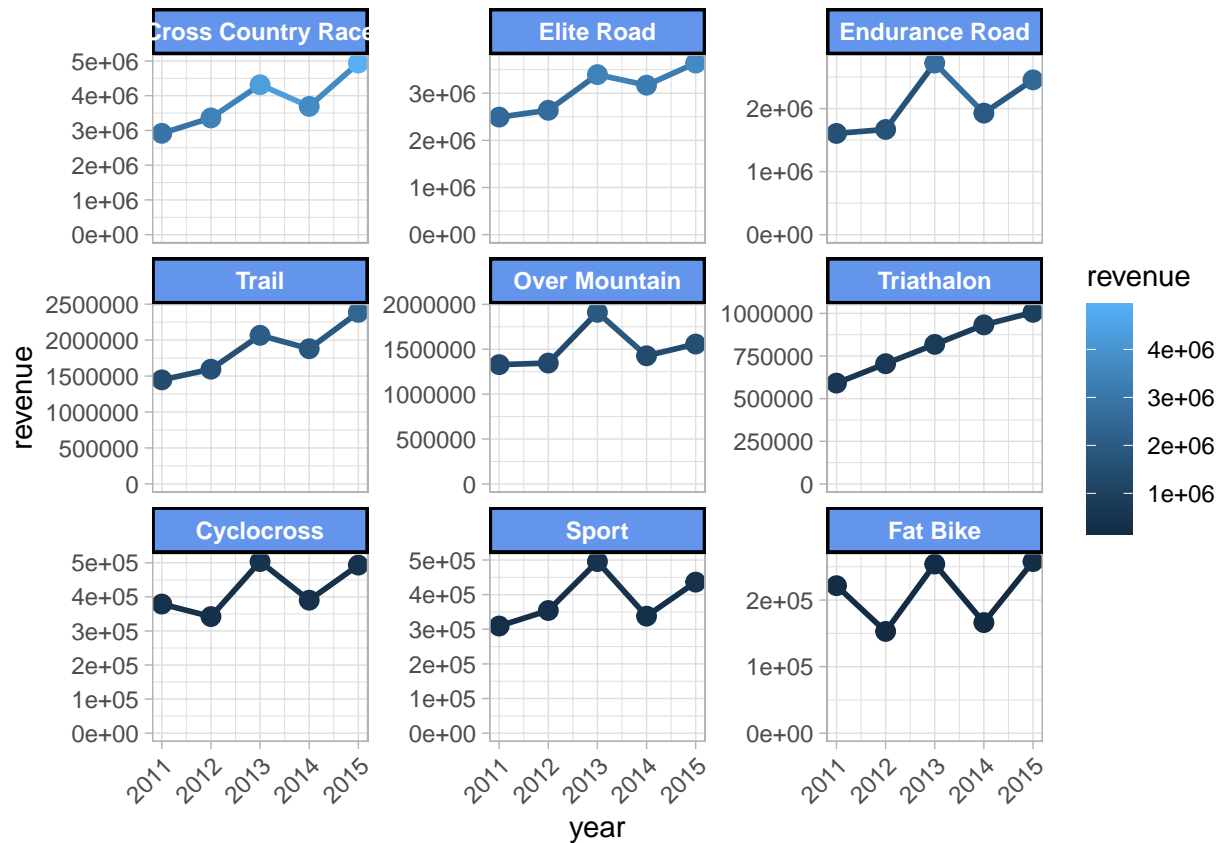
```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula 'y ~ x'
```



## 9.0 Labels

`theme_light()`: Pre-set theme `theme()`: The function used to adjust every theme element that is part of a ggplot object

```
g_facet_continuous +
  theme_light() +
  theme(
    axis.text.x = element_text(
      angle = 45,
      hjust = 1
    ),
    strip.background = element_rect(
      colour = "black",
      fill = "cornflowerblue",
      size = 1
    ),
    strip.text = element_text(
      face = "bold",
      colour = "White"
    )
  )
```



## 10.0 Putting it All Together

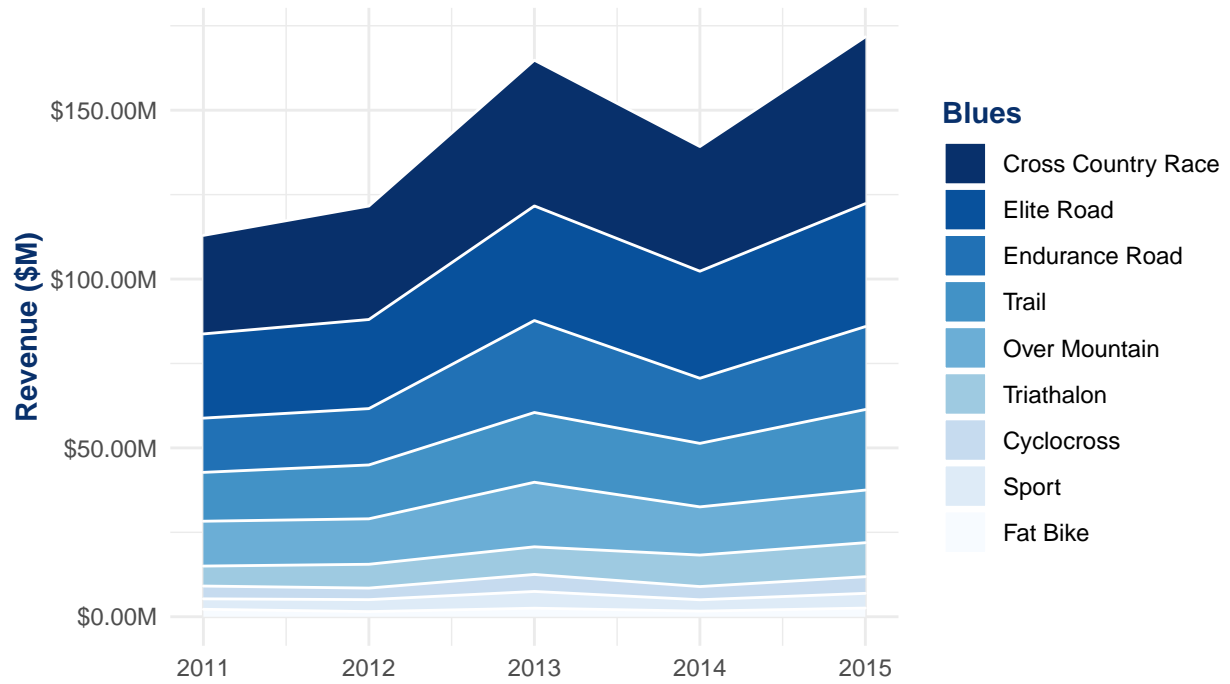
```
sales_by_year_category_2_tbl %>%
  ggplot(aes(year, revenue, fill = category_2)) +
  geom_area(colour = "white") +

  scale_fill_brewer("Blues", direction = -1) +
  scale_y_continuous(label = scales::dollar_format(scale = 10e-6, suffix = "M")) +

  labs(
    title = "Sales Over Year by Category 2",
    subtitle = "Sales Trending Up",
    caption = "Bike Sales trends look strong heading into 2016",
    x = "",
    y = "Revenue ($M)",
    fill = "2nd Category"
  ) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    title = element_text(face = "bold", colour = "#08306B")
  )
)
```

## Sales Over Year by Category 2

### Sales Trending Up



Bike Sales trends look strong heading into 2016