

SM-2302 Software for Mathematicians

R4: Plotting with `ggplot2`

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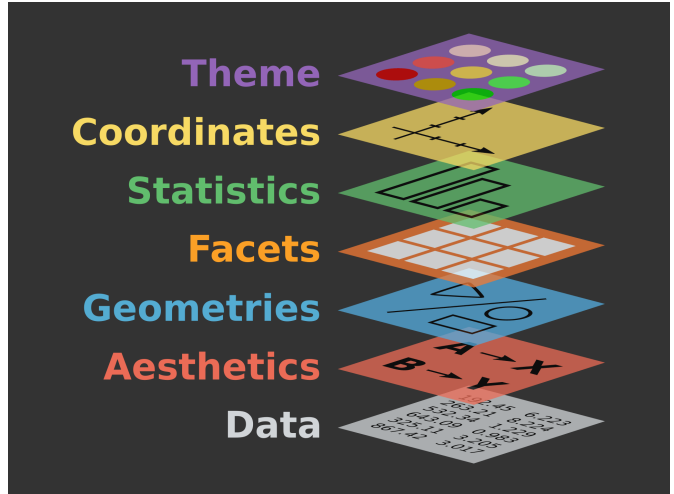
The Grammar of Graphics

- Visualization concept created by Leland Wilkinson (The Grammar of Graphics, 1999)—an attempt to taxonomize the basic elements of statistical graphics
- Adapted for R by Hadley Wickham (2009)
 - consistent and compact syntax to describe statistical graphics
 - highly modular as it breaks up graphs into semantic components
- ggplot2 is not meant as a guide to which graph to use and how to best convey your data (more on that later), but it does have some strong opinions.

Terminology

A statistical graphic is a...

- mapping of **data**
- which may be **statistically transformed** (summarized, log-transformed, etc.)
- to **aesthetic attributes** (color, size, xy-position, etc.)
- using **geometric objects** (points, lines, bars, etc.)
- and mapped onto a specific **facet** and **coordinate system**



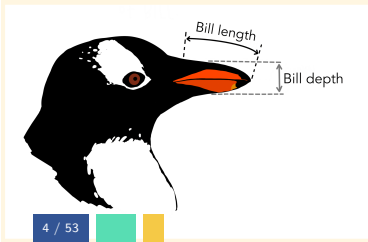
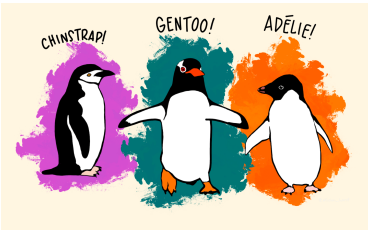
<http://r.qcbs.ca/workshop03/book-en/grammar-of-graphics-gg-basics.html>

Anatomy of a ggplot call

```
ggplot(  
  data = [dataframe],  
  mapping = aes(x = [var x], y = [var y], color = [var color],  
                shape = [var shape], ...)  
) +  
  geom_[some geom](  
    mapping = aes(fill = [var geom color], ...),  
    # other geometry options  
) +  
  ... # other geometries  
  scale_[some axis]_[some scale]() +  
  facet_[some facet]([formula]) +  
  ... # other plot options  
    # usually labels, titles & themes
```

Palmer Penguins

Measurements for penguin species, island in Palmer Archipelago, size (flipper length, body mass, bill dimensions), and sex.



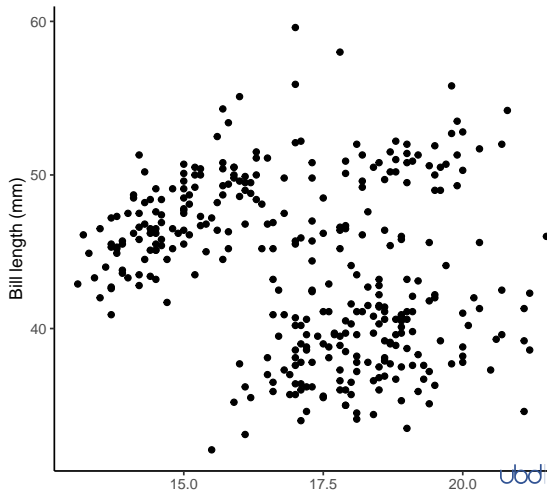
```
library(palmerpenguins)
penguins %>% print(n = 5)
```

```
## # A tibble: 344 x 8
##   species island    bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm
##   <fct>    <fct>          <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1 Adelie   Torgersen         39.1          18.7
## 2 Adelie   Torgersen         39.5          17.4
## 3 Adelie   Torgersen         40.3           18
## 4 Adelie   Torgersen          NA           NA
## 5 Adelie   Torgersen         36.7          19.3
## # i 339 more rows
## # i 4 more variables: flipper_length_mm <int>,
## #   body_mass_g <int>, sex <fct>, year <int>
```

A basic ggplot

```
ggplot(data = penguins,  
       mapping = aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                     y = bill_length_mm)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  labs(  
    title = "Bill depth and length",  
    subtitle = paste(  
      "Dimensions for Adelie, Chinstrap,",  
      "and Gentoo Penguins"  
    ),  
    x = "Bill depth (mm)",  
    y = "Bill length (mm)"  
  )
```

Bill depth and length
Dimensions for Adelie, Chinstrap, and Gentoo Penguins



The Grammar of Graphics

Breaking down the ggplot call

Aesthetics

Faceting

A brief plot Tour of ggplot2 plots

Themes

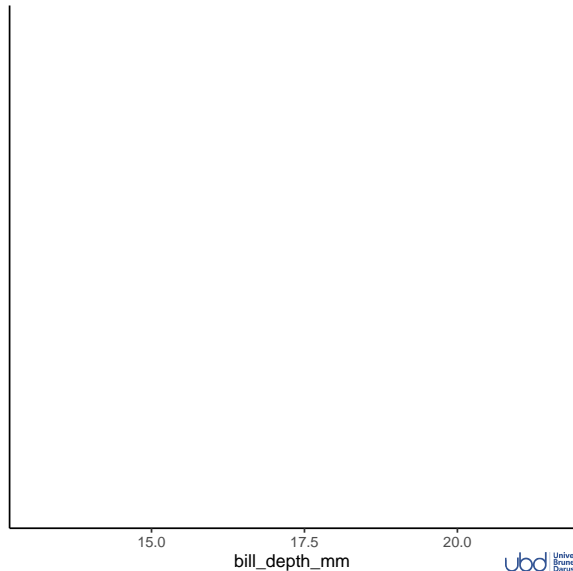
Other useful things

Start with the penguins data frame

```
ggplot(data = penguins)
```

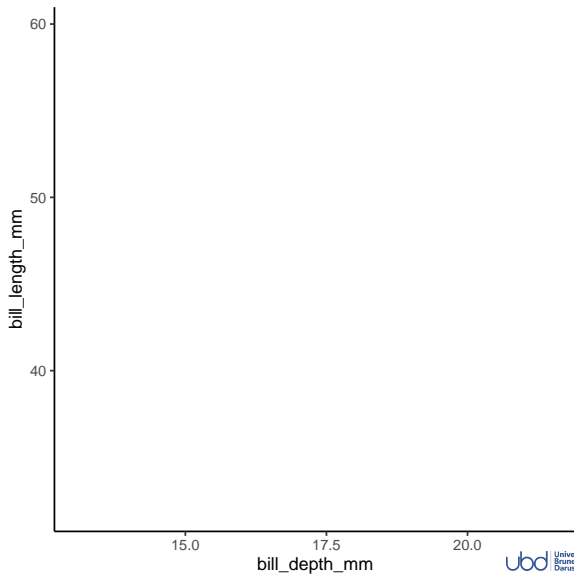

Start with the penguins data frame, **map bill depth to the x-axis**

```
ggplot(  
  data = penguins,  
  mapping = aes(x = bill_depth_mm)  
)
```



