* The gg in ggplot stands for the grammar of graphics developed by Leland Wilkinson
* In brief the grammar tells us that a statistical graphic is a mapping from data to aesthetic attributes (color, shape, size)
* The data that you want to visualize are mapped to aesthetic attributes, like size, color, and x y location
* The layers in descending order of how they stack. So data is at the bottom and theme is at the top
  1. Data
  2. Aesthetics
  3. Geometries
  4. Facets
  5. Statistics
  6. Coordinates
  7. Theme
* Name of the data frame, and then a dollar sign, and then the name of the column, which basically asks R to look specifically at one column in one data frame
* Parenthesis means of
* Escape lets you back out of whatever
* A plus sign means finish the sentence
* Use an equal sign inside a function to create an argument
* Boolean
* Character
* String
* Function
* Always always always library at the start of every script
* The little arrow is technically called assignment operator. Names things
* Arrange, group by, mutate, ungroup, filter, select, rename, distinct, summarize
* When using filter, you use the group you want to keep as what goes in the parenthesis.
* Summarize means to create one variable for each group
* Select means keep only certain variables
* Dplyr comes from the word ply
* Csv means to read a spreadsheet
* You have to use a function called aes() to use a variable in your histogram
* Plus for charts, pipe for data manipulation
* Tilde is used to say “by”
* I think the double equal means you want those two things to be equal, and one means youre naming something