Data Visualization with ggplot2

Session 2: Building a Custom Theme

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The theme layer

The theme() function allows you to override default graphics settings. There are two main components involved:

Elements: non-data elements of the graphic that you can control

Element functions: the description of element features

Examples:

- plot.title
- axis.ticks.x
- legend.key.height
- etc.

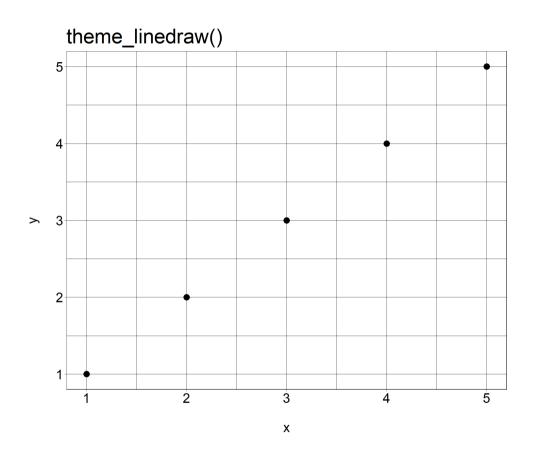
Examples:

- element_text()
- element_rect()
- element_line()
- etc.

Complete themes

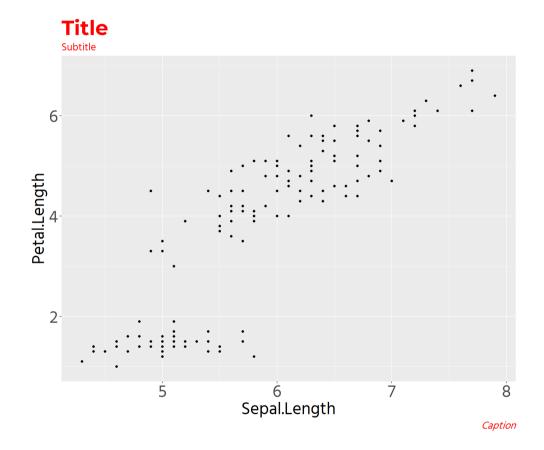
ggplot2 has eight pre-made themes built in:

- theme_grey()
 - theme_bw()
- theme_linedraw()
 - theme_light()
 - theme_dark()
- theme_minimal()
- theme_classic()
- theme_void()



Plot elements

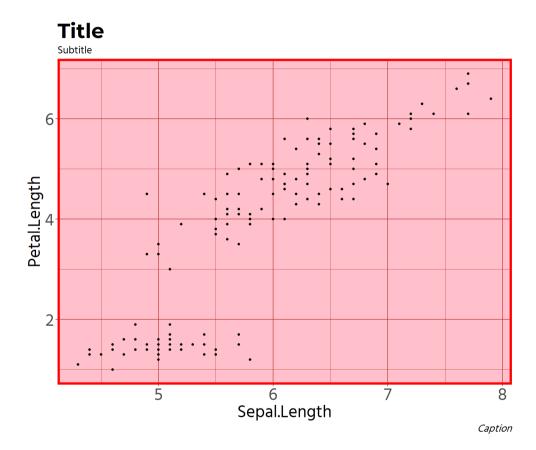
- plot.background
- plot.title
- plot.title.position
- plot.subtitle
- plot.caption
- plot.caption.position
- plot.tag
- plot.tag.position





Panel elements

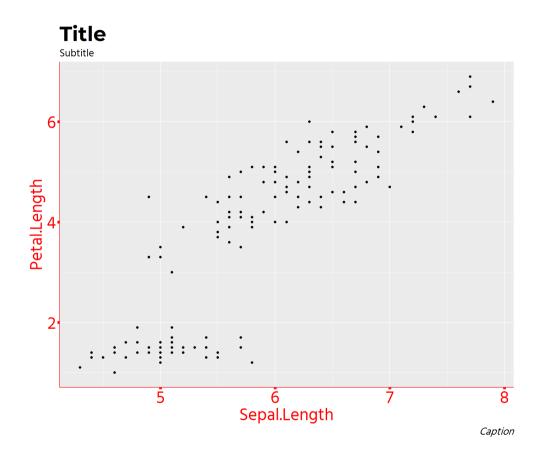
- panel.background
- panel.border
- panel.grid
 - panel.grid.major
 - o panel.grid.major.x
 - o panel.grid.major.y
 - panel.grid.minor
 - o panel.grid.minor.x
 - o panel.grid.minor.y