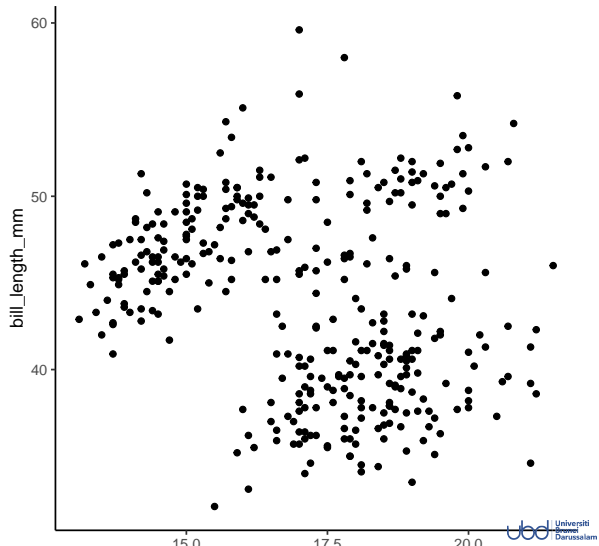
Start with the penguins data frame, map bill depth to the x-axis, and map bill length to the y-axis.

```
ggplot(  
  data = penguins,  
  mapping = aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                y = bill_length_mm)  
)
```



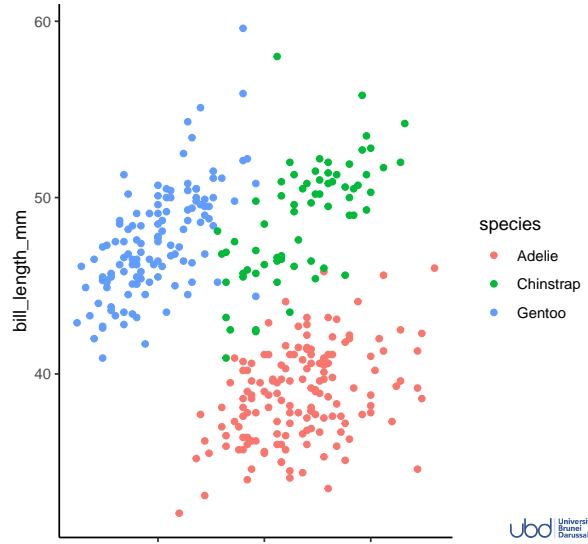
Start with the penguins data frame, map bill depth to the x-axis, and map bill length to the y-axis. **Represent each observation with a point**

```
ggplot(  
  data = penguins,  
  mapping = aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                 y = bill_length_mm)  
) +  
  geom_point()
```



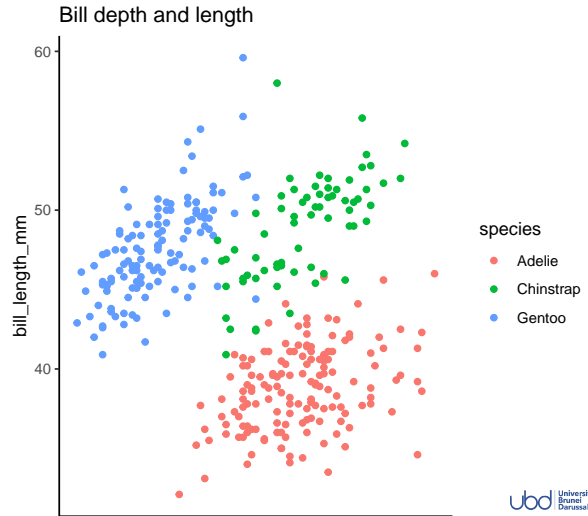
Start with the penguins data frame, map bill depth to the x-axis, and map bill length to the y-axis. Represent each observation with a point **and** map species to the color of each point.

```
ggplot(  
  data = penguins,  
  mapping = aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                 y = bill_length_mm)  
) +  
  geom_point(  
    mapping = aes(colour = species)  
  )
```



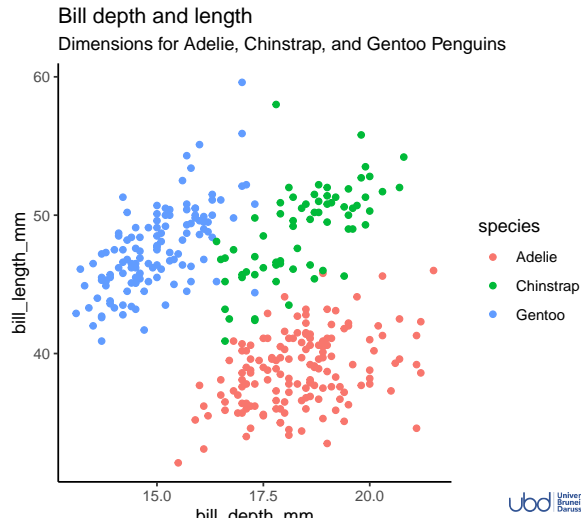
Start with the penguins data frame, map bill depth to the x-axis, and map bill length to the y-axis. Represent each observation with a point and map species to the color of each point. **Title the plot “Bill depth and length”**

```
ggplot(  
  data = penguins,  
  mapping = aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                y = bill_length_mm)  
) +  
  geom_point(  
    mapping = aes(colour = species)  
  ) +  
  labs(title = "Bill depth and length")
```



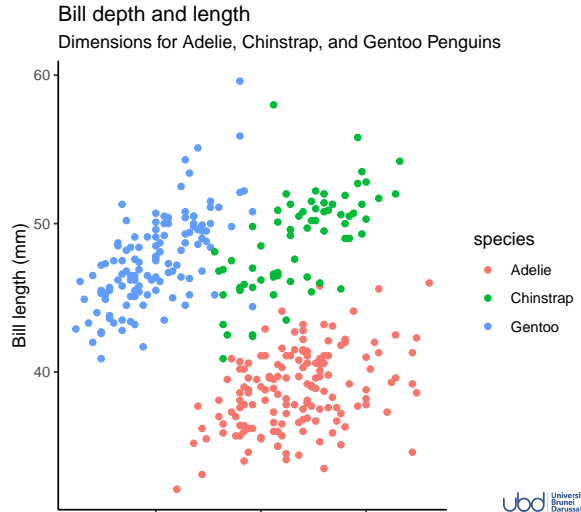
Start with the penguins data frame, map bill depth to the x-axis, and map bill length to the y-axis. Represent each observation with a point and map species to the color of each point. Title the plot “Bill depth and length” and add the subtitle “Dimensions for Adelie, Chinstrap, and Gentoo Penguins”

```
ggplot(  
  data = penguins,  
  mapping = aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                y = bill_length_mm)  
) +  
  geom_point(  
    mapping = aes(colour = species)  
  ) +  
  labs(  
    title = "Bill depth and length",  
    subtitle = paste("Dimensions for Adelie,",  
                    "Chinstrap, and Gentoo",  
                    "Penguins")  
  )
```



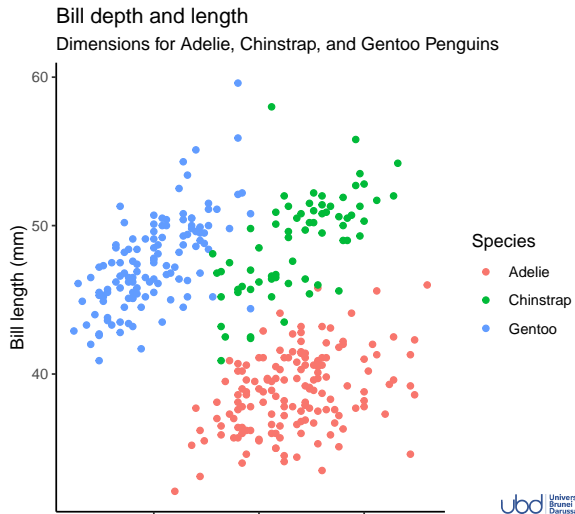
Start with the penguins data frame, map bill depth to the x-axis, and map bill length to the y-axis. Represent each observation with a point and map species to the color of each point. Title the plot “Bill depth and length” label the x and y axes as “Bill depth (mm)” and “Bill length (mm)”, respectively

```
ggplot(  
  data = penguins,  
  mapping = aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                y = bill_length_mm)  
) +  
  geom_point(  
    mapping = aes(colour = species)  
  ) +  
  labs(  
    title = "Bill depth and length",  
    subtitle = paste("Dimensions for Adelie,",  
                    "Chinstrap, and Gentoo",  
                    "Penguins"),  
    x = "Bill depth (mm)",  
    y = "Bill length (mm)"  
  )
```



