

Mapping data to graphics and amounts

Week 7

AEM 2850 / 5850 : R for Business Analytics

Cornell Dyson
Spring 2023

Acknowledgements: Andrew Heiss, Claus Wilke

Announcements

This week marks the start of the data visualization component of this course

See aem2850.toddgerarden.com/schedule for minor schedule updates

Next lab is due Monday

We will provide details on the group project in the next 1-2 weeks

Questions before we get started?

Plan for this week

Tuesday

- Course progress
- Prologue
- Data, aesthetics, & the grammar of graphics
- Grammatical layers
- Example (part 1)
- Prelim 1
- Reference: Additional layers

Thursday

- Prologue
- Amounts
- Plotting amounts using ggplot
- example-07
- Prologue

Course progress

Course objectives reminder

1. Develop basic proficiency in R programming
2. Understand data structures and manipulation
3. Describe effective techniques for data visualization and communication
4. Construct effective data visualizations
5. Utilize course concepts and tools for business applications

Where we've been

1. **Develop basic proficiency in R programming**
2. **Understand data structures and manipulation**
3. Describe effective techniques for data visualization and communication
4. Construct effective data visualizations
5. Utilize course concepts and tools for business applications

Where we're going next

1. Develop basic proficiency in **R** programming
2. Understand data structures and manipulation
3. **Describe effective techniques for data visualization and communication**
4. **Construct effective data visualizations**
5. Utilize course concepts and tools for business applications

Schedule overview

Weeks 1-5: Programming Foundations

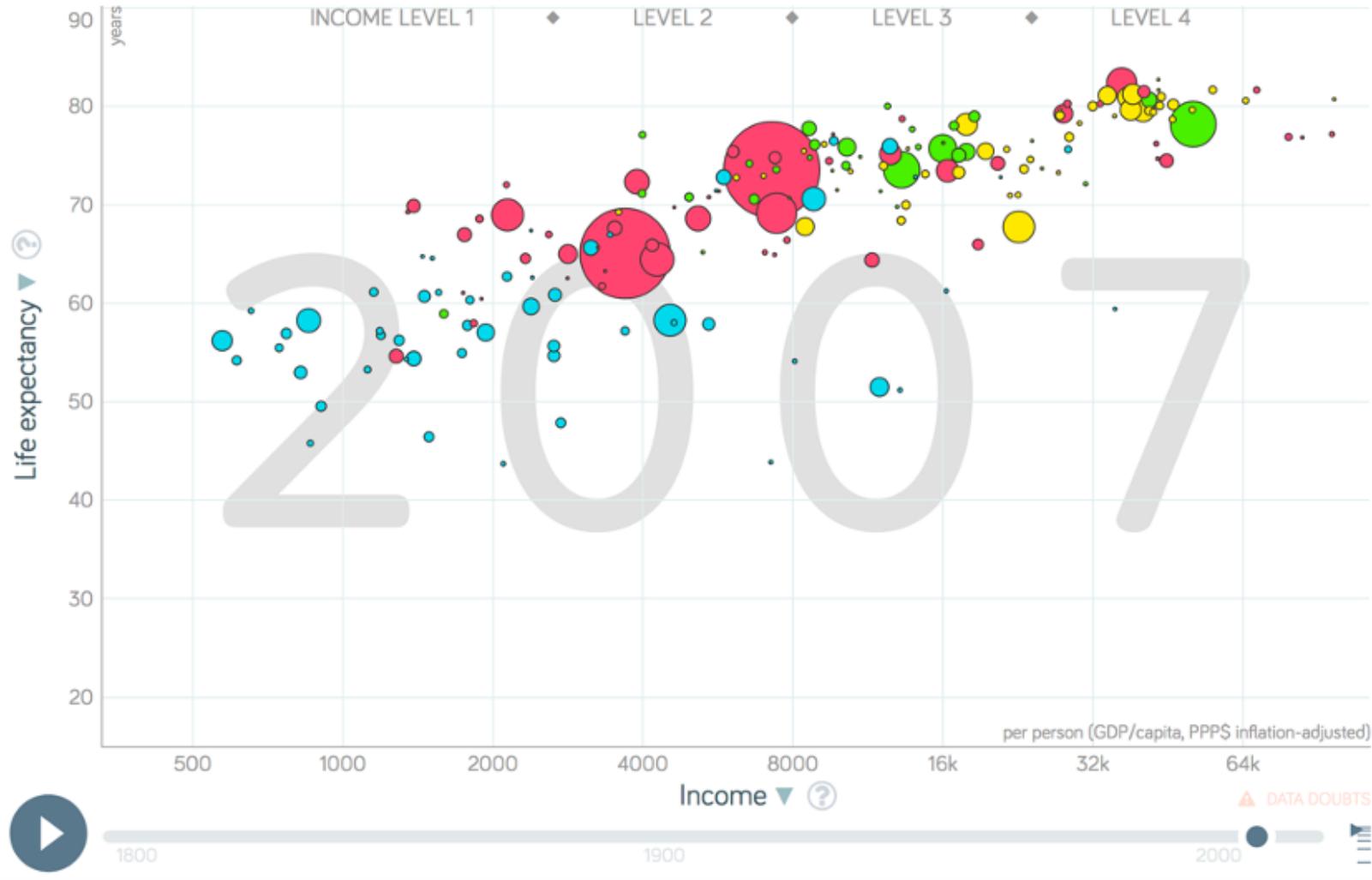
Weeks 7-10: Data Visualization Foundations