Axis elements

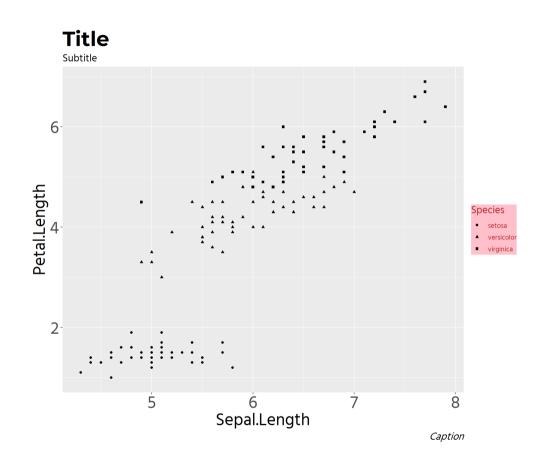
- axis.title
 - axis.title.x (.top/.bottom)
 - axis.title.y (.left/.right)
- axis.text
 - axis.text.x (.top/.bottom)
 - axis.text.y (.left/.right)`
- axis.ticks
 - axis.ticks.x (.top/.bottom)
 - axis.ticks.y (.left/.right)
- axis.ticks.length
 - axis.ticks.length.x (.top/.bottom)
 - axis.ticks.length.y (.left/.right)
- axis.line
 - axis.line.x (.top/.bottom)
 - axis.line.y (.left/.right)





Legend elements

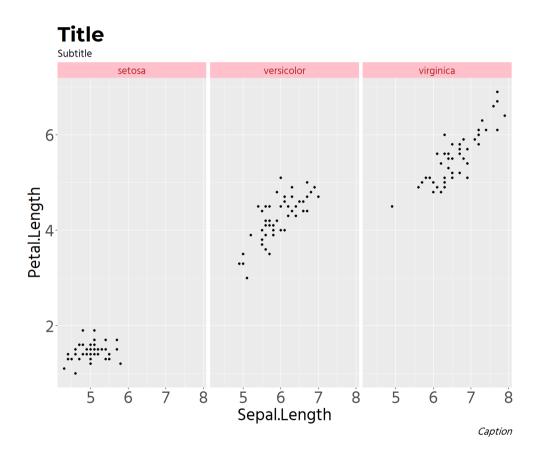
- legend.background
- legend.margin
- legend.spacing
 - legend.spacing.x
 - legend.spacing.y
- legend.key
 - legend.key.size
 - legend.key.height
 - legend.key.width
- legend.text
 - legend.text.align
- legend.title
 - legend.title.align
- legend.position
- legend.direction
- legend.justification
- legend.box
 - legend.box.just
 - legend.box.margin
 - legend.box.background
 - legend.box.spacing





Faceting elements

- strip.background
 - strip.background.x
 - strip.background.y
- strip.placement
- strip.text
 - strip.text.x
 - o strip.text.x.bottom
 - o strip.text.x.top
 - strip.text.y
 - o strip.text.y.left
 - o strip.text.y.right
- panel.spacing
 - panel.spacing.x
 - panel.spacing.y

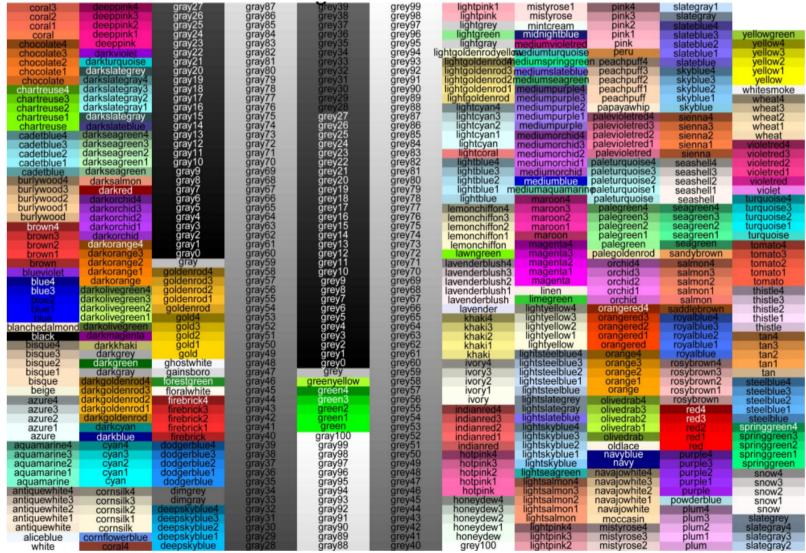




Colors in R

Colors can be easily referenced in with a hex code, rbg code, or by name (if applicable).

Following colors are available by name:



Fonts in R

You can use any font available on your computer in a ggplot2 graphic.

For Windows users

```
install.packages('extrafont')
library('extrafont')

font_import()

# You will be prompted to continue [y/n]

# Type 'y' and press enter

loadfonts(device="win")
```

For Mac users

```
1 install.packages('extrafont')
2 library('extrafont')
3
4 font_import()
5 # You will be prompted to continue [y/n]
6 # Type 'y' and press enter
7
8 loadfonts()
```

Afterwards, you should be able to utilize fonts:

Be sure to know which font families and font faces you have available.

Building a custom theme

Instead of re-using all of your theme() code (which can be lengthy), try saving the code as an object. Then, you can add the object to a ggplot.



Exercise #2