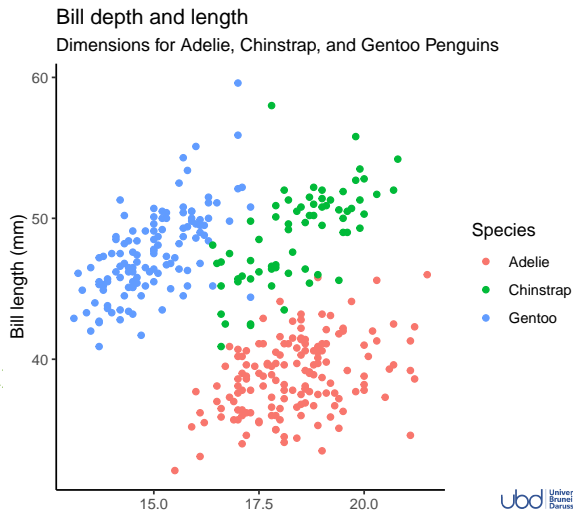
Start with the penguins data frame, map bill depth to the x-axis, and map bill length to the y-axis. Represent each observation with a point and map species to the color of each point. Title the plot "Bill depth and length" label the x and y axes as "Bill depth (mm)" and "Bill length (mm)", respectively. **Label the legend "Species"**

```
ggplot(  
  data = penguins,  
  mapping = aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                y = bill_length_mm)  
) +  
  geom_point(  
    mapping = aes(colour = species)  
  ) +  
  labs(  
    title = "Bill depth and length",  
    subtitle = paste("Dimensions for Adelie,",  
                    "Chinstrap, and Gentoo",  
                    "Penguins"),  
    x = "Bill depth (mm)",  
    y = "Bill length (mm)",  
    colour = "Species"  
  )
```



Start with the penguins data frame, map bill depth to the x-axis, and map bill length to the y-axis. Represent each observation with a point and map species to the color of each point. Title the plot “Bill depth and length” label the x and y axes as “Bill depth (mm)” and “Bill length (mm)”, respectively. Label the legend “Species” and add caption.

```
ggplot(  
  data = penguins,  
  mapping = aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                y = bill_length_mm)  
) +  
  geom_point(  
    mapping = aes(colour = species)  
  ) +  
  labs(  
    title = "Bill depth and length",  
    subtitle = paste("Dimensions for Adelie,",  
                    "Chinstrap, and Gentoo",  
                    "Penguins"),  
    x = "Bill depth (mm)", y = "Bill length (mm)",  
    colour = "Species",  
    caption = "Source: palmerpenguins package"  
  )
```



Argument names

Often we omit the names of first two arguments when building plots with `ggplot()`.

```
ggplot(  
  data = penguins,  
  mapping = aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                y = bill_length_mm)  
) +  
  geom_point(  
    mapping = aes(color = species)  
  )
```

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                    y = bill_length_mm)) +  
  geom_point(aes(col = species))
```

Note that `ggplot` and `geom_*` swap the order of the data and mapping arguments.

The Grammar of Graphics

Breaking down the ggplot call

Aesthetics

Faceting

A brief plot Tour of ggplot2 plots

Themes

Other useful things

Aesthetics options

Commonly used characteristics of plotting geometries that can be **mapped to a specific variable** in the data, examples include:

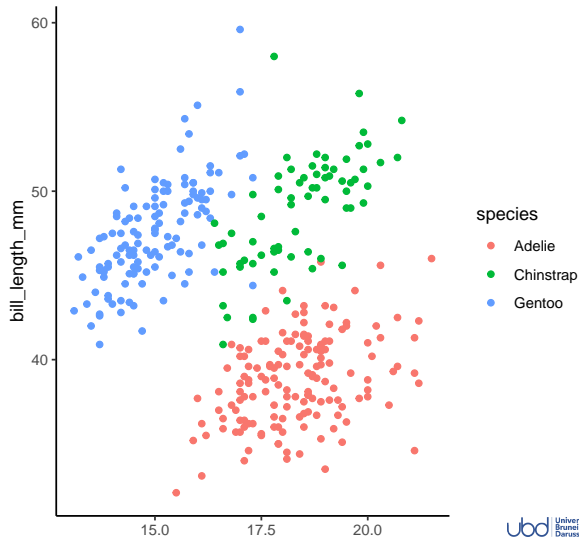
- position (x, y)
- color
- shape
- size
- alpha (transparency)

Different geometries have different aesthetics that can be used - see the ggplot2 geoms help files for listings.

- Aesthetics given in `ggplot()` apply to all geoms.
- Aesthetics for a specific `geom_*()` can be overridden via the `mapping` argument.

Colour

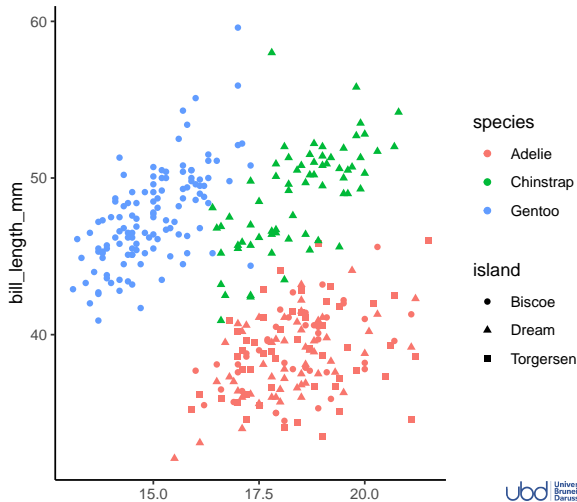
```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                     y = bill_length_mm)) +  
  geom_point(aes(col = species))
```



Shape

Mapped to a different variable than colour

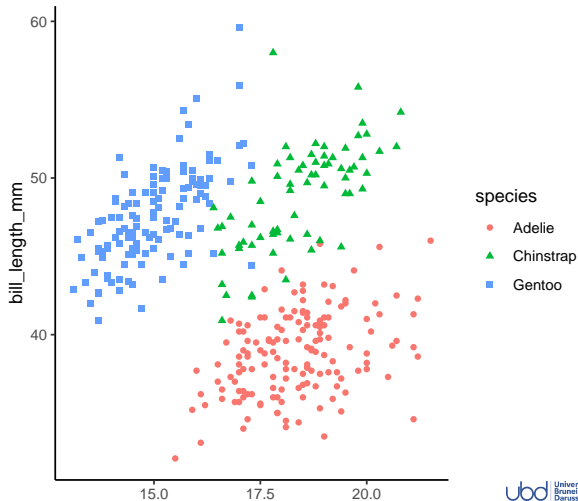
```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                     y = bill_length_mm)) +  
  geom_point(aes(col = species,  
                 shape = island))
```



Shape (cont.)

Mapped to same variable as colour

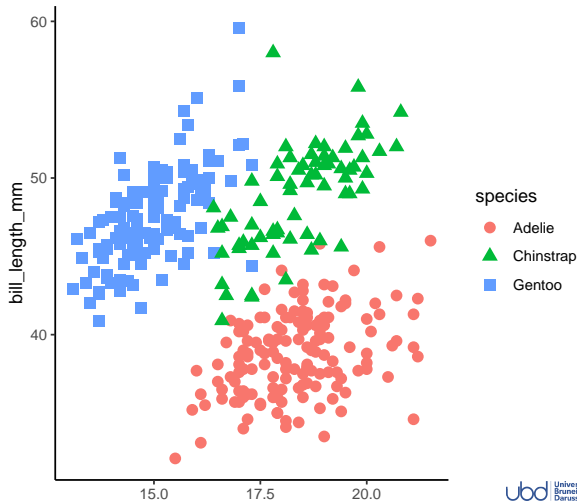
```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                     y = bill_length_mm)) +  
  geom_point(aes(col = species,  
                 shape = species))
```



Size

Control the size of the points. Note that this is a fixed value (outside of the aes call).

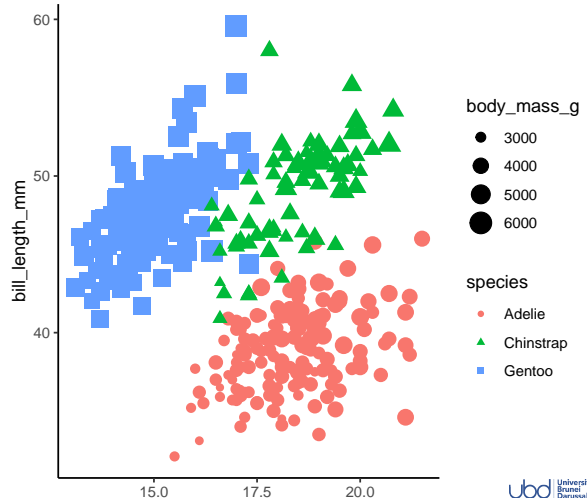
```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                     y = bill_length_mm)) +  
  geom_point(aes(col = species,  
                 shape = species),  
            size = 3)
```



Size (cont.)

Mapping the size aesthetic to a variable.

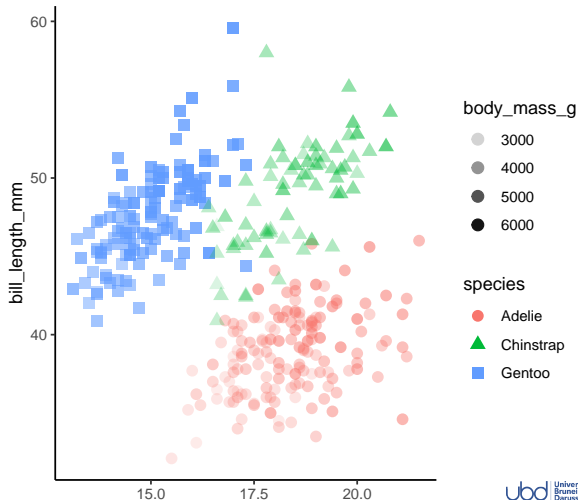
```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                     y = bill_length_mm)) +  
  geom_point(aes(col = species,  
                 shape = species,  
                 size = body_mass_g))
```



Alpha

Mapping the transparency aesthetic to a variable.

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                     y = bill_length_mm)) +  
  geom_point(aes(col = species,  
                 shape = species,  
                 alpha = body_mass_g),  
            size = 3)
```



