ggplot2 ecosystem & designing visualizations

Lecture 10

Dr. Colin Rundel

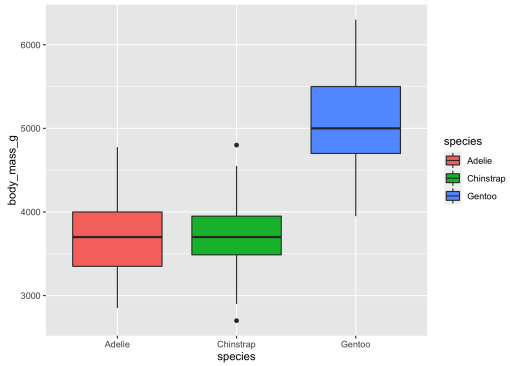
The wider ggplot2 ecosystem

ggthemes

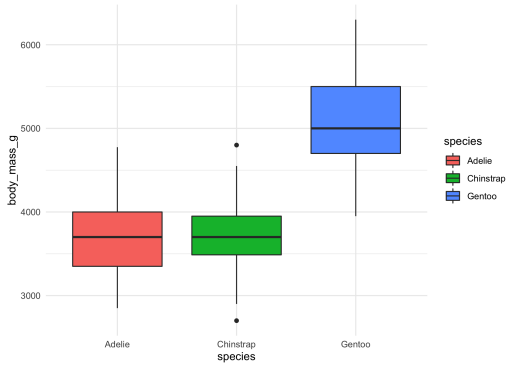
ggplot2 themes

```
g = ggplot( palmerpenguins::penguins,
            aes(x=species, y=body_mass_g, fill=species)) +
    geom_boxplot()
```

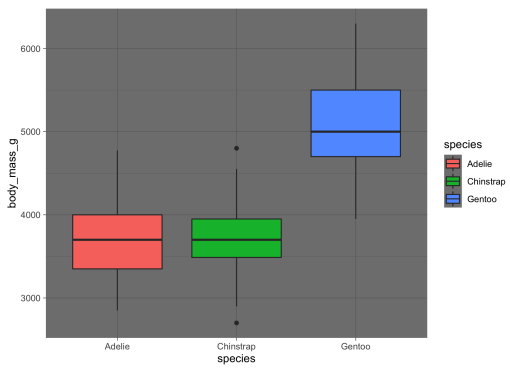
```
1 g
```



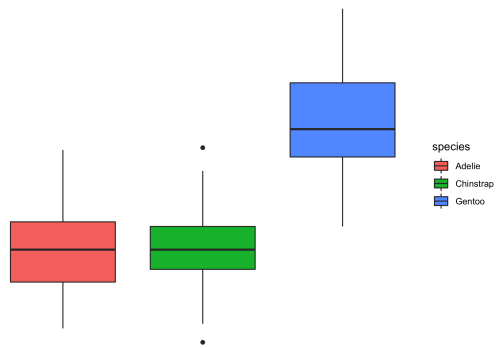

```
1 g + theme_minimal()
```




```
1 g + theme_dark()
```

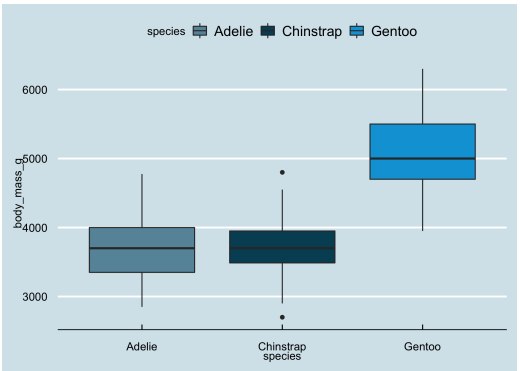



```
1 g + theme_void()
```

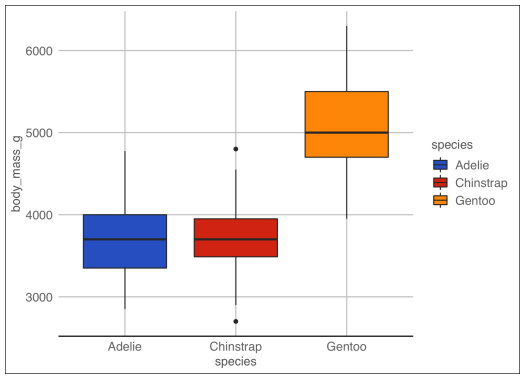


ggthemes

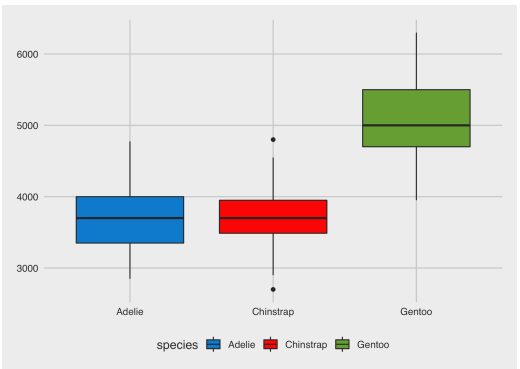
```
g + ggthemes::theme_economist() +
  ggthemes::scale_fill_economist()
```



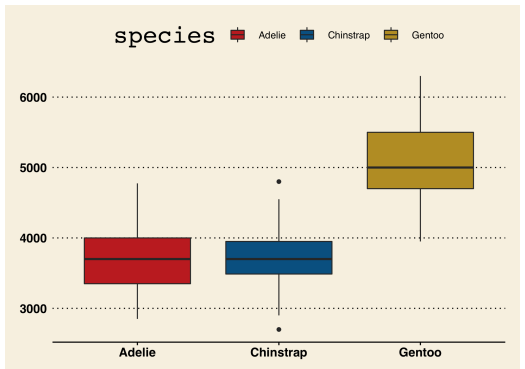

```
g + ggthemes::theme_gdocs() +
  ggthemes::scale_fill_gdocs()
```




```
g + ggthemes::theme_fivethirtyeight() +
  ggthemes::scale_fill_fivethirtyeight()
```

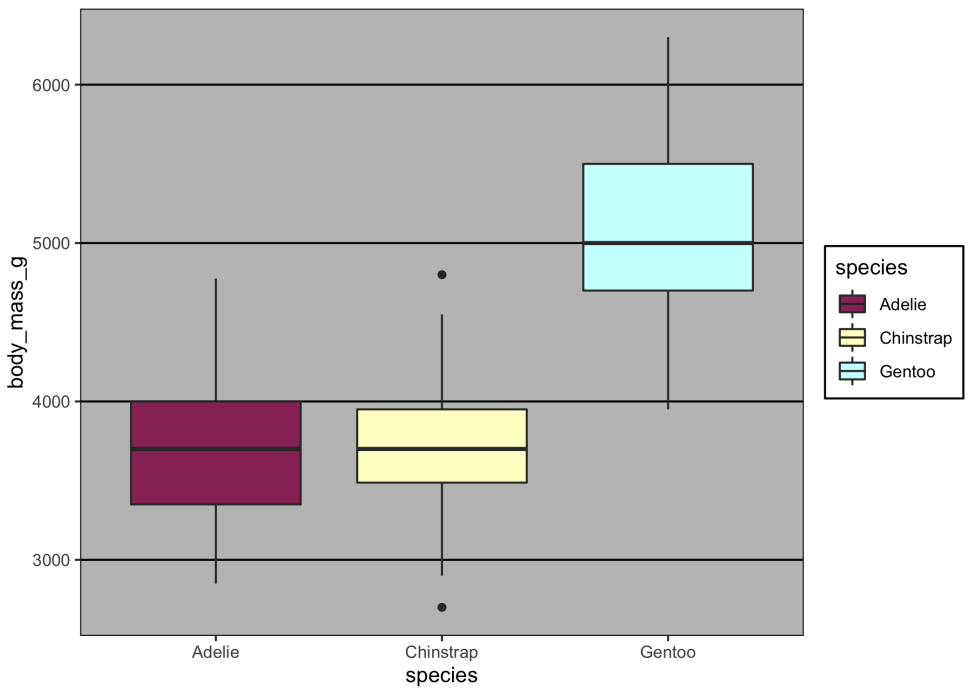



```
g + ggthemes::theme_wsj() +
  ggthemes::scale_fill_wsj()
```

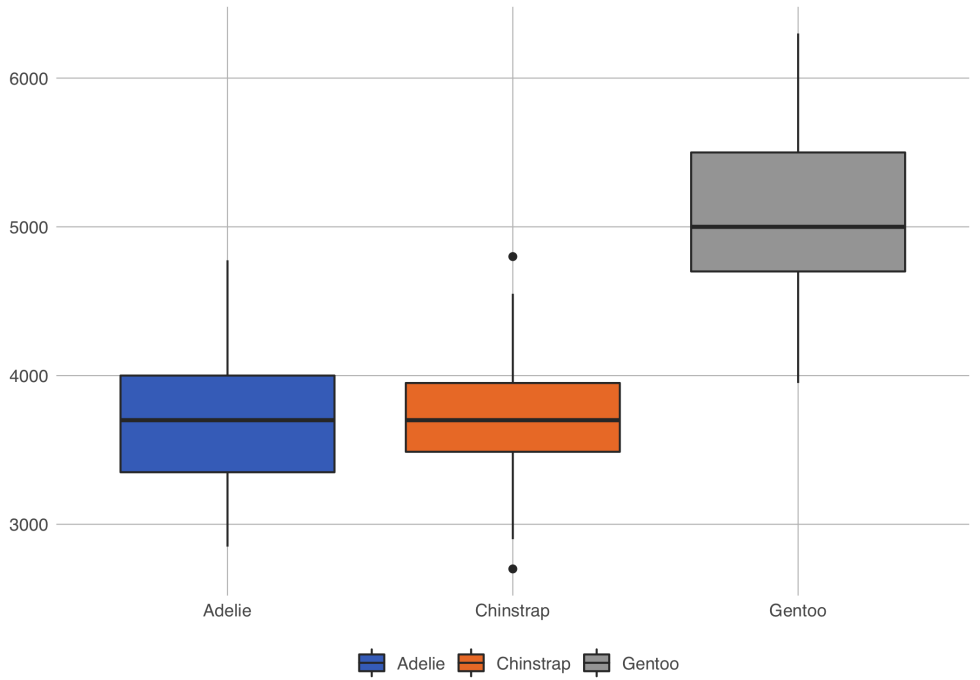


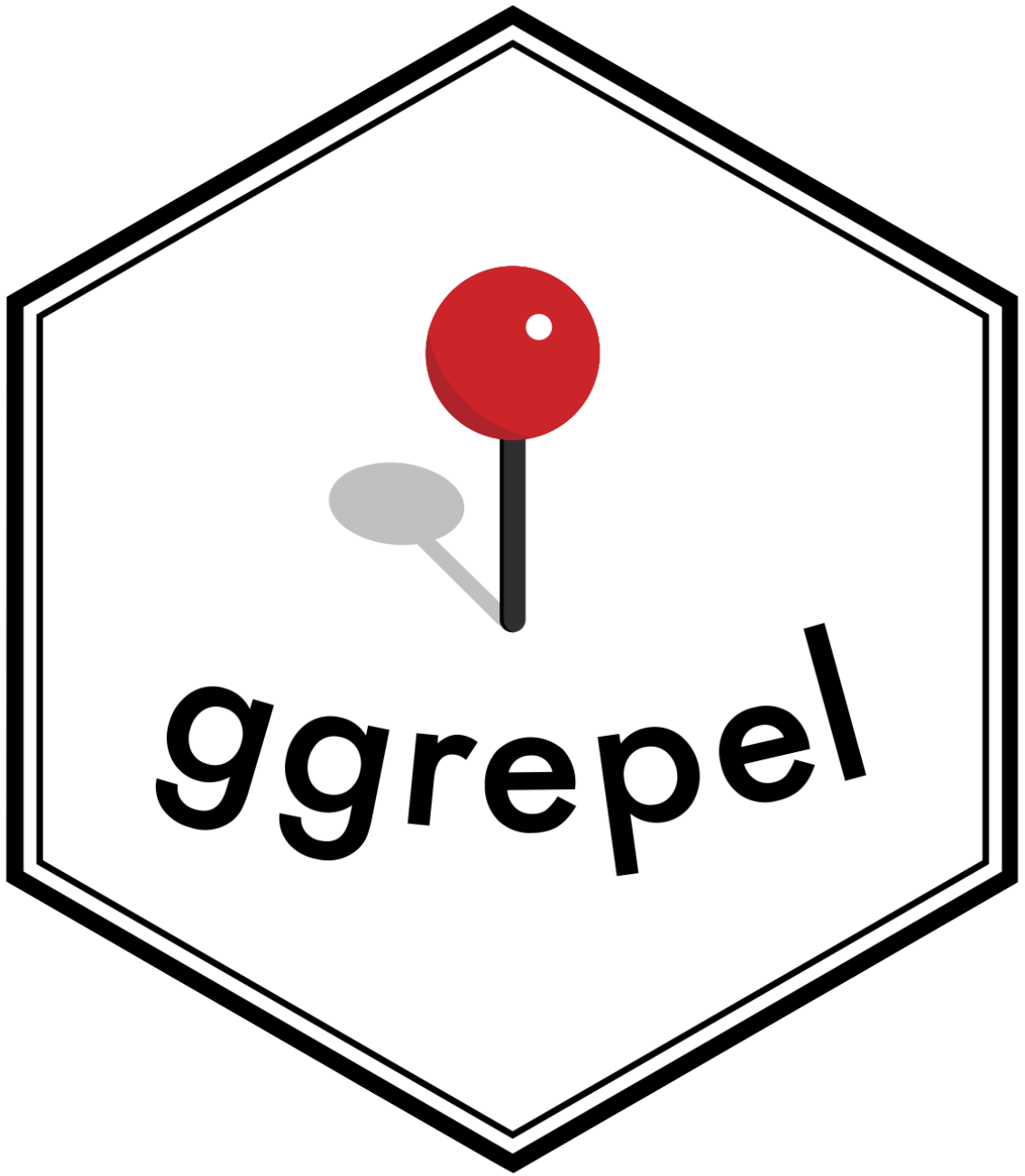
And for those who miss Excel

```
g + ggthemes::theme_excel() +
  ggthemes::scale_fill_excel()
```



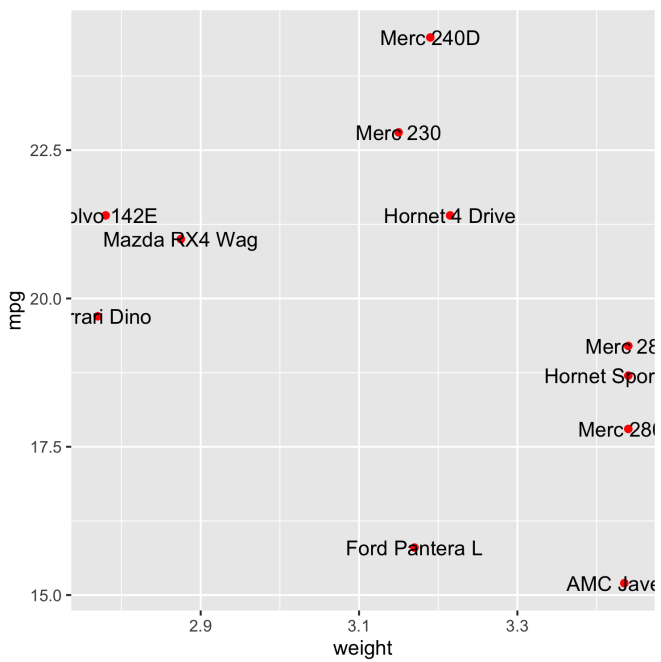

```
g + ggthemes::theme_excel_new() +
  ggthemes::scale_fill_excel_new()
```