Weeks 11+: Special Topics (mix of programming and dataviz)

See aem2850.toddgerarden.com/schedule for details

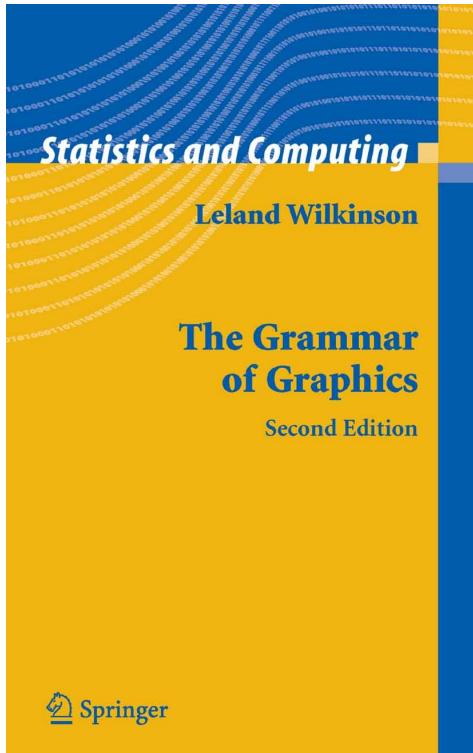
Prologue

Health and wealth



Data, aesthetics,
& the grammar of graphics

Mapping data to aesthetics



Data

A column in a dataset

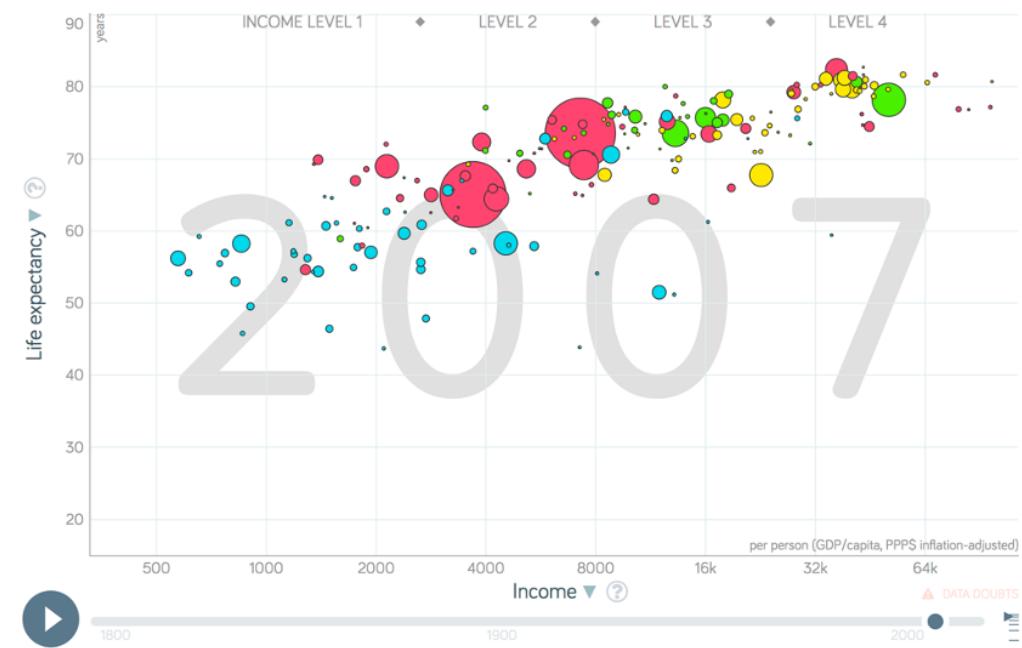
Aesthetics

Visual properties of a graph

Position, shape, color, etc.