Mapping vs settings

- **Mapping:** Determine an aesthetic (the size, alpha, etc.) of a geom based on the values of a variable in the data
 - wrapped by `aes()` and pass as mapping argument to `ggplot()` or `geom_*()`.
- **Setting:** Determine an aesthetic (the size, alpha, etc.) of a geom **not** based on the values of a variable in the data, usually a constant value.
 - passed directly into `geom_*()` as an argument.

From the previous slide color, shape, and alpha are all **aesthetics** while size is a **setting**.

The Grammar of Graphics

Breaking down the ggplot call

Aesthetics

Faceting

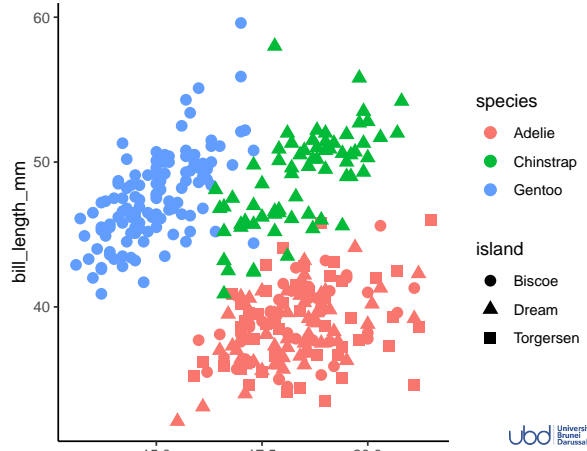
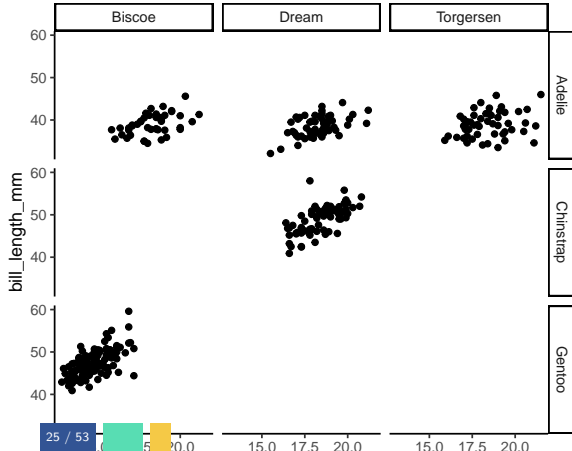
A brief plot Tour of ggplot2 plots

Themes

Other useful things

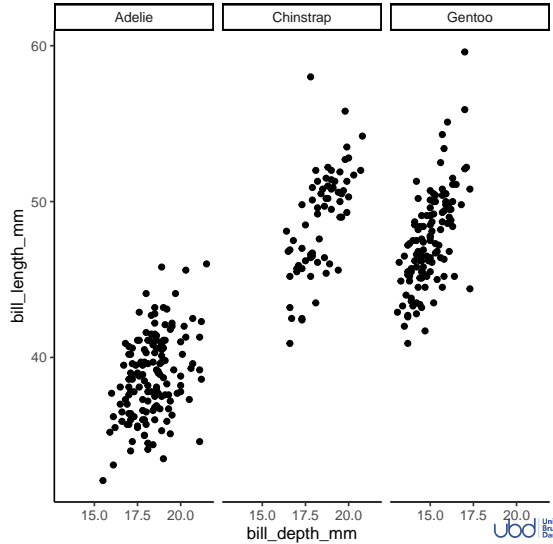
Faceting

- Smaller plots that display different subsets of the data
- Useful for exploring conditional relationships and large data



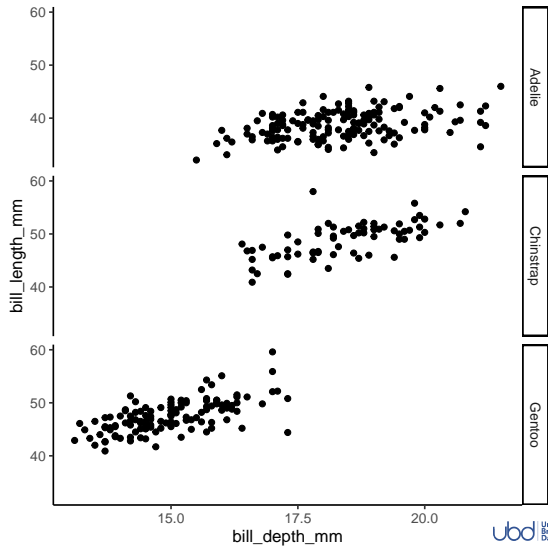
facet_grid() columns

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                     y = bill_length_mm))  
  +  
  geom_point() +  
  facet_grid(. ~ species)
```



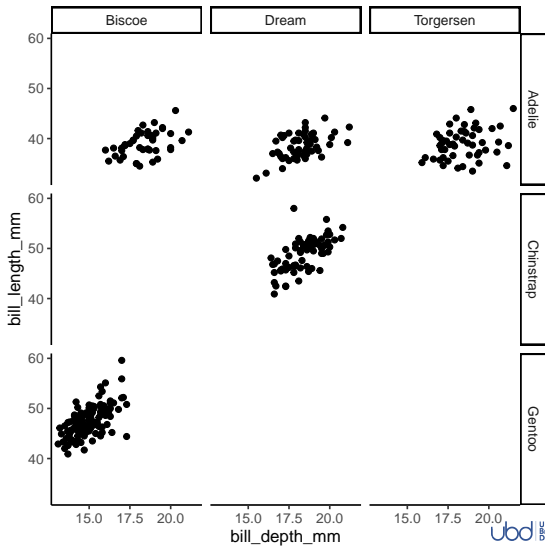
facet_grid() rows

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                     y = bill_length_mm))  
  +  
  geom_point() +  
  facet_grid(species ~ .)
```