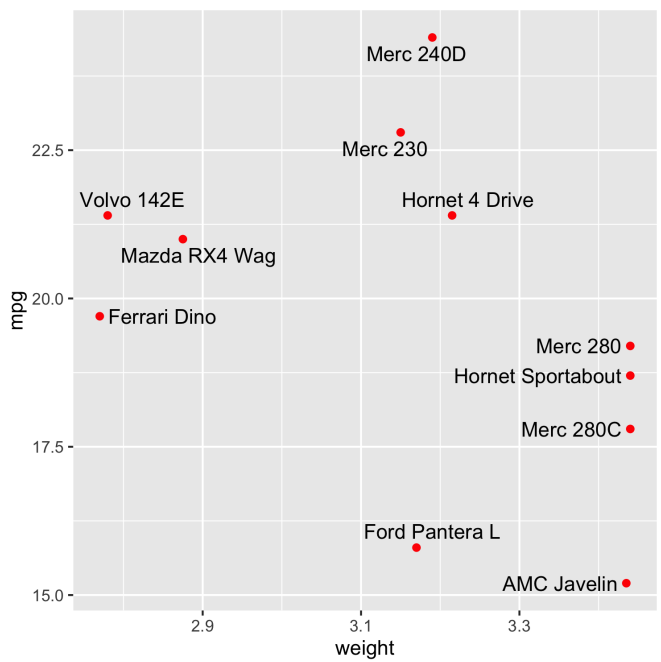

ggrepel

```r
d = tibble(
  car = rownames(mtcars),
  weight = mtcars$wt,
  mpg = mtcars$mpg
) %>%
  filter(weight > 2.75, weight < 3.45)
```

```r
ggplot(d, aes(x=weight, y=mpg)) +
  geom_point(color="red") +
  geom_text(
    aes(label = car)
  )
```




```r
ggplot(d, aes(x=weight, y=mpg)) +
  geom_point(color="red") +
  ggrepel::geom_text_repel(
    aes(label = car)
  )
```



```r
ggplot(d, aes(x=weight, y=mpg)) +
  geom_point(color="red") +
  ggrepel::geom_text_repel(
    aes(label = car),
    nudge_x = .1, box.padding = 1, point.padding = 0.6,
    arrow = arrow(length = unit(0.02, "npc")), segment.alpha = 0.25
  )
```


PATCH
WORK

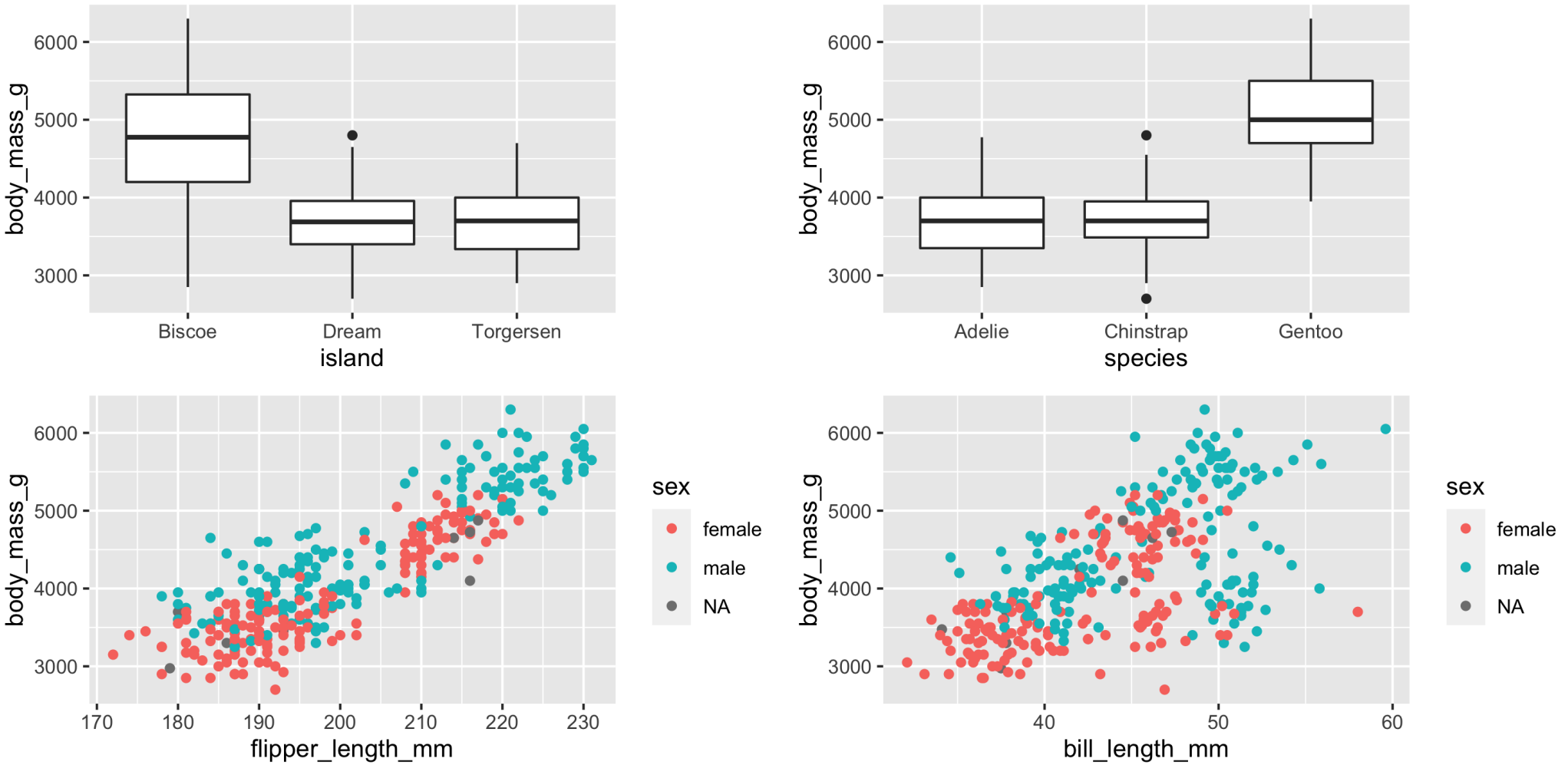
ggplot objects

```
1  library(patchwork)
2
3  p1 = ggplot(palmerpenguins::penguins) +
4    geom_boxplot(aes(x = island, y = body_mass_g))
5
6  p2 = ggplot(palmerpenguins::penguins) +
7    geom_boxplot(aes(x = species, y = body_mass_g))
8
9  p3 = ggplot(palmerpenguins::penguins) +
10   geom_point(aes(x = flipper_length_mm, y = body_mass_g, color = sex))
11
12 p4 = ggplot(palmerpenguins::penguins) +
13   geom_point(aes(x = bill_length_mm, y = body_mass_g, color = sex))
```

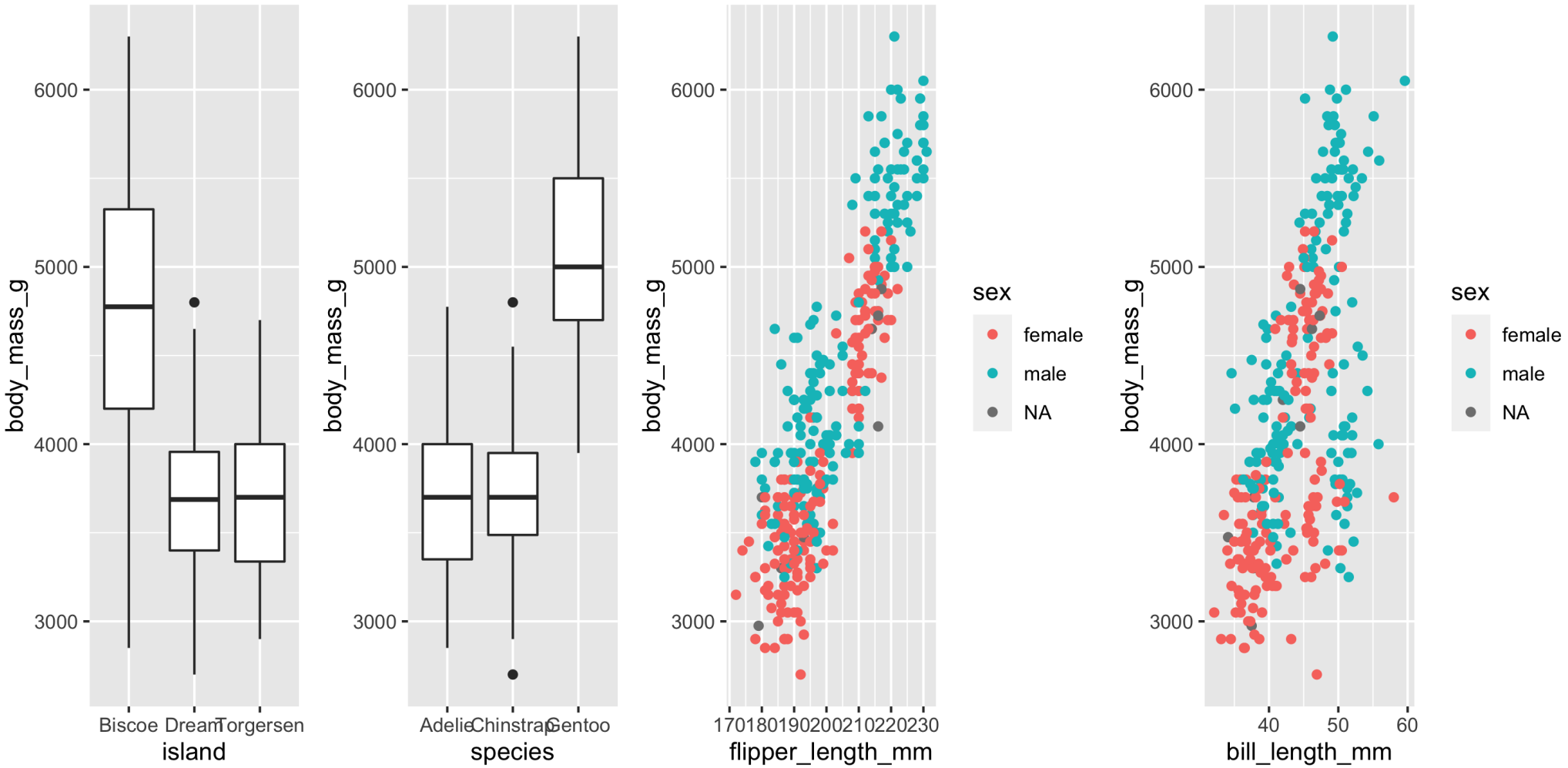
```
1  class(p1)
```

```
[1] "gg"     "ggplot"
```

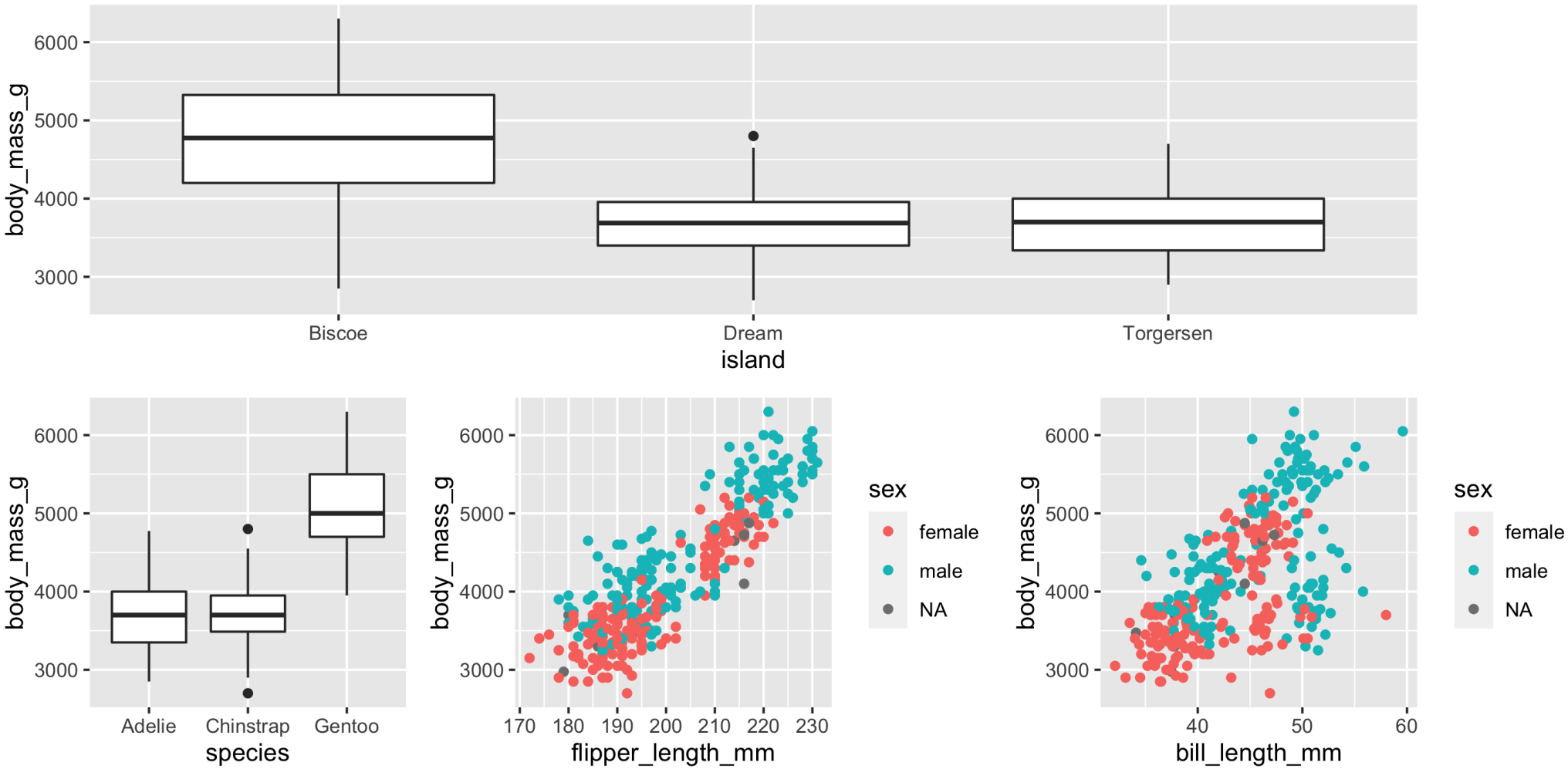
```
1  p1 + p2 + p3 + p4
```


body_mass_g
6000
5000
4000
3000
Biscoe
Dream
Torgersen
island
Adelie
Chinstrap
Gentoo
species
flipper_length_mm
170
180
190
200
210
220
230
bill_length_mm
40
50
60
sex
female
male
NA