Mapping data to aesthetics

Data	Aesthetic	Geometry
Wealth	Position (x)	Point
Health	Position (y)	Point
Continent	Color	Point
Population Size		Point



Mapping data to aesthetics using ggplot

Data	Aesthetic	Geometry
Wealth	Position (x)	Point
Health	Position (y)	Point
Continent	Color	Point
Population	Size	Point

Data	aes()	geom
Wealth	?	geom_point()
Health	?	?
Continent	color	?
Population	?	?

Mapping data to aesthetics using ggplot

Data	Aesthetic	Geometry
Wealth	Position (x)	Point
Health	Position (y)	Point
Continent	Color	Point
Population	Size	Point

Data	aes()	geom
Wealth	x	geom_point()
Health	y	geom_point()
Continent	color	geom_point()
Population	size	geom_point()

Barebones `ggplot2::ggplot()` template

```
library(tidyverse) # tidyverse loads the package ggplot2
```

We need to specify data, aesthetic mapping, and geometry:

```
ggplot(data = DATA,  
       mapping = aes(AESTHETIC MAPPINGS)) +  
       GEOM_FUNCTION()
```

Or, in the context of a data wrangling pipeline:

```
DATA |>  
... |> # intermediate data wrangling (optional)  
ggplot(aes(AESTHETIC MAPPINGS)) +  
GEOM_FUNCTION()
```

Mapping from gapminder to aesthetics

country	continent	gdpPercap	lifeExp	pop
Afghanistan	Asia	974.5803384	43.828	31889923
Albania	Europe	5937.029526	76.423	3600523
...

```
----- |>
ggplot(aes(x = -----,
            y = -----,
            color = -----,
            size = __)) +
  geom_____() +
  scale_x_log10() + theme_gray(base_size = 20) # ignore this line for now
```

Let's fill in the blanks... how do we start?

Mapping from gapminder to aesthetics

country	continent	gdpPercap	lifeExp	pop
Afghanistan	Asia	974.5803384	43.828	31889923
Albania	Europe	5937.029526	76.423	3600523
...

```
gapminder |>
  ggplot(aes(x = _____,
              y = _____,
              color = _____,
              size = __)) +
  geom_____() +
  scale_x_log10() + theme_gray(base_size = 20) # ignore this line for now
```

Let's fill in the blanks... what should we map to x? y?

Mapping from gapminder to aesthetics

country	continent	gdpPercap	lifeExp	pop
Afghanistan	Asia	974.5803384	43.828	31889923
Albania	Europe	5937.029526	76.423	3600523
...

```
gapminder |>
  ggplot(aes(x = gdpPercap,
             y = lifeExp,
             color = _____,
             size = ___)) +
  geom_____() +
  scale_x_log10() + theme_gray(base_size = 20) # ignore this line for now
```

Let's fill in the blanks... what should we map to color? size?

Mapping from gapminder to aesthetics

country	continent	gdpPercap	lifeExp	pop
Afghanistan	Asia	974.5803384	43.828	31889923
Albania	Europe	5937.029526	76.423	3600523
...

```
gapminder |>
  ggplot(aes(x = gdpPercap,
              y = lifeExp,
              color = continent,
              size = pop)) +
  geom_____() +
  scale_x_log10() + theme_gray(base_size = 20) # ignore this line for now
```

Let's fill in the blanks... what geometry should we use?