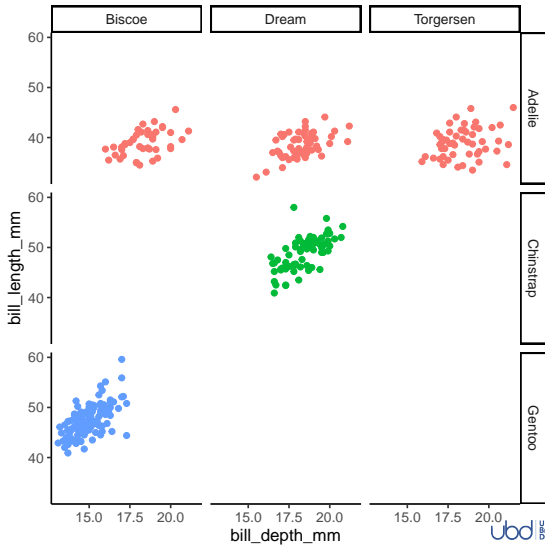
facet_grid() both rows and columns

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                     y = bill_length_mm))  
) +  
  geom_point() +  
  facet_grid(species ~ island)
```



Faceting and color

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                     y = bill_length_mm)  
) +  
  geom_point(aes(col = species)) +  
  facet_grid(species ~ island) +  
  # this removes the legend  
  guides(col = "none")
```

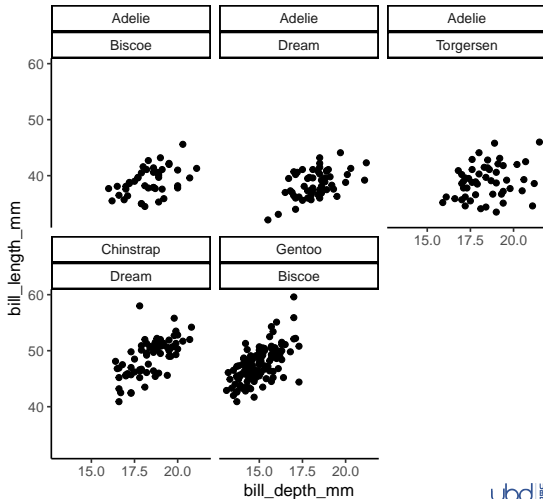


facet_wrap()

Instead of a matrix, `facet_wrap()` wraps a sequence of panels into 2 dimensions.

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                     y = bill_length_mm)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  facet_wrap(species ~ island)
```

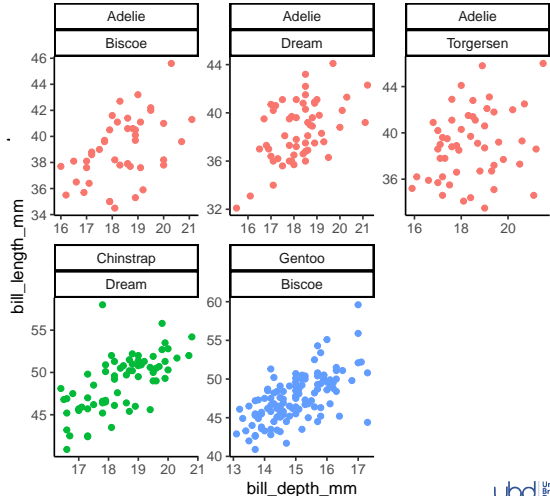
control number of rows and columns
by nrow = xxx and ncol = yyy



Free scales

It's not really recommended, but it is possible to free the scales of the x and y axis.

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,
                     y = bill_length_mm))
) +
  geom_point(aes(col = species)) +
  facet_wrap(species ~ island, scales = "free")
  guides(col = "none")
```



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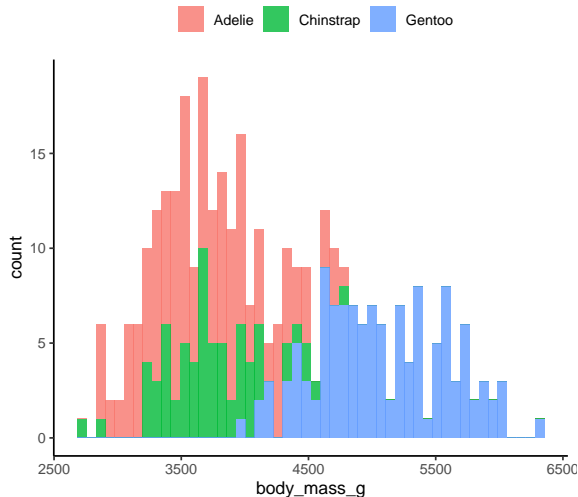
Themes

Other useful things

Histograms

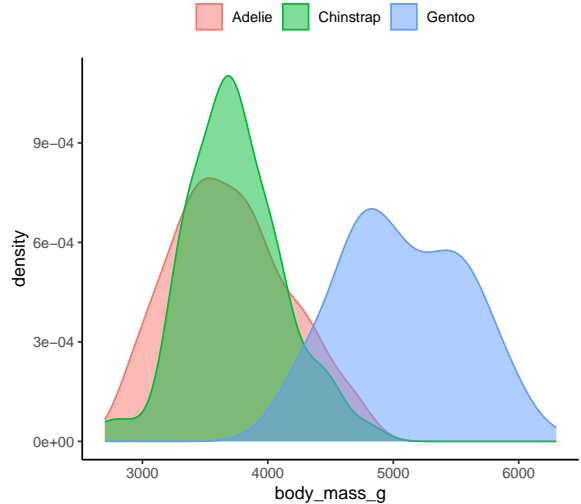
```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = body_mass_g)) +  
  geom_histogram(aes(fill = species),  
                 bins = 50,  
                 alpha = 0.8) +  
  labs(fill = NULL) +  
  theme(legend.position = "top")
```

more on themes later!



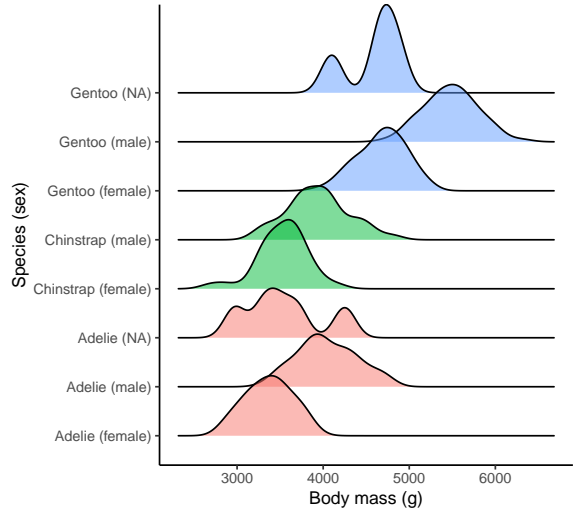
Density plots

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = body_mass_g)) +  
  geom_density(aes(fill = species,  
                  col = species),  
              alpha = 0.5) +  
  labs(fill = NULL, col = NULL) +  
  theme(legend.position = "top")
```



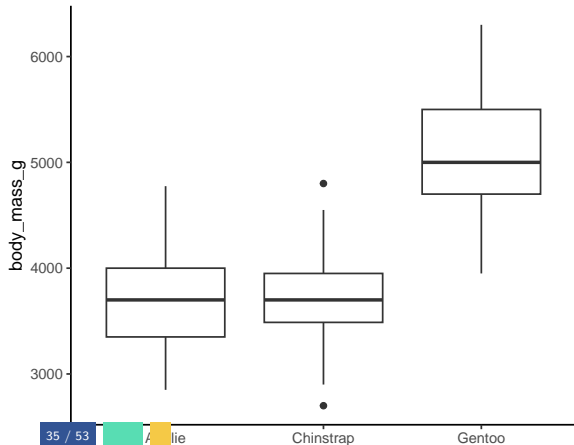
Ridge plots