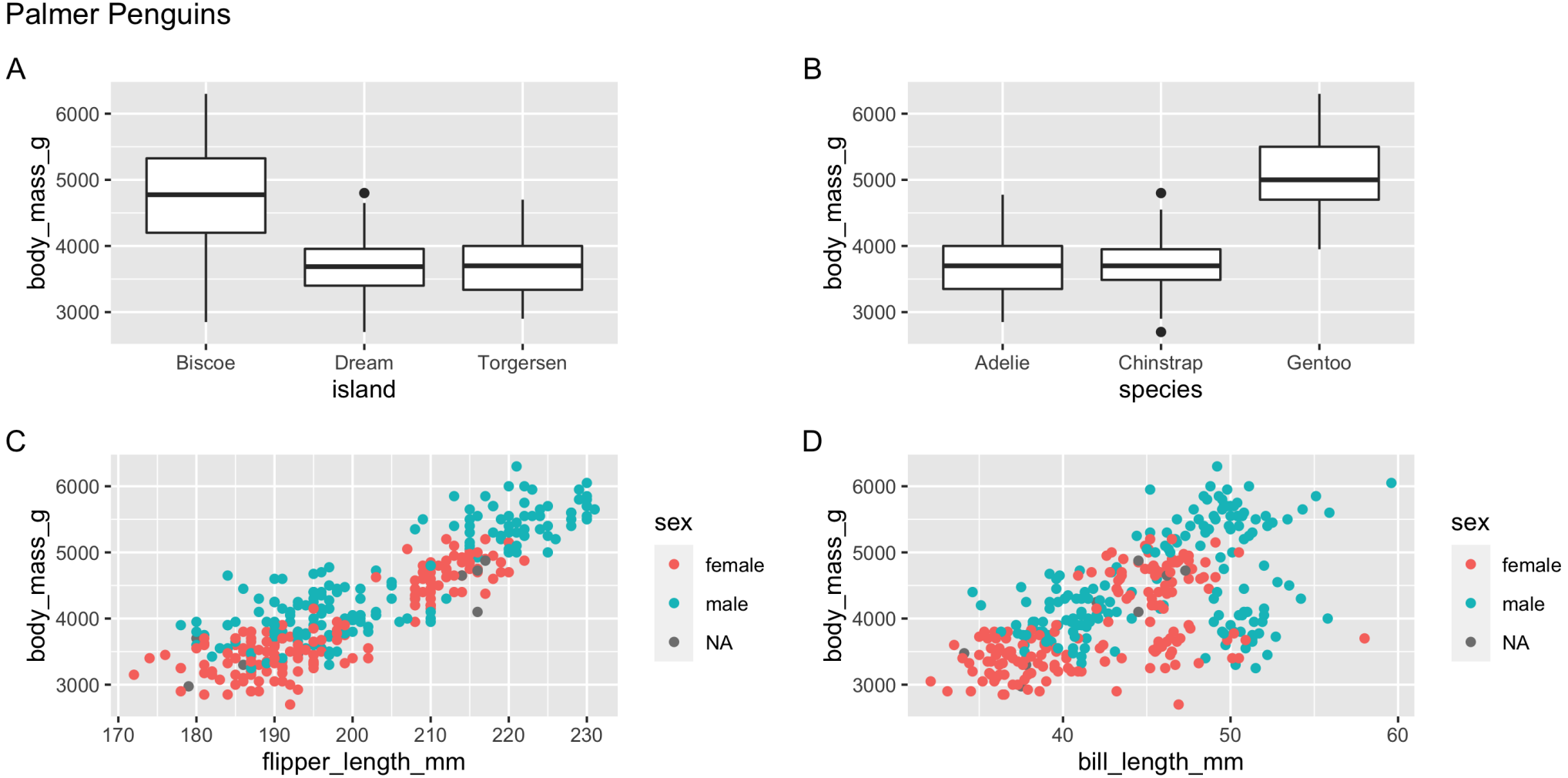
```
p1 + p2 + p3 + p4 + plot_layout(nrow=1)
```



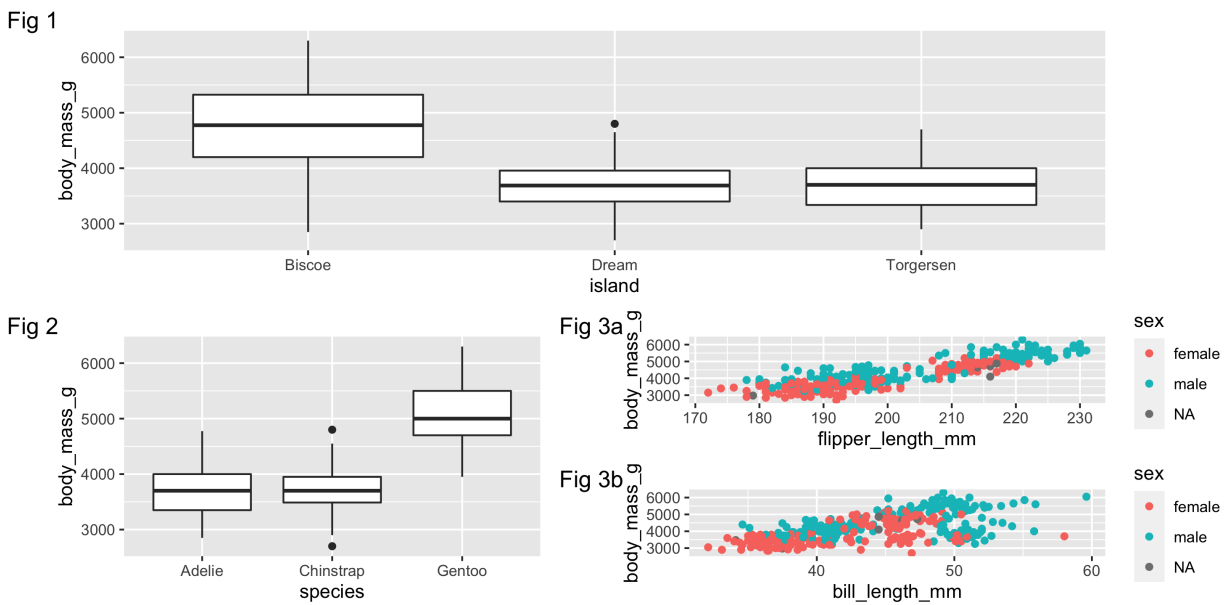
```
1  p1 / (p2 + p3 + p4)
```


body_mass_g
6000
5000
4000
3000
Biscoe
Dream
Torgersen
island
Adelie
Chinstrap
Gentoo
species
flipper_length_mm
170
180
190
200
210
220
230
bill_length_mm
40
50
60
sex
female
male
NA

```
p1 + p2 + p3 + p4 +
  plot_annotation(title = "Palmer Penguins", tag_levels = c("A"))
```

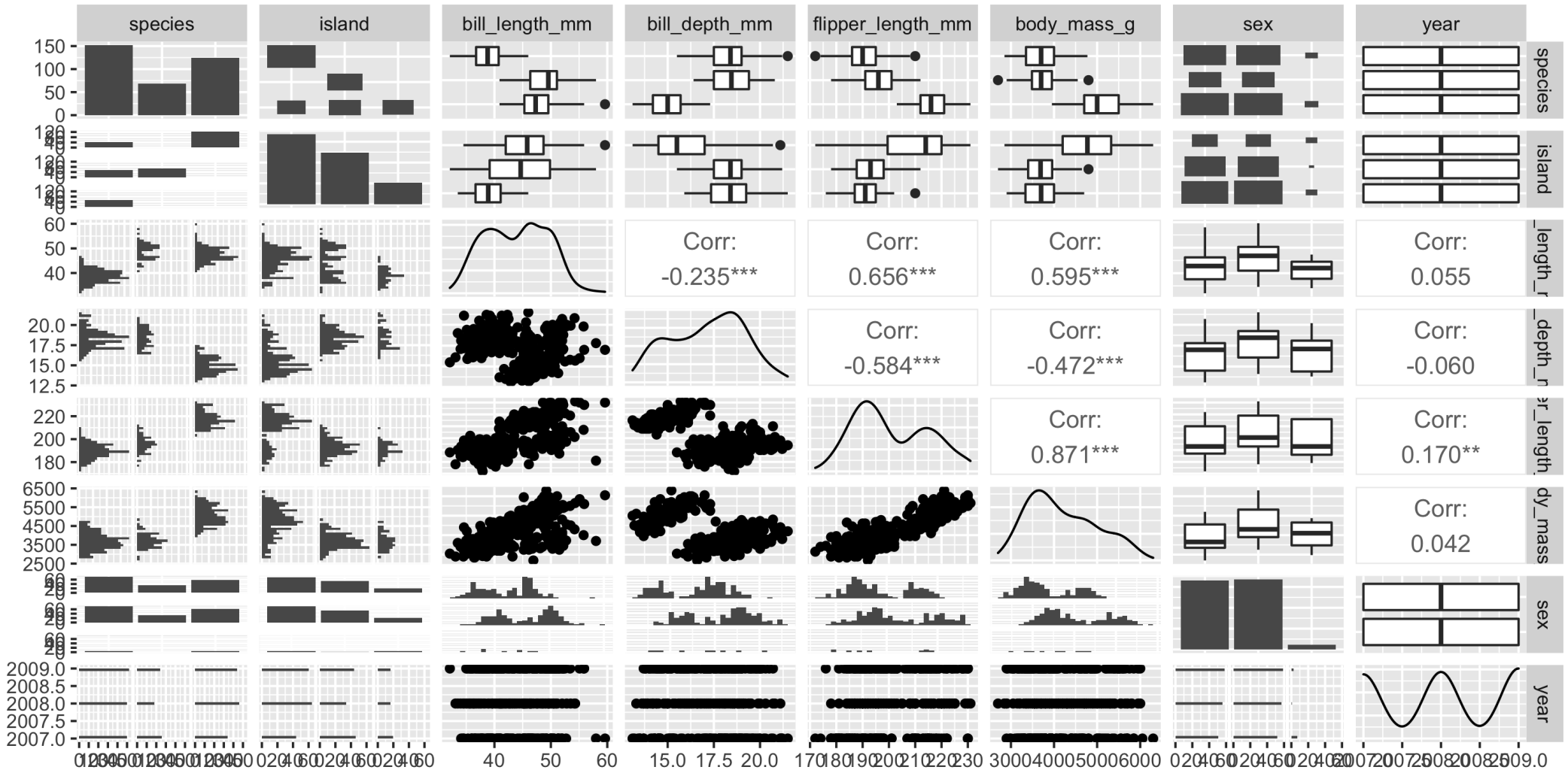


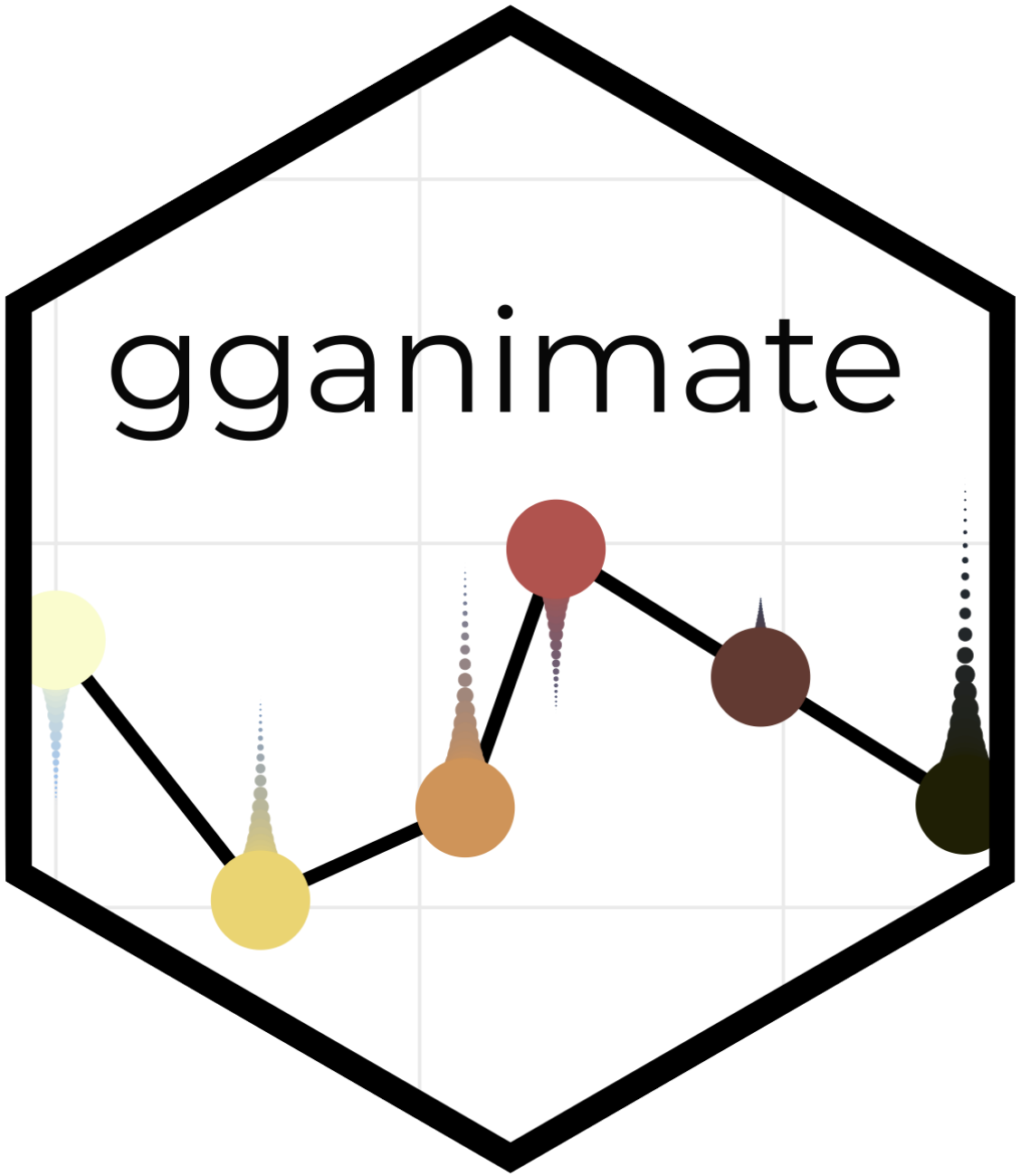
```
p1 + {
  p2 + {
    p3 + p4 + plot_layout(ncol = 1) + plot_layout(tag_level = 'new')
  }
} +
  plot_layout(ncol = 1) +
  plot_annotation(tag_levels = c("1","a"), tag_prefix = "Fig ")
```