```
ggplot(  
  penguins,  
  aes(  
    x = body_mass_g,  
    y = paste0(species, " (", sex, ")"),  
    fill = species  
  )  
) +  
  ggribes::geom_density_ridges(alpha = 0.5) +  
  labs(x = "Body mass (g)",  
       y = "Species (sex)") +  
  guides(fill = "none")
```

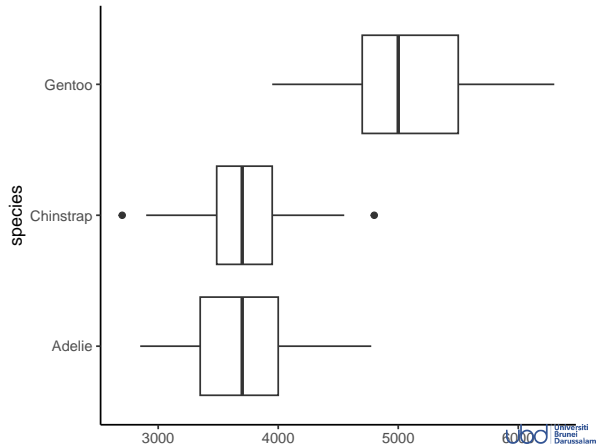


Box plots

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = species,  
                     y = body_mass_g)) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```

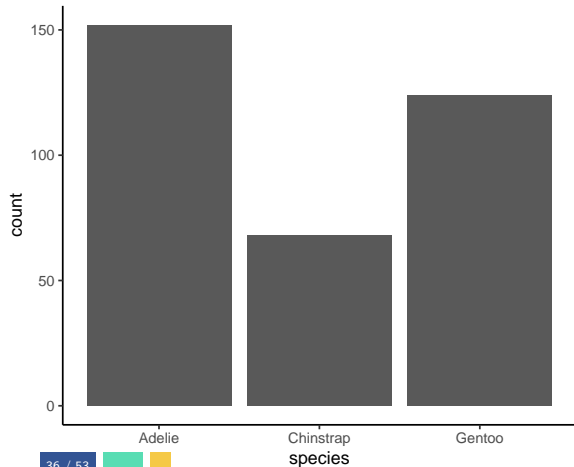


```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = body_mass_g,  
                     y = species)) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```

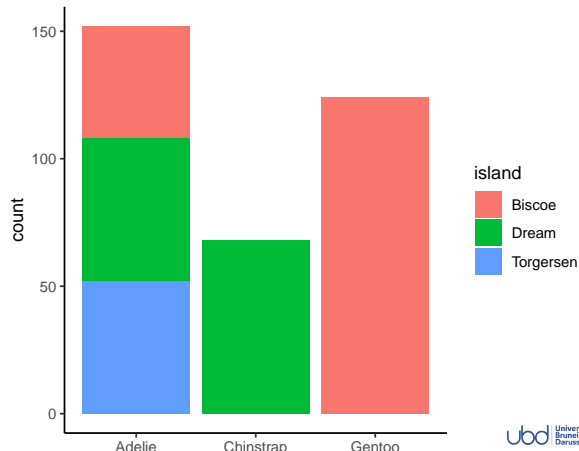


Bar plots

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = species)) +  
  geom_bar()
```

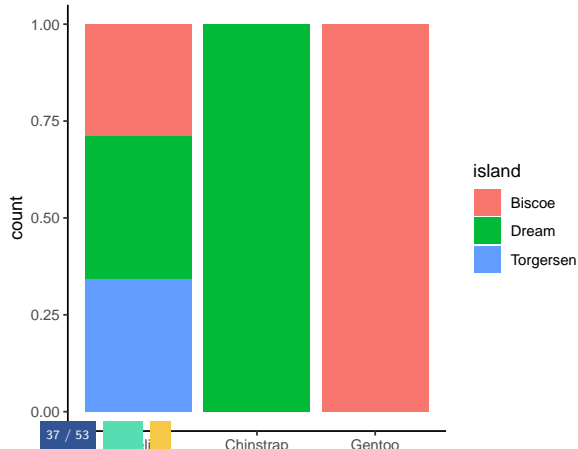


```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = species,  
                      fill = island)) +  
  geom_bar()
```

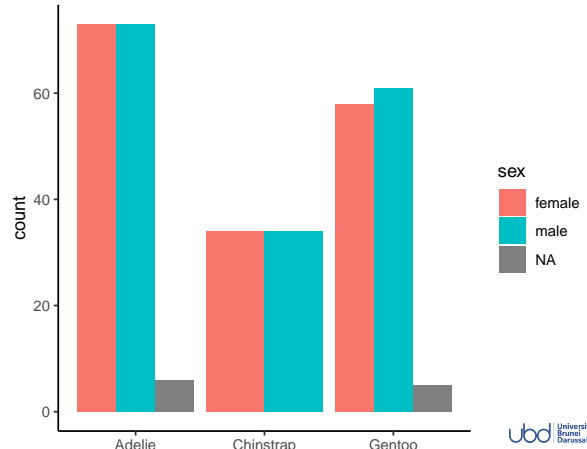


Bar plots (cont.)

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = species,  
                     fill = island)) +  
  geom_bar(position = "fill")
```

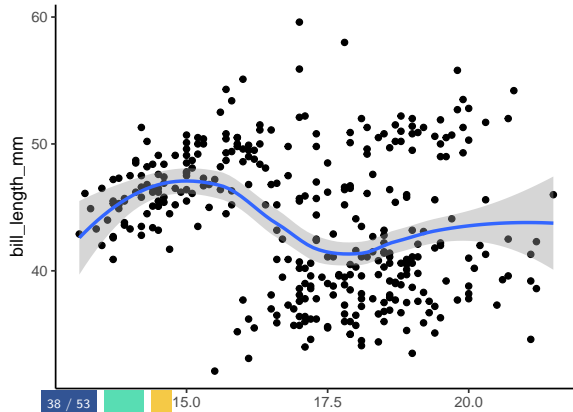


```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = species,  
                     fill = sex)) +  
  geom_bar(position = "dodge")
```

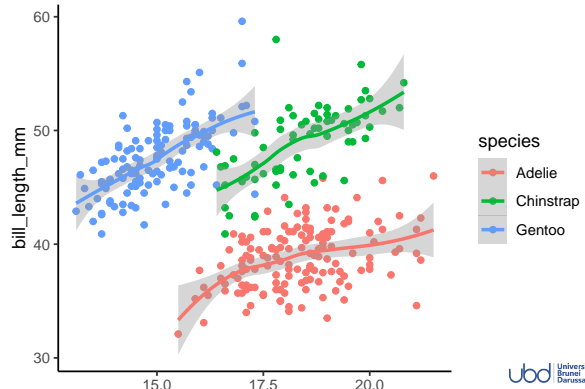


Scatter plot with geom_smooth()

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                     y = bill_length_mm)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth()
```

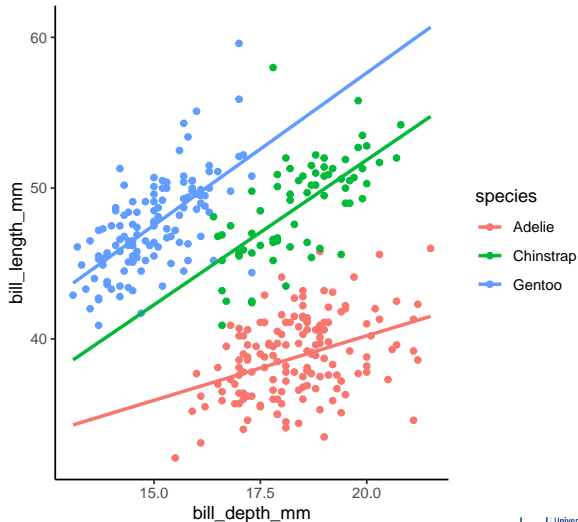


```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                     y = bill_length_mm,  
                     col = species)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth()
```



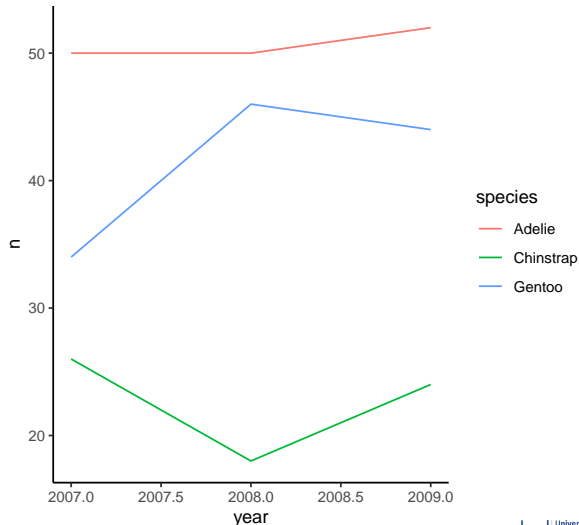
Scatter plot with geom_smooth() (cont.)

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_depth_mm,  
                     y = bill_length_mm,  
                     col = species)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm",  
             se = FALSE,  
             fullrange = TRUE)
```



Line plots

```
penguins %>%  
  count(species, year) %>%  
  ggplot(  
    aes(  
      x = year,  
      y = n,  
      color = species,  
      group = species  
    )  
  ) +  
  geom_line()
```



The Grammar of Graphics

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A brief plot Tour of ggplot2 plots

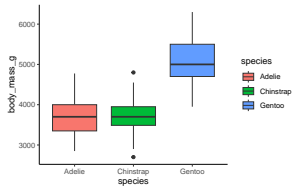
Themes

Other useful things

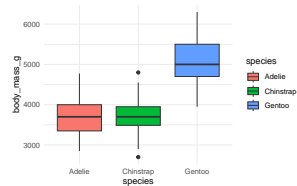
ggplot2 themes

```
g <- ggplot(penguins, aes(species, body_mass_g, fill = species)) + geom_boxplot()
```

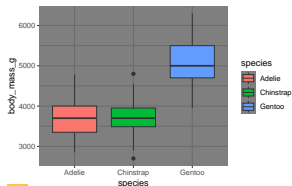
```
g + theme_classic()
```



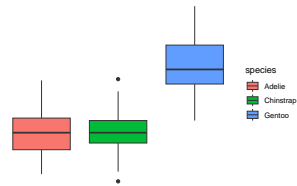
```
g + theme_minimal()
```



```
g + theme_dark()
```



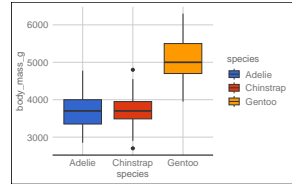
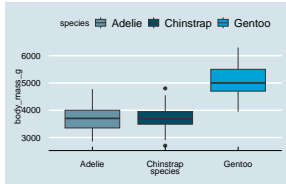
```
g + theme_void()
```



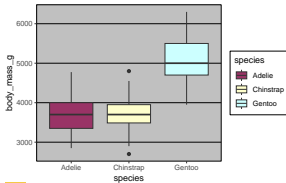
ggthemes

```
library(ggthemes)
```

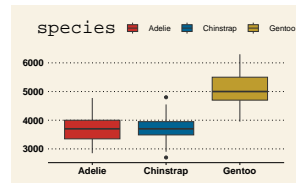
```
g + theme_economist() + scale_fill_economist() g + theme_gdocs() + scale_fill_gdocs()
```



```
g + theme_excel() + scale_fill_excel()
```



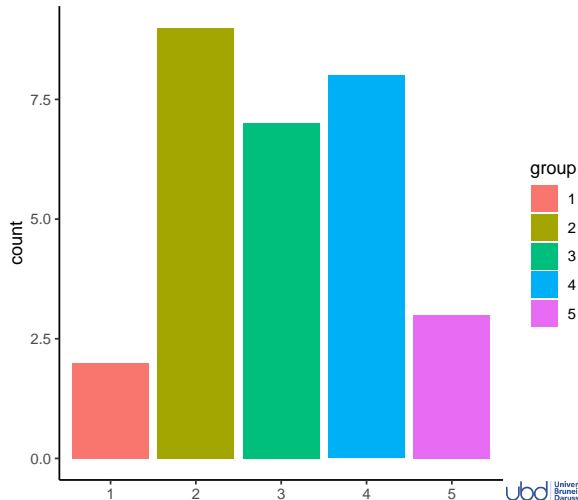
```
g + theme_wsj() + scale_fill_wsj()
```



Color scales

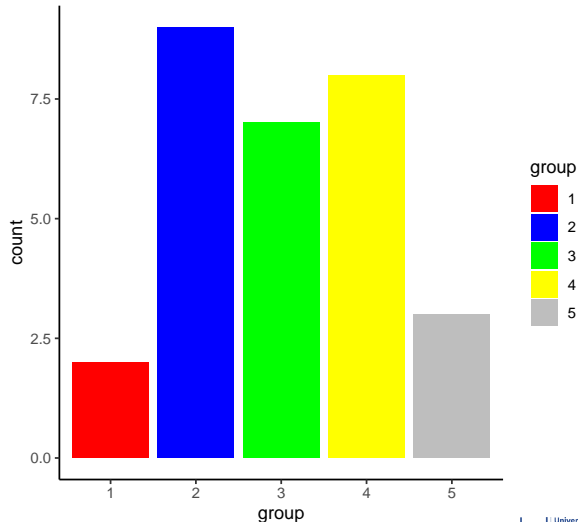
ggplot2's default colour scheme is simply an equally spaced hue around the colour wheel.

```
ngroup <- 5
tibble(
  group = factor(1:ngroup),
  count = sample(10, size = ngroup,
                 replace = TRUE)
) %>%
  ggplot(aes(group, count, fill = group)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  theme_classic() -> p
```



Manually changing colours

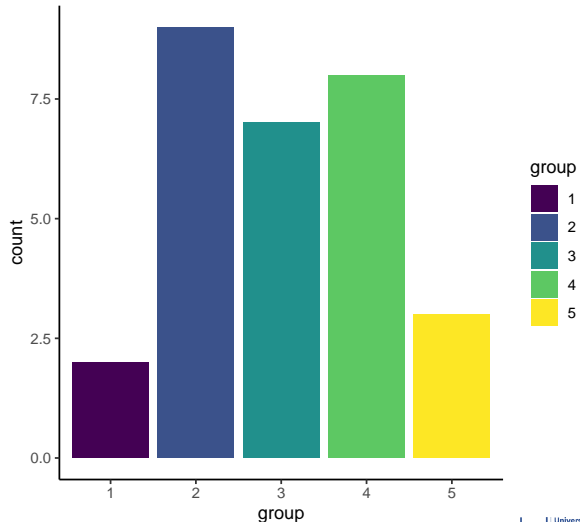
```
p +  
  scale_fill_manual(  
    values = c("red", "blue", "green",  
              "yellow", "grey")  
  )
```



Viridis colour scale

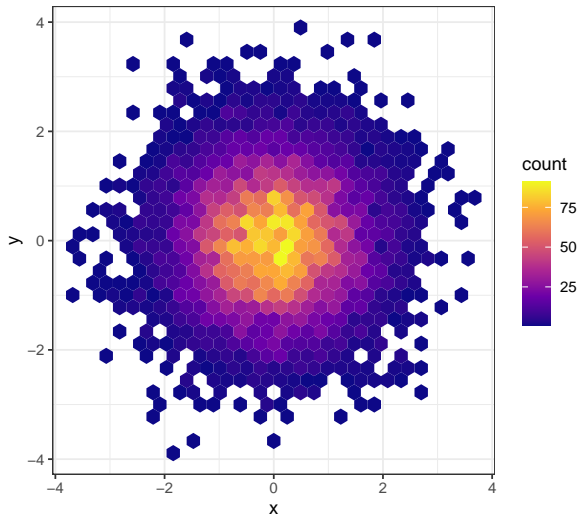
```
p +  
  scale_fill_viridis_d()
```

```
# Here the _d stands for discrete.  
# Other scales include  
# scale_fill_viridis_c() &  
# scale_fill_viridis_b()
```



Viridis colour scale (cont.)

```
tibble(  
  x = rnorm(10000),  
  y = rnorm(10000)  
) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x, y)) +  
  geom_hex() +  
  coord_fixed() + # ensures fixed x/y scales  
  scale_fill_viridis_c(option = "plasma") +  
  theme_bw()
```