GGally

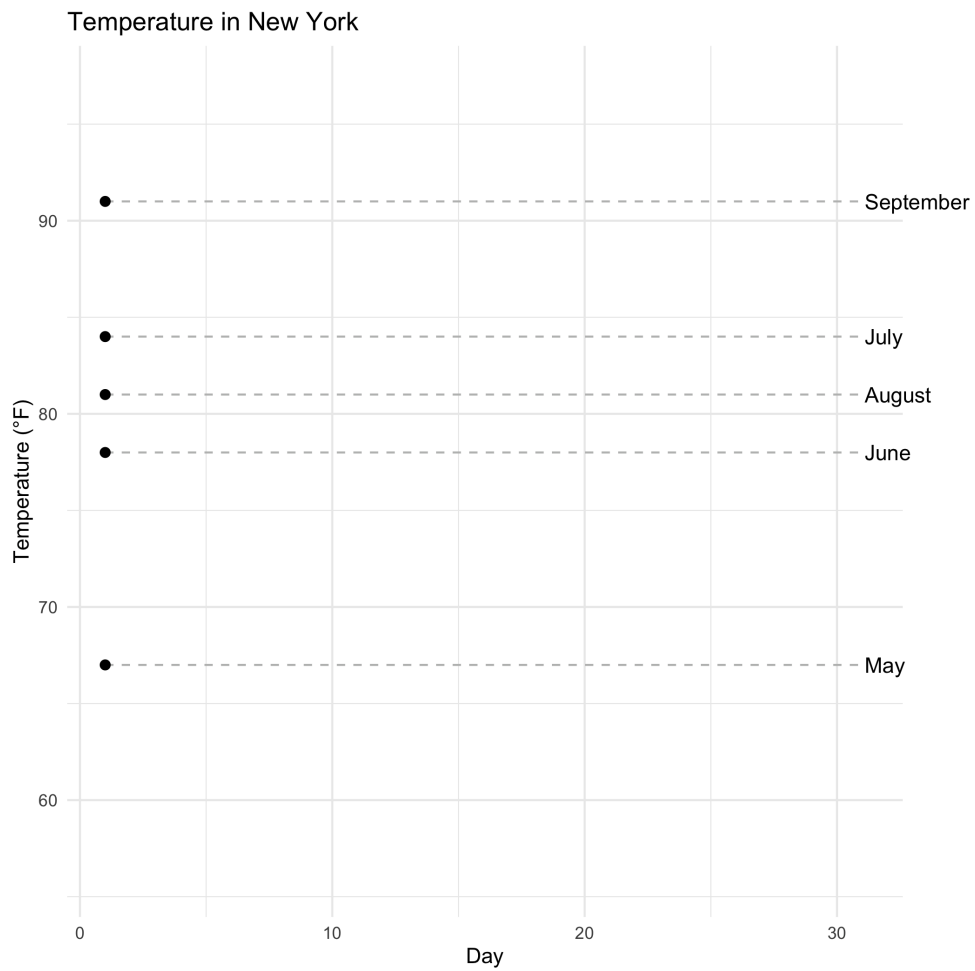
```
GGally::ggpairs(palmerpenguins::penguins)
```




gganimate

```
airq = airquality
airq$Month = month.name[airq$Month]

ggplot(
  airq,
  aes(Day, Temp, group = Month)
) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_segment(
    aes(xend = 31, yend = Temp),
    linetype = 2,
    colour = 'grey'
  ) +
  geom_point(size = 2) +
  geom_text(
    aes(x = 31.1, label = Month),
    hjust = 0
  ) +
  gganimate::transition_reveal(Day) +
  coord_cartesian(clip = 'off') +
  labs(
    title = 'Temperature in New York',
    y = 'Temperature (°F)'
```



More extensions

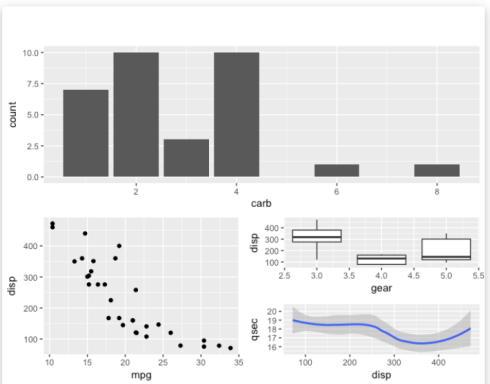
exts.ggplot2.tidyverse.org/gallery/

ggplot2 extensions - gallery Add Your Extension! exts.ggplot2.tidyverse.org

101 registered extensions available to explore

Sort: Github stars ▼ Text Filter: search name, autho Author Filter ▼ Tag Filter ▼ CRAN Only

Showing 86 of 101



patchwork ★ Star 1932

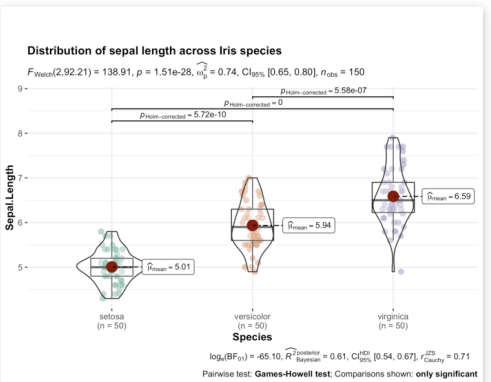
Easy composition of ggplot plots using arithmetic operators

- author: thomasp85
- tags: visualization, composition
- js libraries:

gganimate ★ Star 1709

A Grammar of Animated Graphics.

- author: thomasp85
- tags: visualization, general
- js libraries:



ggstatsplot ★ Star 1283

'ggstatsplot' provides a collection of functions to enhance 'ggplot2' plots with results from statistical tests.

- author: IndrajeetPatil
- tags: visualization, statistics
- js libraries:

Why do we visualize?

Asncombe's Quartet

```
1 datasets::anscombe %>% as_tibble()
```

```
# A tibble: 11 × 8
      x1    x2    x3    x4    y1    y2    y3    y4
   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
 1    10    10    10     8  8.04  9.14  7.46  6.58
 2     8     8     8     8  6.95  8.14  6.77  5.76
 3    13    13    13     8  7.58  8.74 12.7   7.71
 4     9     9     9     8  8.81  8.77  7.11  8.84
 5    11    11    11     8  8.33  9.26  7.81  8.47
 6    14    14    14     8  9.96  8.1   8.84  7.04
 7     6     6     6     8  7.24  6.13  6.08  5.25
 8     4     4     4    19  4.26  3.1   5.39 12.5
 9    12    12    12     8 10.8   9.13  8.15  5.56
10     7     7     7     8  4.82  7.26  6.42  7.91
```

Tidy anscombe

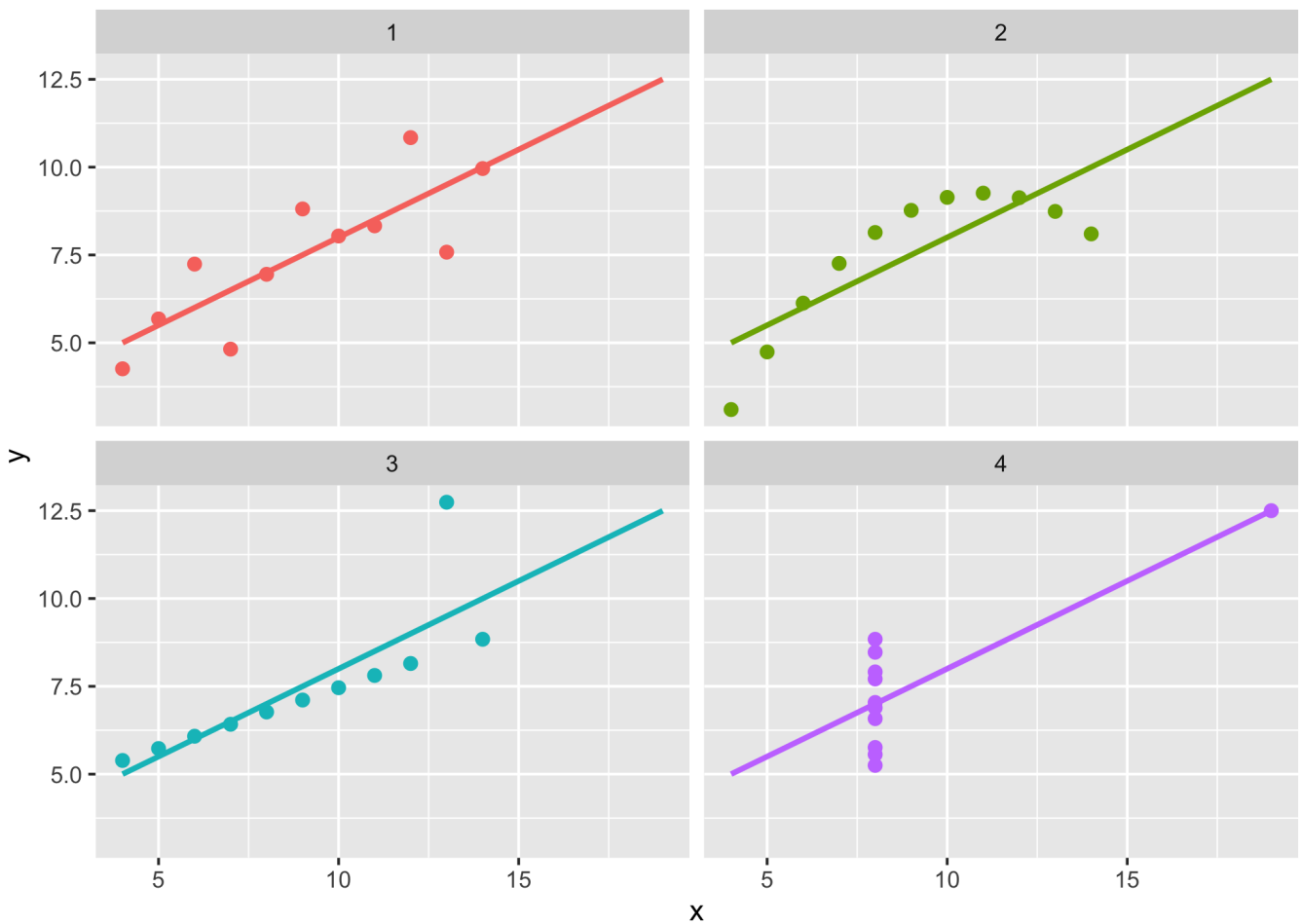
```
(tidy_anscombe = datasets::anscombe %>%
  pivot_longer(everything(), names_sep = 1, names_to = c("var", "group")) %>%
  pivot_wider(id_cols = group, names_from = var,
              values_from = value, values_fn = list(value = list)) %>%
  unnest(cols = c(x,y)))
```

```
# A tibble: 44 × 3
   group     x     y
   <chr> <dbl> <dbl>
 1 1        10  8.04
 2 1         8  6.95
 3 1        13  7.58
 4 1         9  8.81
 5 1        11  8.33
 6 1        14  9.96
 7 1         6  7.24
 8 1         4  4.26
 9 1        12 10.8
10 1         7  4.82
# … with 34 more rows
```

```r
tidy_anscombe %>%
  group_by(group) %>%
  summarize(
    mean_x = mean(x), mean_y = mean(y),
    sd_x = sd(x), sd_y = sd(y),
    cor = cor(x,y), .groups = "drop"
  )
```

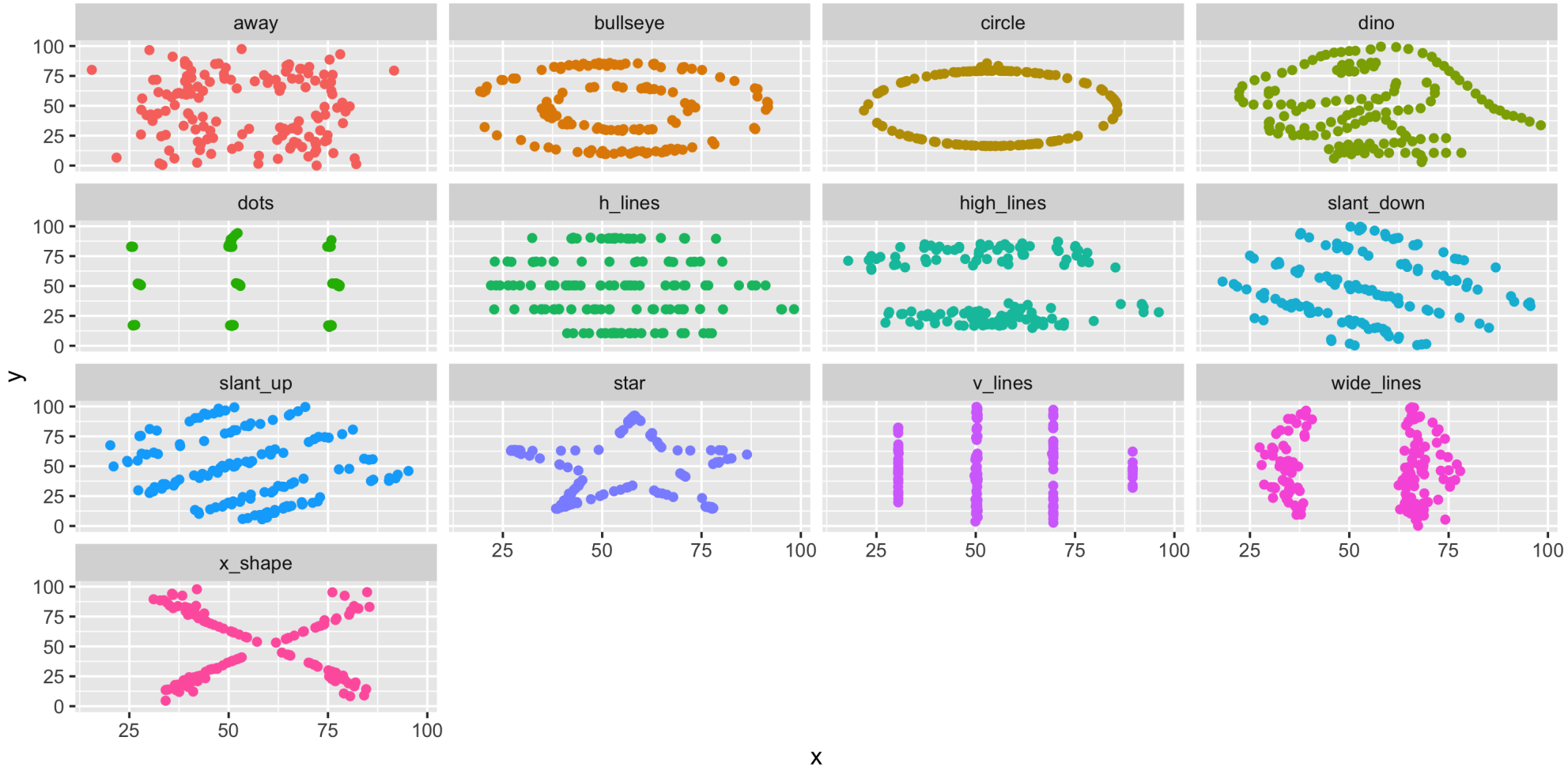
```
# A tibble: 4 × 6
  group mean_x mean_y  sd_x  sd_y   cor
  <chr>  <dbl>  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1 1          9   7.50  3.32  2.03 0.816
2 2          9   7.50  3.32  2.03 0.816
3 3          9   7.5   3.32  2.03 0.816
4 4          9   7.50  3.32  2.03 0.817
```

```r
ggplot(tidy_anscombe, aes(x = x, y = y, color = as.factor(group))) +
  geom_point(size=2) +
  facet_wrap(~group) +
  geom_smooth(method="lm", se=FALSE, fullrange=TRUE, formula = y~x) +
  guides(color="none")
```