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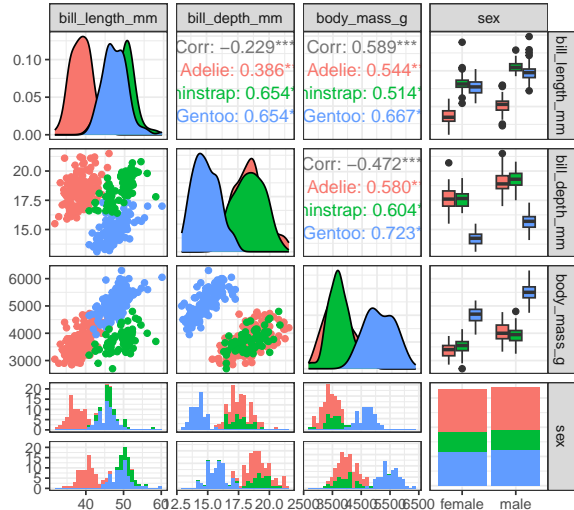
A brief plot Tour of ggplot2 plots

Themes

Other useful things

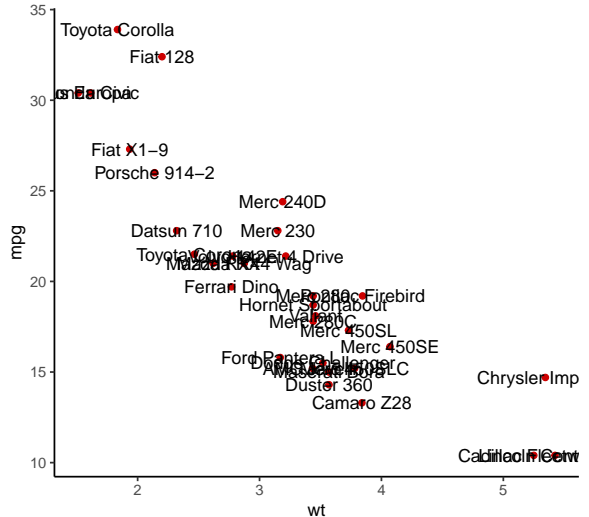
GGally's ggpairs()

```
GGally::ggpairs(  
  data = drop_na(penguins),  
  columns = c("bill_length_mm",  
              "bill_depth_mm",  
              "body_mass_g",  
              "sex"),  
  mapping = aes(col = species)  
) +  
  theme_bw()
```



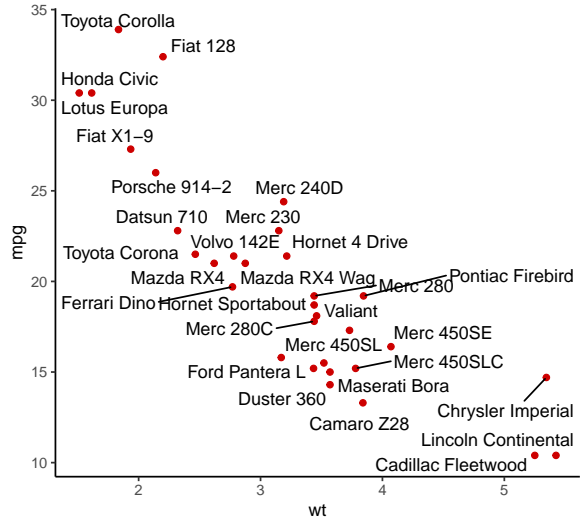
Label points

```
rownames_to_column(mtcars) %>%
  ggplot(aes(wt, mpg, label = rowname)) +
  geom_point(col = "red3") +
  geom_text()
```



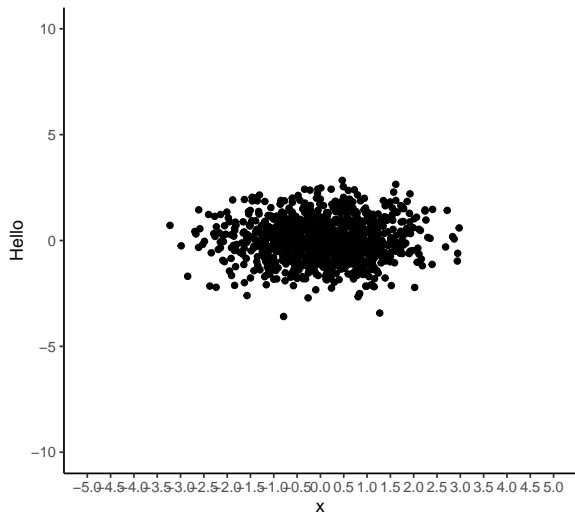
Label points with ggrepel

```
rownames_to_column(mtcars) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(wt, mpg, label = rowname)) +  
  geom_point(col = "red3") +  
  ggrepel::geom_text_repel()
```



Adjusting axis scales

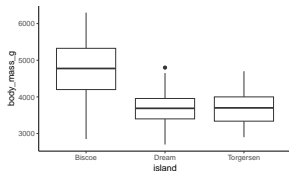
```
tibble(  
  x = rnorm(1000),  
  y = rnorm(1000)  
) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x, y)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_x_continuous(  
    limits = c(-5, 5),  
    breaks = seq(-5, 5, by = 0.5)  
  ) +  
  scale_y_continuous(  
    limits = c(-10, 10),  
    name = "Hello"  
  )
```



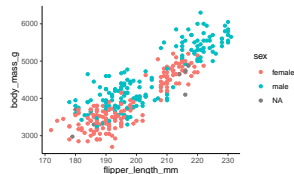
Plot composition

```
library(patchwork)
```

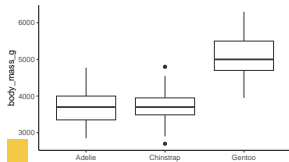
```
(p1 <- ggplot(penguins) +  
  geom_boxplot(aes(island, body_mass_g)))
```



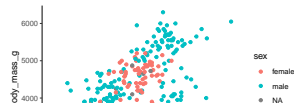
```
(p3 <- ggplot(penguins) +  
  geom_point(aes(flipper_length_mm,  
    body_mass_g, color = sex)))
```



```
(p2 <- ggplot(penguins) +  
  geom_boxplot(aes(species, body_mass_g)))
```

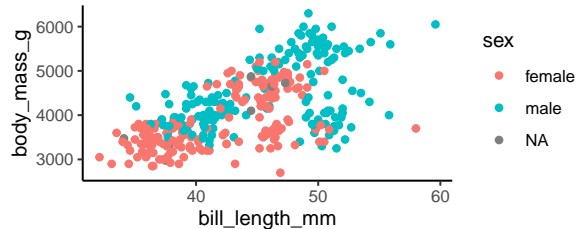
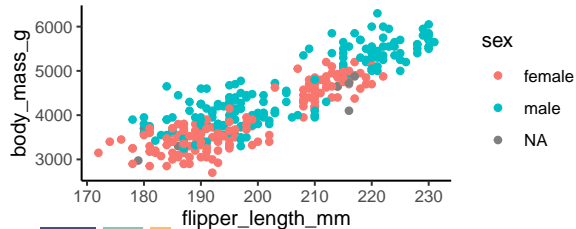
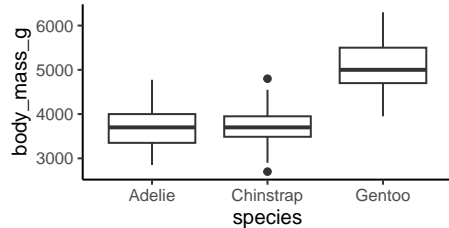
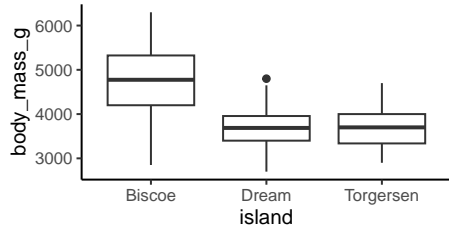


```
(p4 <- ggplot(penguins) +  
  geom_point(aes(bill_length_mm,  
    body_mass_g, color = sex)))
```



Plot composition (cont.)

```
p1 + p2 + p3 + p4 + plot_layout(nrow = 2)
```



Plot composition (cont.)

$p1 / (p2 + p3 + p4)$