DatasauRus

```
ggplot(
  datasauRus::datasaurus_dozen,
  aes(x = x, y = y, color = dataset)
) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(~dataset) +
  guides(color="none")
```



See here for the original paper


bullseye
dino
star
100
75
50
25
0
y
20
40
60
80
100
x

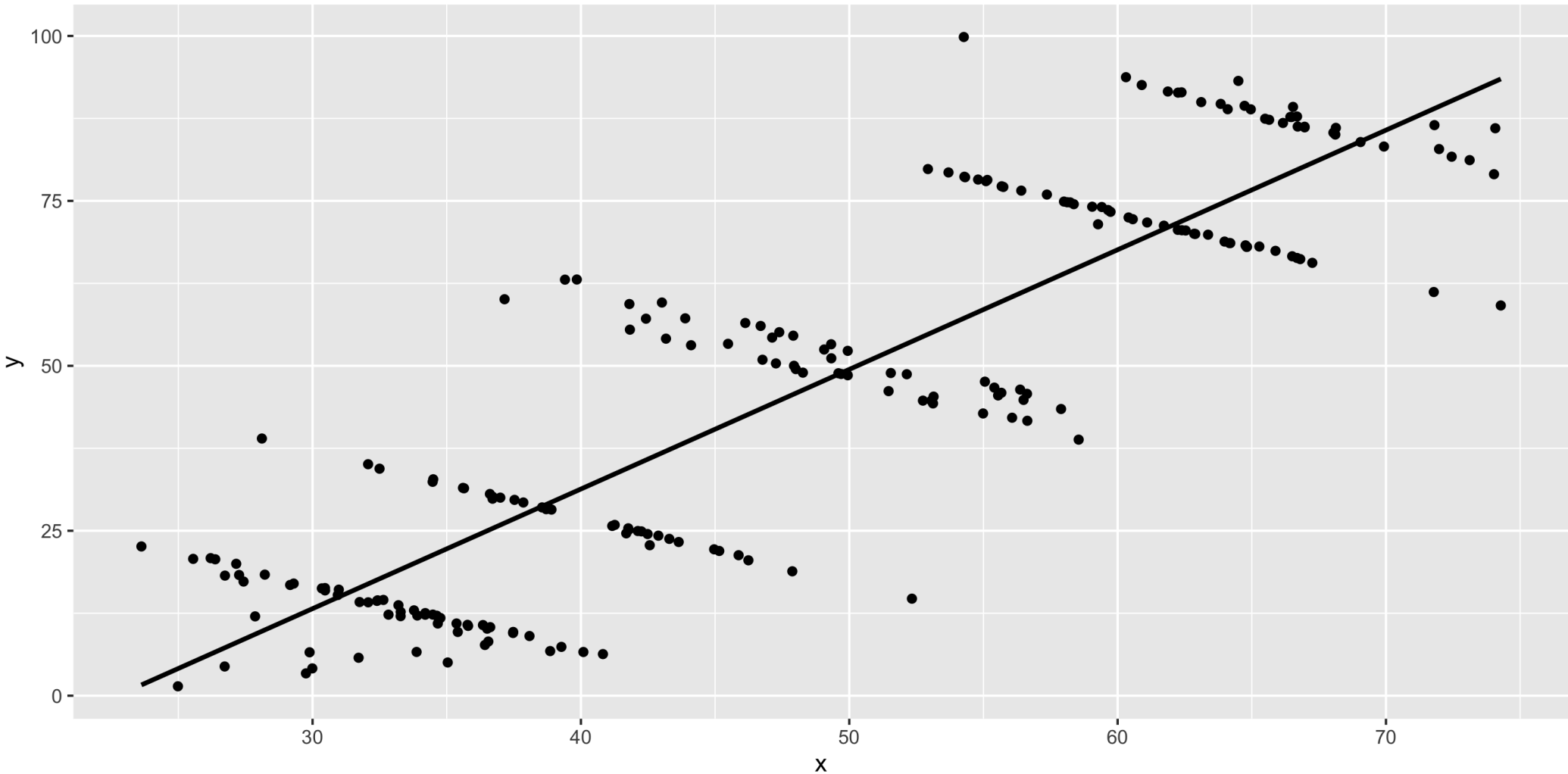
```
datasauRus::datasaurus_dozen
```

```
# A tibble: 1,846 × 3
   dataset     x     y
   <chr>   <dbl> <dbl>
 1 dino     55.4  97.2
 2 dino     51.5  96.0
 3 dino     46.2  94.5
 4 dino     42.8  91.4
 5 dino     40.8  88.3
 6 dino     38.7  84.9
 7 dino     35.6  79.9
 8 dino     33.1  77.6
 9 dino     29.0  74.5
10 dino     26.2  71.4
# … with 1,836 more rows
```

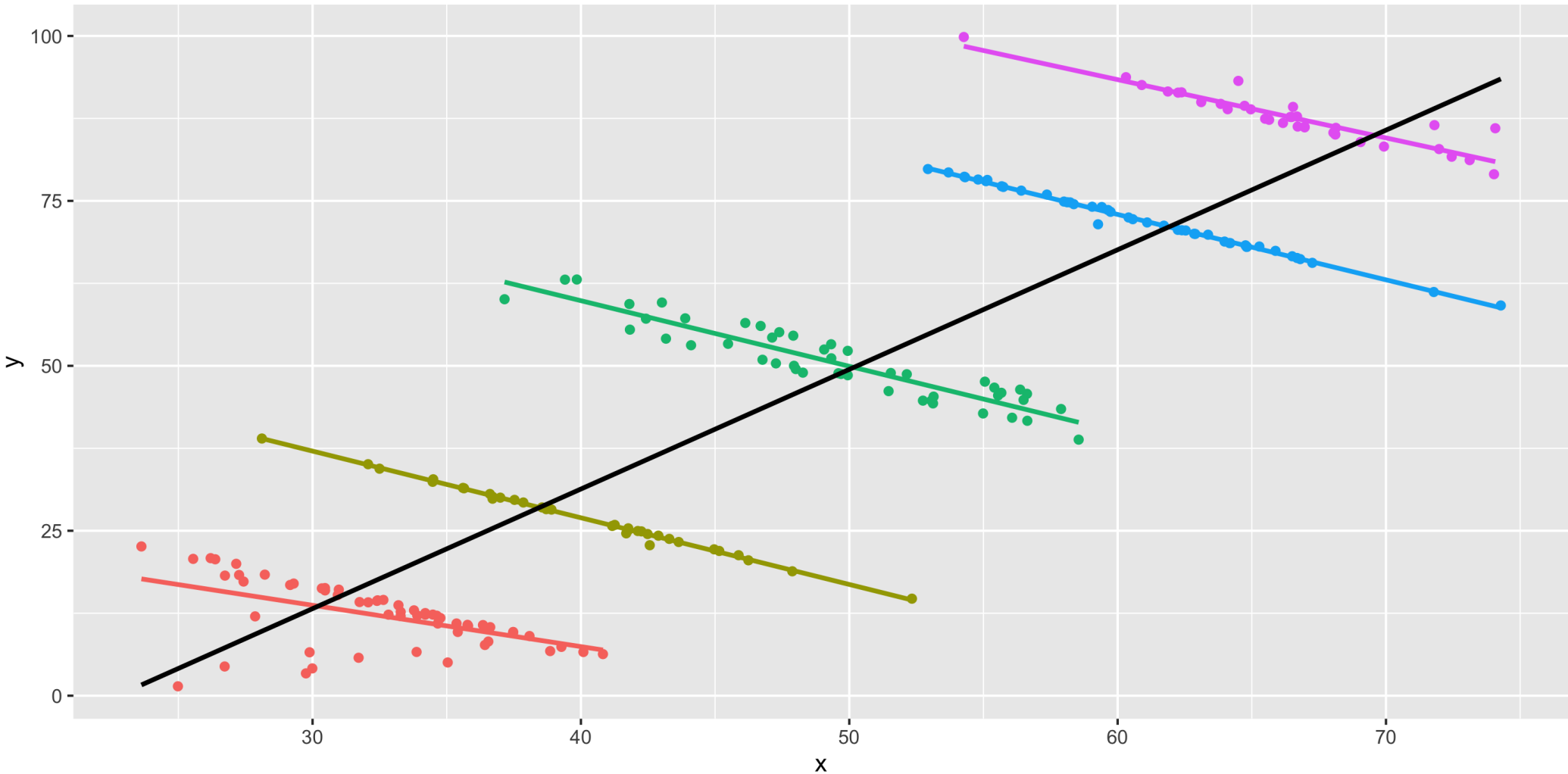
```
datasauRus::datasaurus_dozen %>%
  group_by(dataset) %>%
  summarize(mean_x = mean(x), mean_y = mean(y),
            sd_x = sd(x), sd_y = sd(y),
            cor = cor(x,y), .groups = "drop")
```

```
# A tibble: 13 × 6
   dataset    mean_x mean_y  sd_x  sd_y     cor
   <chr>       <dbl>  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>
 1 away         54.3   47.8  16.8  26.9 -0.0641
 2 bullseye     54.3   47.8  16.8  26.9 -0.0686
 3 circle       54.3   47.8  16.8  26.9 -0.0683
 4 dino         54.3   47.8  16.8  26.9 -0.0645
 5 dots         54.3   47.8  16.8  26.9 -0.0603
 6 h_lines      54.3   47.8  16.8  26.9 -0.0617
 7 high_lines   54.3   47.8  16.8  26.9 -0.0685
 8 slant_down   54.3   47.8  16.8  26.9 -0.0690
 9 slant_up     54.3   47.8  16.8  26.9 -0.0686
10 star         54.3   47.8  16.8  26.9 -0.0630
11 v_lines      54.3   47.8  16.8  26.9 -0.0694
12 wide_lines   54.3   47.8  16.8  26.9 -0.0666
13 x_shape      54.3   47.8  16.8  26.9 -0.0656
```

Simpson's Paradox



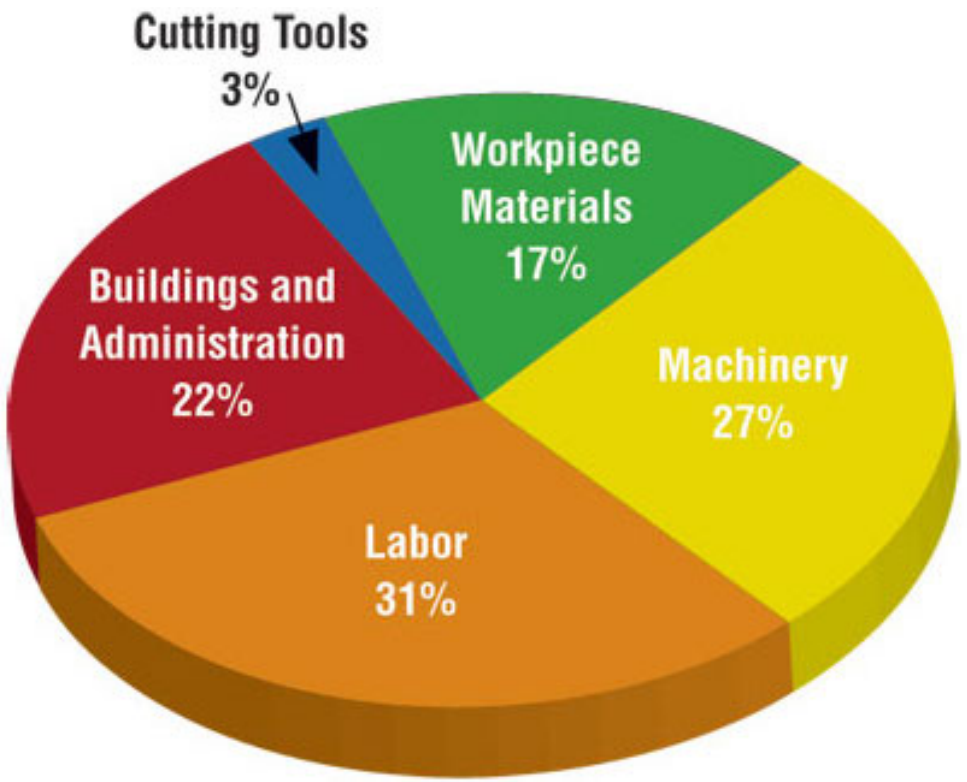
Simpson's Paradox

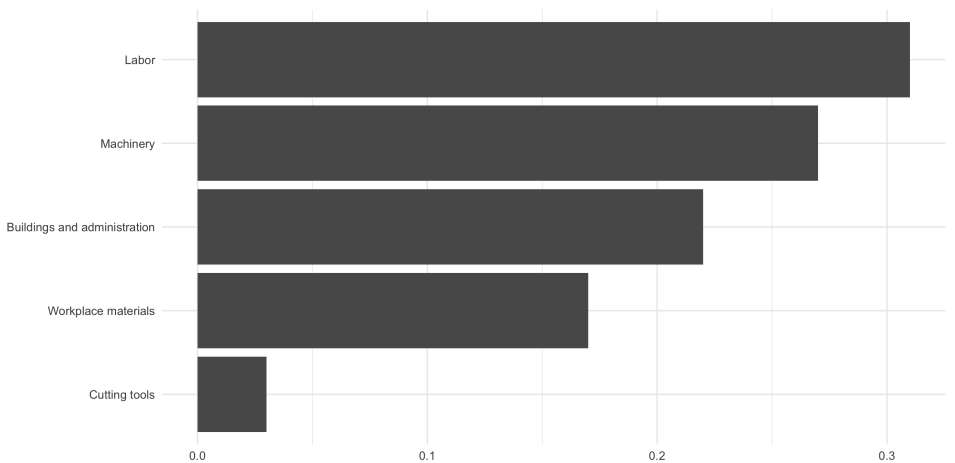


Designing effective visualizations

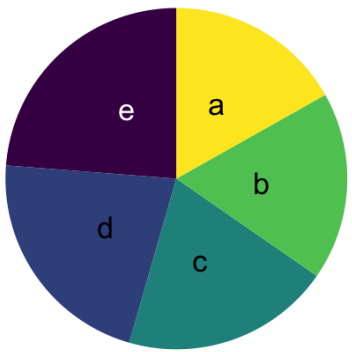
Gapminder

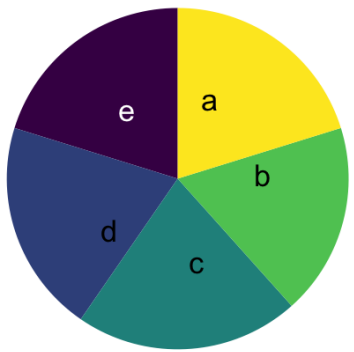
Keep it simple

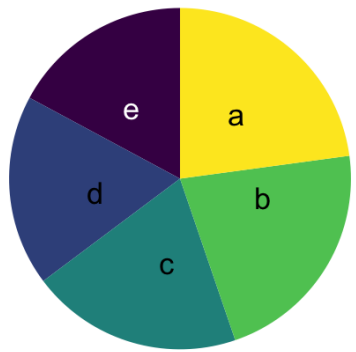


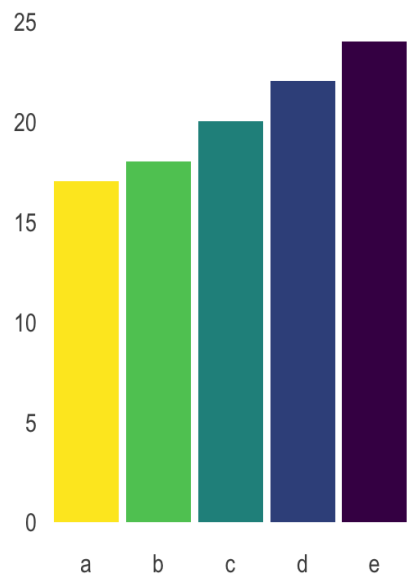


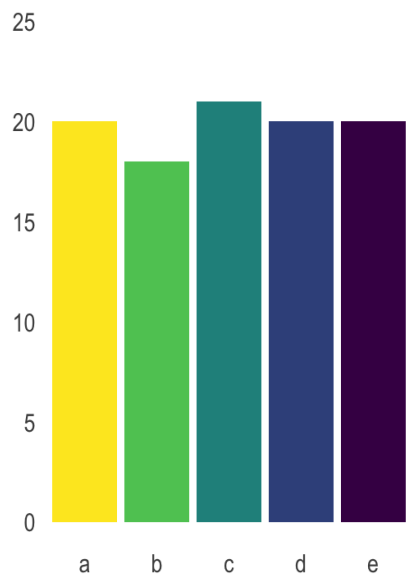
Judging relative area

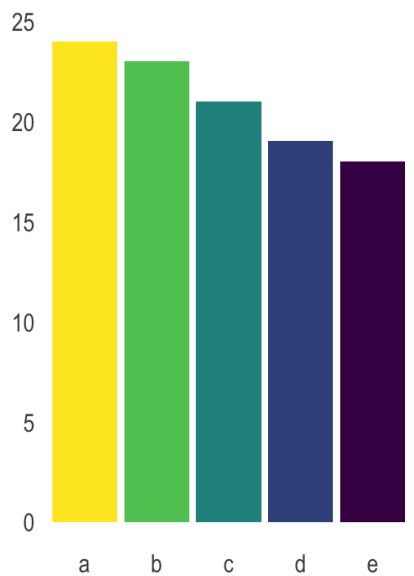






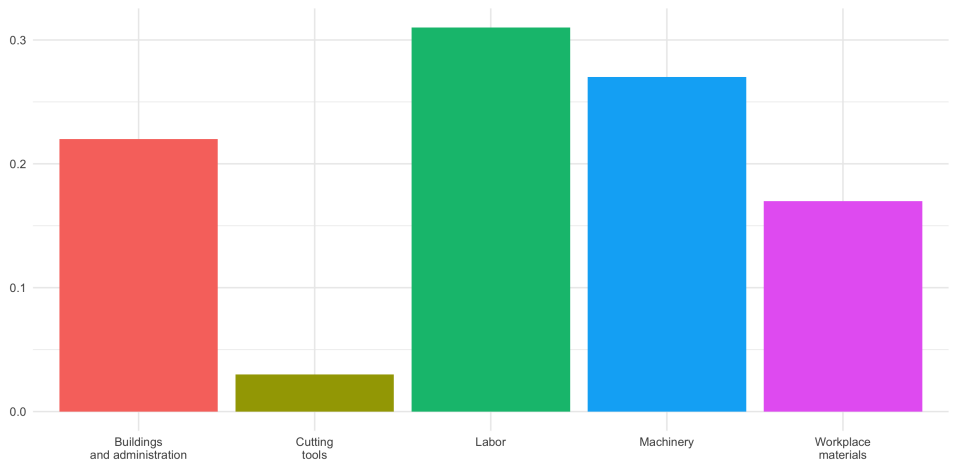


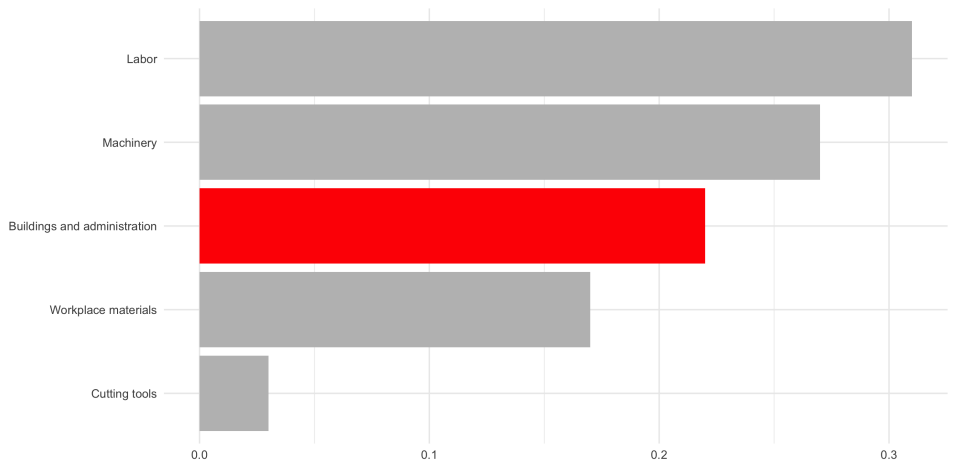




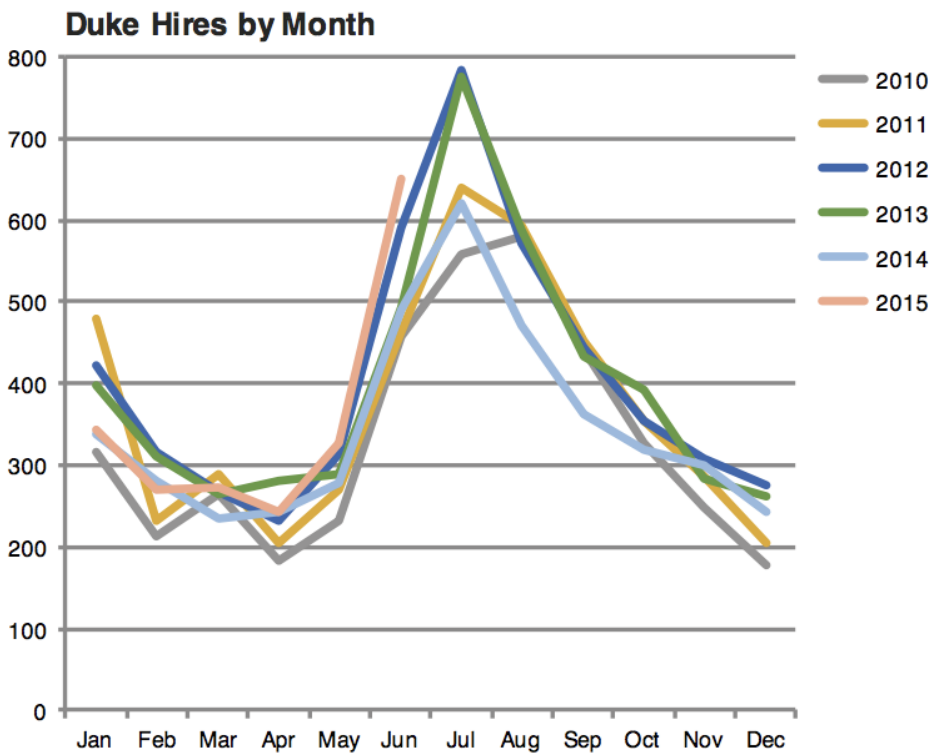
From Data to Viz caveat collection - The issue with pie chart

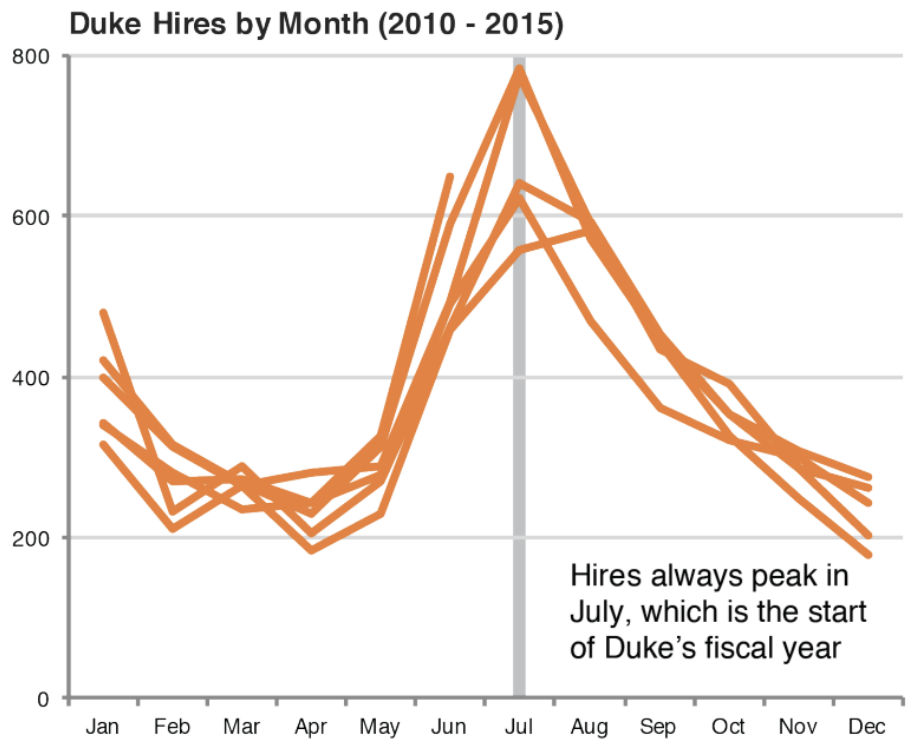
Use color to draw attention





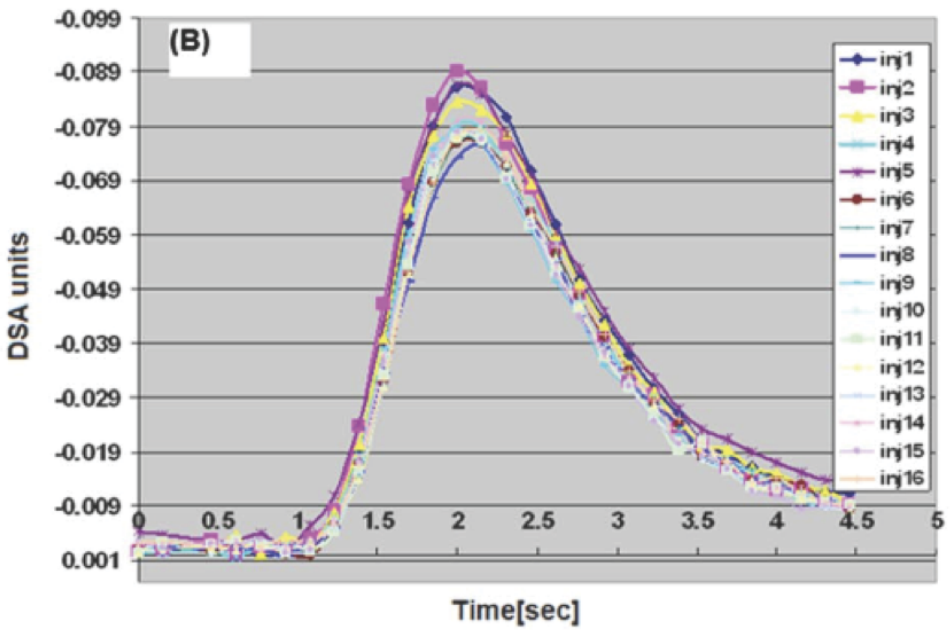
Tell a story

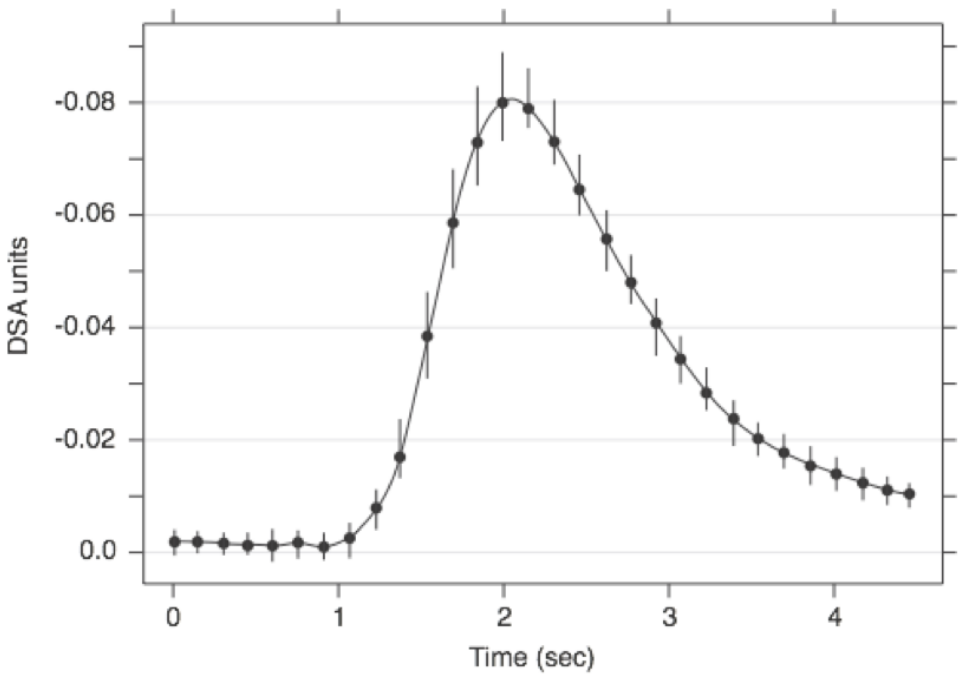




Credit: Angela Zoss and Eric Monson, Duke DVS

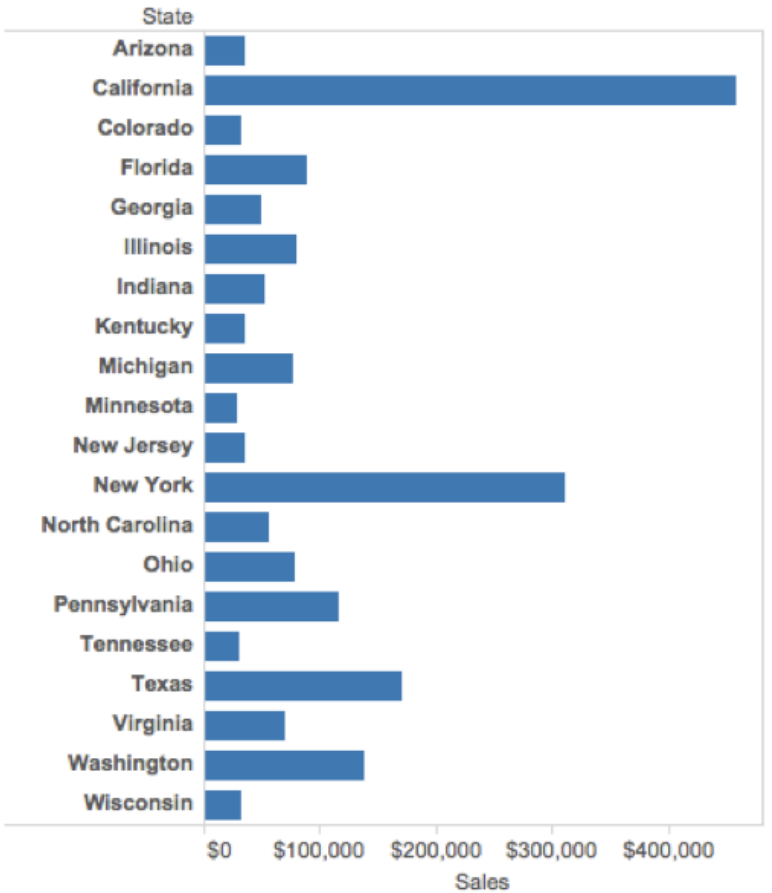
Leave out non-story details

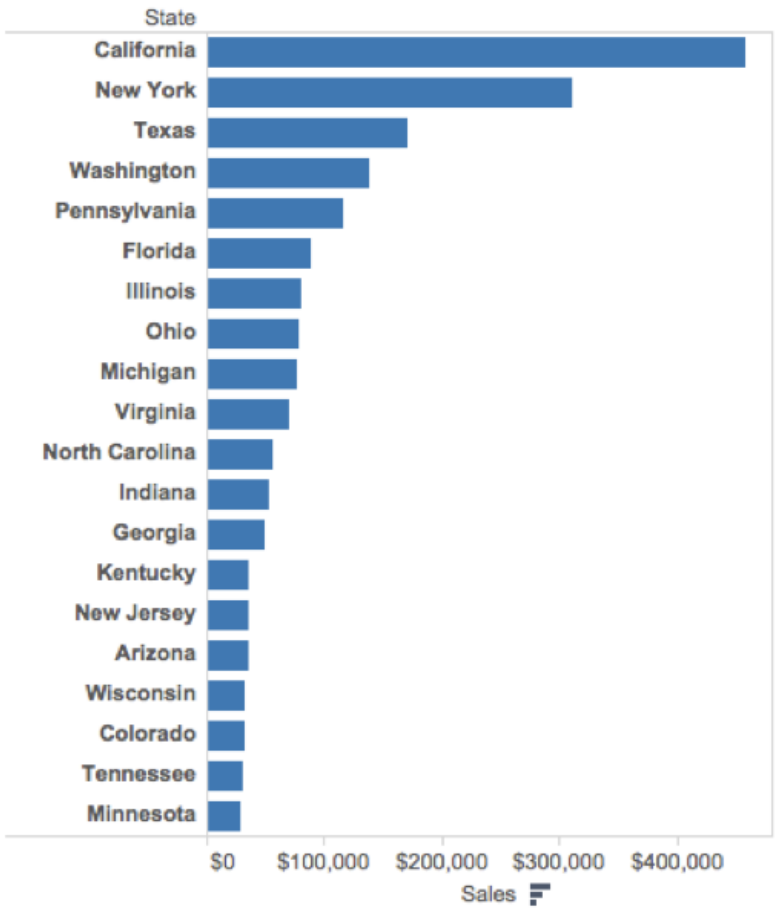




Credit: Angela Zoss and Eric Monson, Duke DVS

Ordering matter





Credit: Angela Zoss and Eric Monson, Duke DVS

Clearly indicate missing data

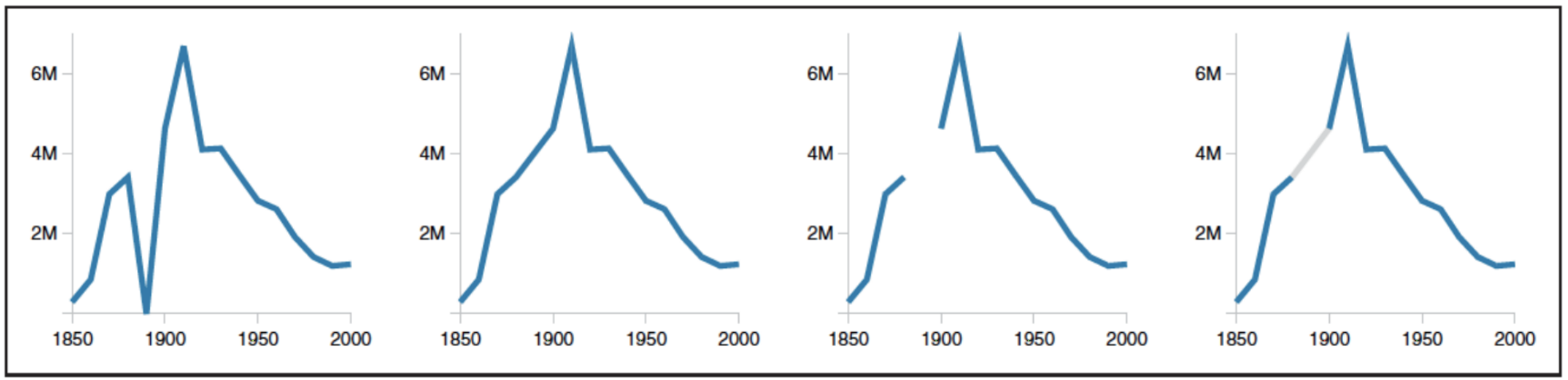
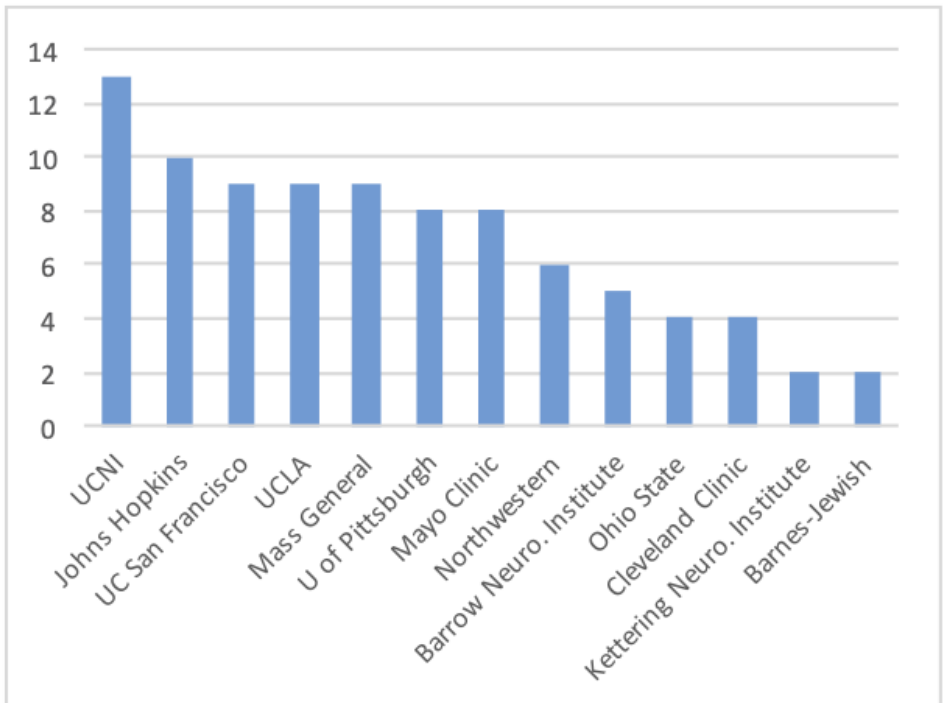
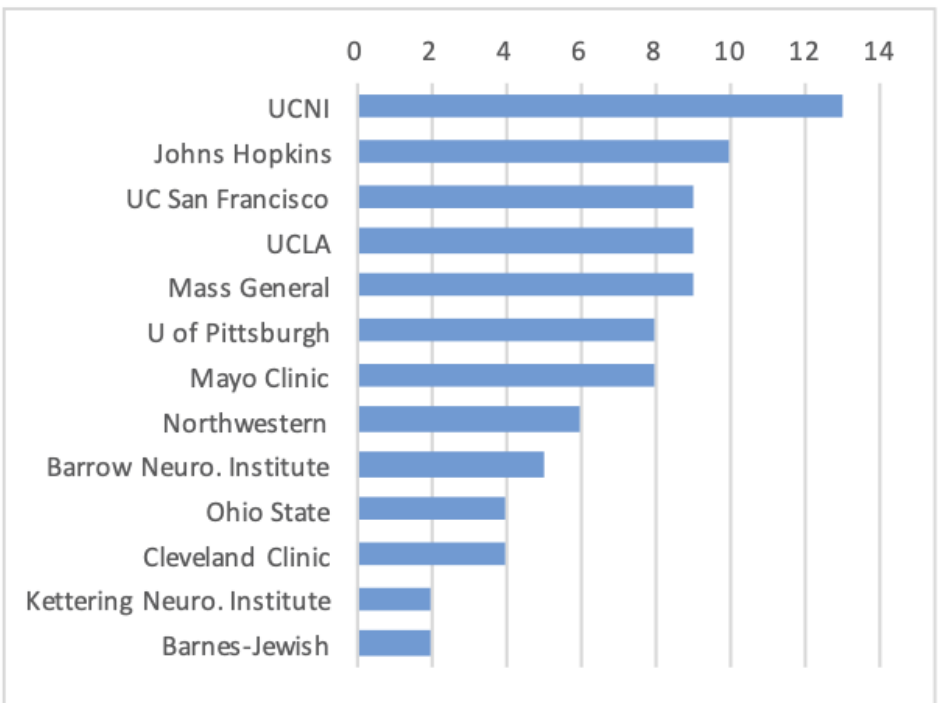


Figure 4. Alternative representations of missing data in a line chart. The data are U.S. census counts of people working as 'Farm Laborers'; values from 1890 are missing due to records being burned in a fire. (a) Missing data is treated as a zero value. (b) Missing data is ignored, resulting in a line segment that interpolates the missing value. (c) Missing data is omitted from the chart. (d) Missing data is explicitly interpolated and rendered in gray.

http://ivi.sagepub.com/content/10/4/271, Angela Zoss and Eric Monson, Duke DVS

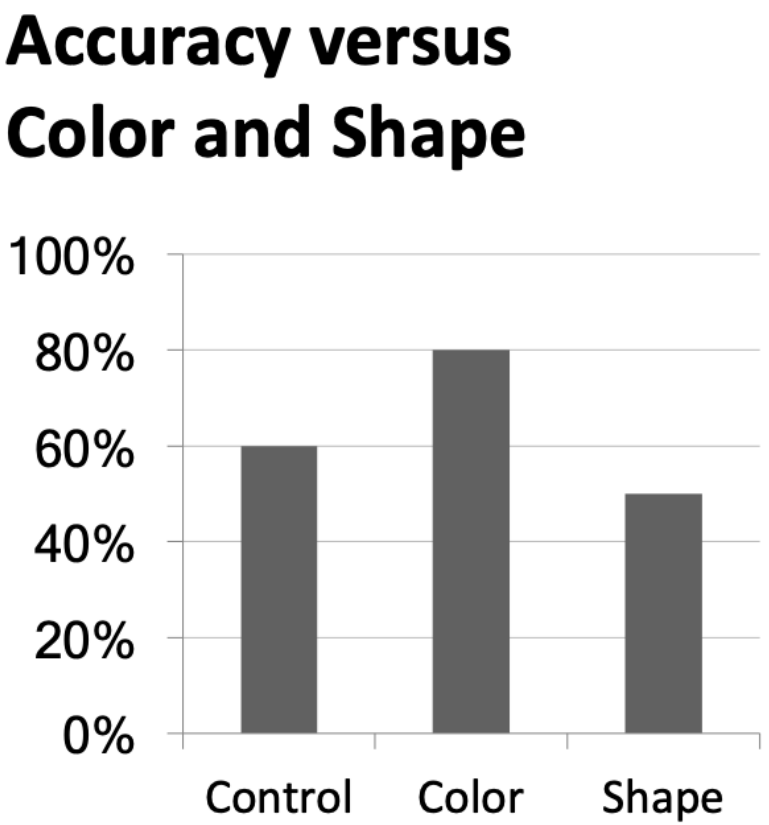
Reduce cognitive load

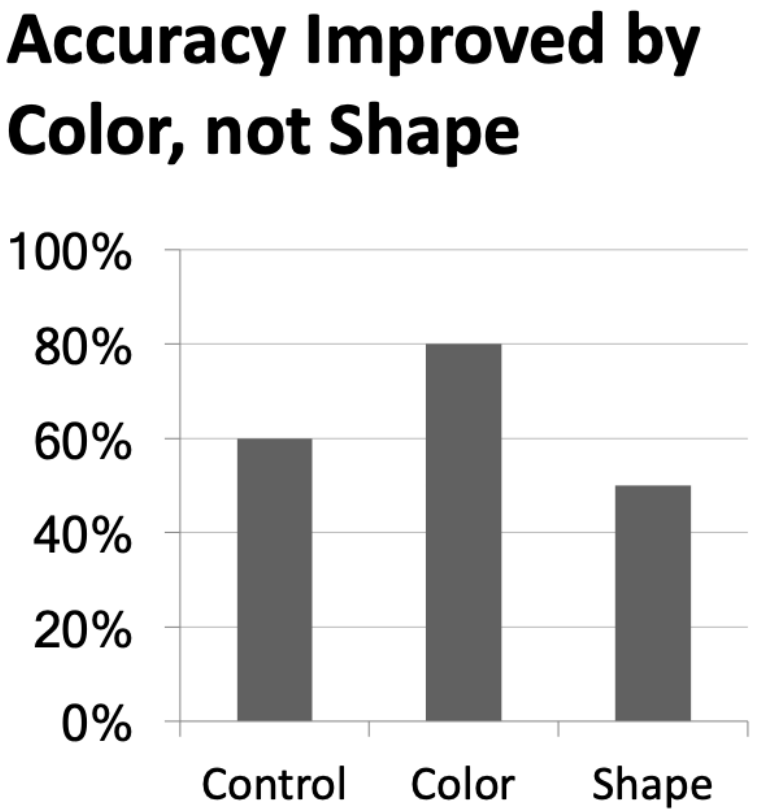




http://www.storytellingwithdata.com/2012/09/some-finer-points-of-data-visualization.html

Use descriptive titles



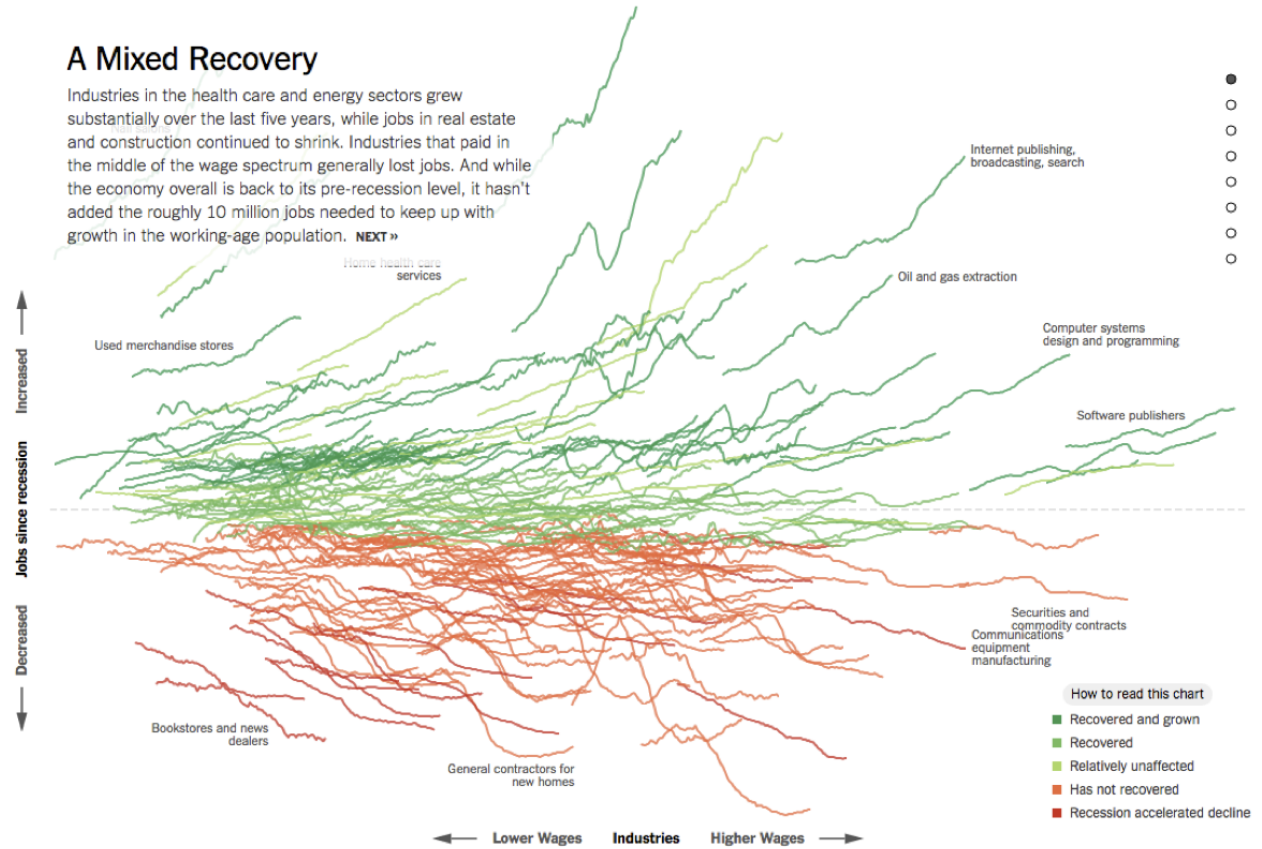


Credit: Angela Zoss and Eric Monson, Duke DVS

Annotate figures

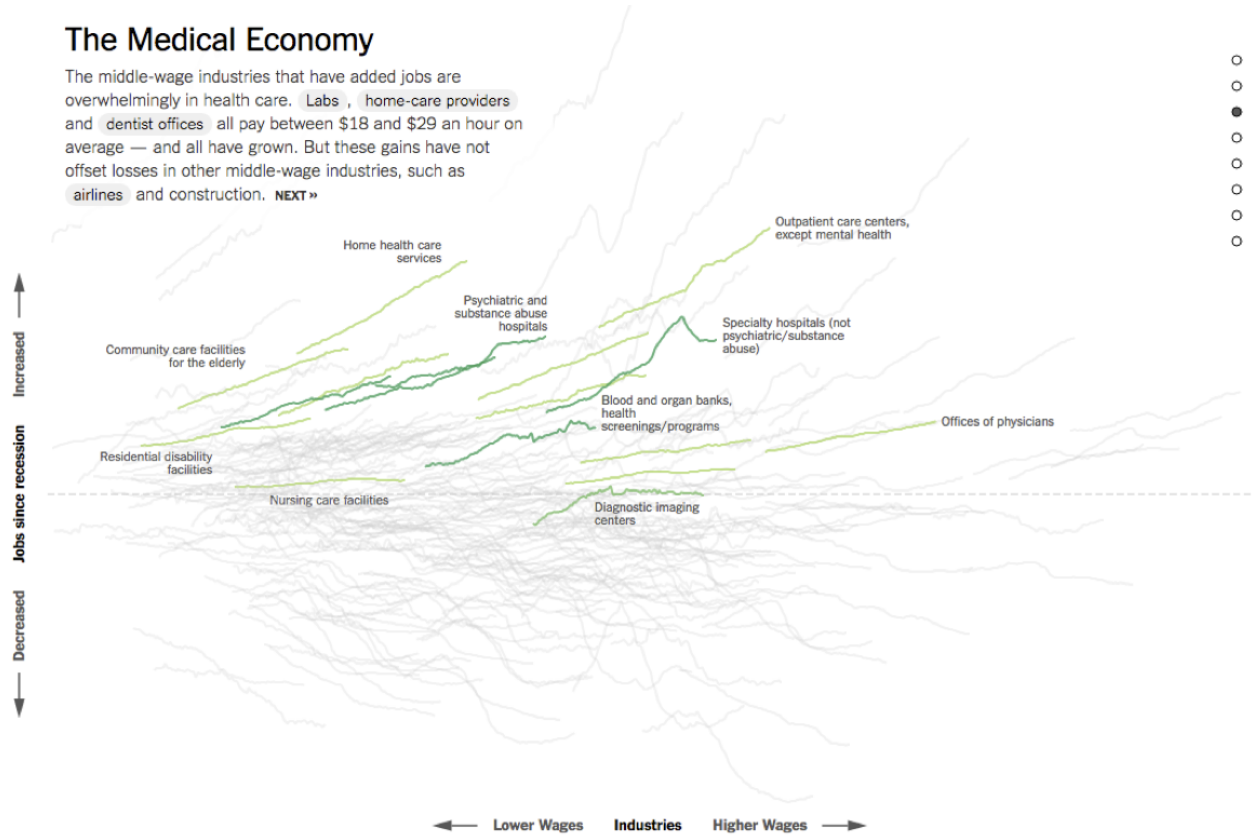
https://bl.ocks.org/susielu/23dc3082669ee026c552b85081d90976

All of the data doesn't tell a story



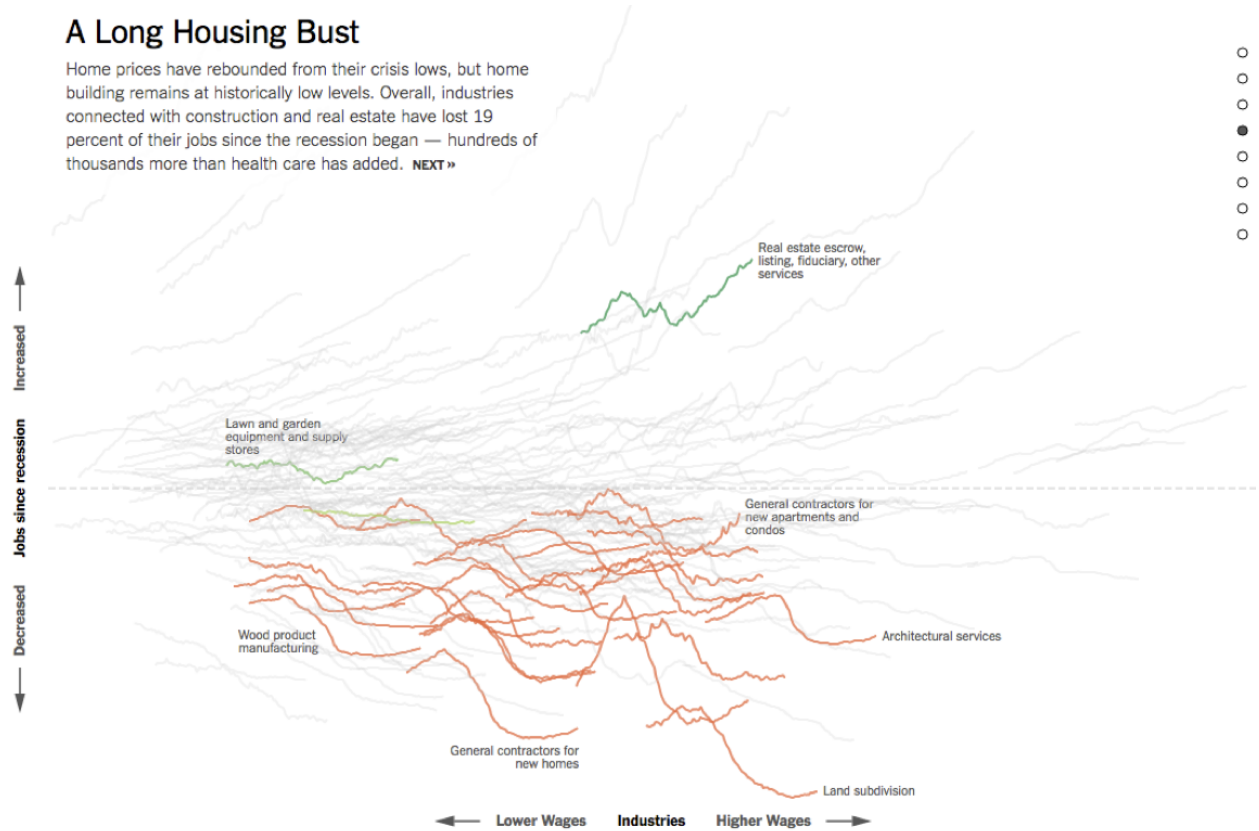
nytimes.com/interactive/2014/06/05/upshot/how-the-recession-reshaped-the-economy-in-255-charts.html

All of the data doesn't tell a story



nytimes.com/interactive/2014/06/05/upshot/how-the-recession-reshaped-the-economy-in-255-charts.html

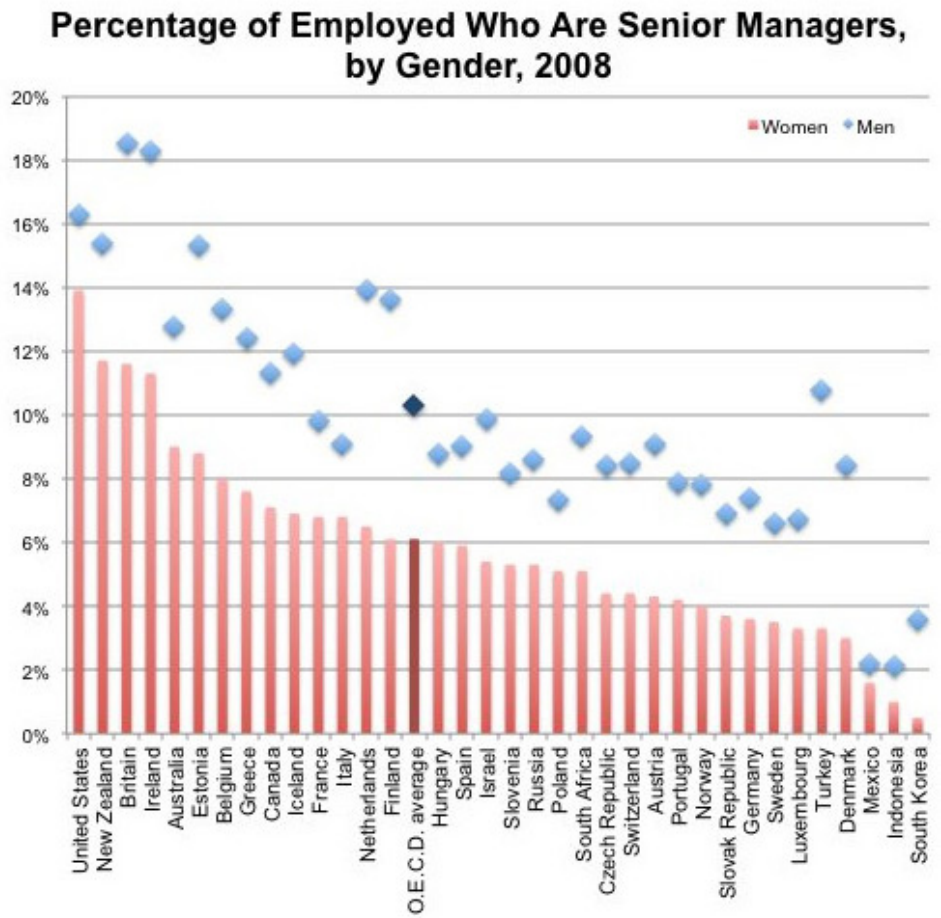
All of the data doesn't tell a story



nytimes.com/interactive/2014/06/05/upshot/how-the-recession-reshaped-the-economy-in-255-charts.html

Chart Remakes / Makeovers

The Why Axis - Gender Gap



thewhyaxis.info/gap-remake/

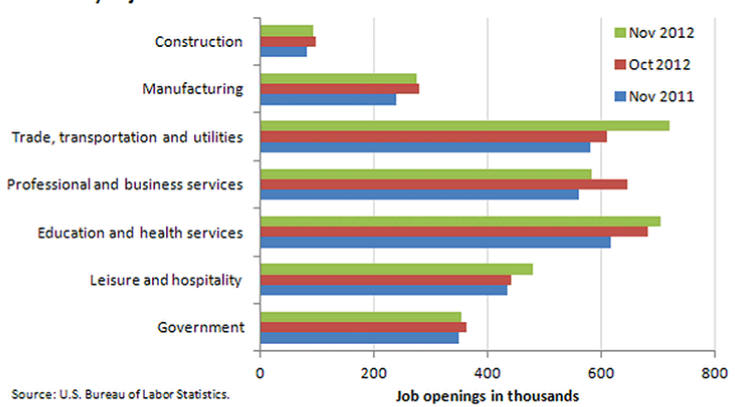
The Why Axis - BLS

Job openings in November 2012

JANUARY 11, 2013

There were 3.7 million job openings on the last business day of November 2012, unchanged from October 2012. In November 2011 there were 3.3 million job openings.

CHART IMAGE | CHART DATA



From November 2011 to November 2012, job openings increased most in retail trade (144,000, within the trade, transportation and utilities industry) and health care and social assistance (91,000, within the education and health services industry).

Government job openings increased the least, by 6,000.

These data are from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey. Data for the most recent month are preliminary and subject to revision. For additional information, see Job Openings and Labor Turnover — November 2012" (HTML) (PDF), news release USDL-13-0015. More charts featuring data on job openings, hires, and employment separations can be found in Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey Highlights: November 2012 (PDF).

Other Resources

- Duke Library - Center for Data and Visualization Sciences - https://library.duke.edu/data/
- Tidy tuesday - https://github.com/rfordatascience/tidytuesday
- Flowing data - https://flowingdata.com/
- Twitter - #dataviz, #tidytuesday
- Books:
  - Wickham, Navarro, Pedersen. *ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis*. 3rd edition. Springer, 2021.
  - Wilke. *Fundamentals of Data Visualization*. O'Reilly Media, 2019.
  - Healy. *Data Visualization: A Practical Introduction*. Princeton University Press, 2018.
  - Tufte. *The visual display of quantitative information*. 2nd edition. Connecticut Graphics Press, 2015.

Acknowledgments

Above materials are derived in part from the following sources:

- Visualization training materials developed by Angela Zoss and Eric Monson, Duke DVS