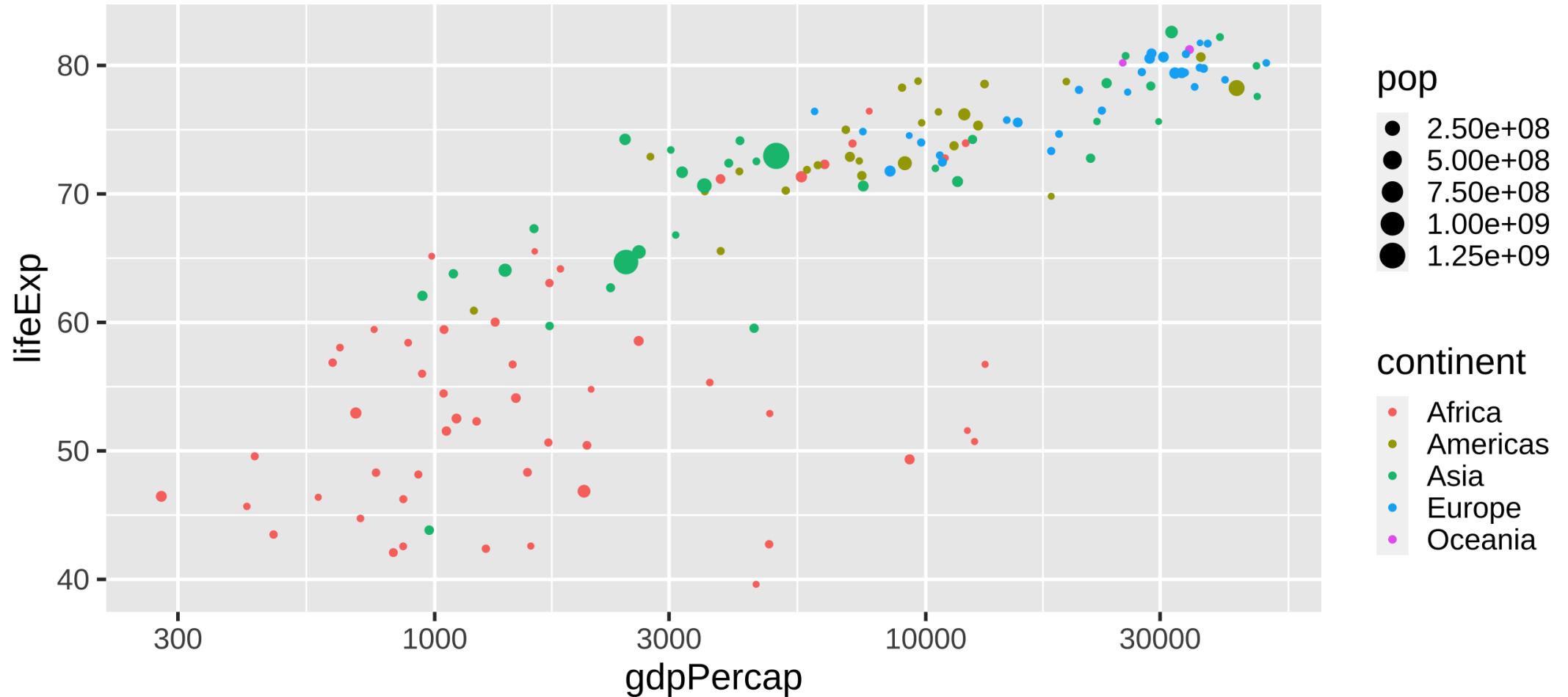
Mapping from gapminder to aesthetics

country	continent	gdpPercap	lifeExp	pop
Afghanistan	Asia	974.5803384	43.828	31889923
Albania	Europe	5937.029526	76.423	3600523
...

```
gapminder |>
  ggplot(aes(x = gdpPercap,
              y = lifeExp,
              color = continent,
              size = pop)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_log10() + theme_gray(base_size = 20) # ignore this line for now
```

All done! Let's see what we get...

Health and wealth



Grammatical layers

Grammar components as layers

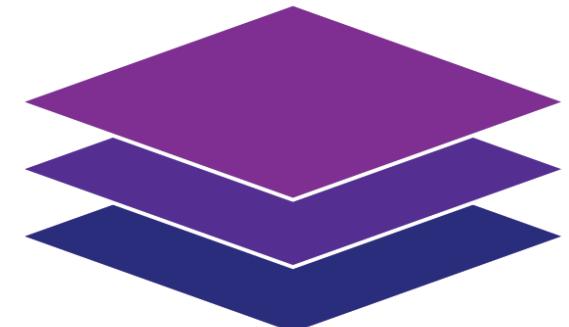
So far we know about data, aesthetics, and geometries

Think of these components as **layers**

Add to foundational `ggplot()` with `+`

Why `+` and not `|>`?

Geometries
Aesthetics
Data

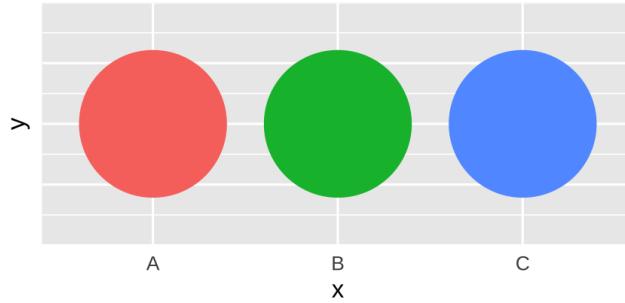


ggplot2 was written before the pipe was discovered

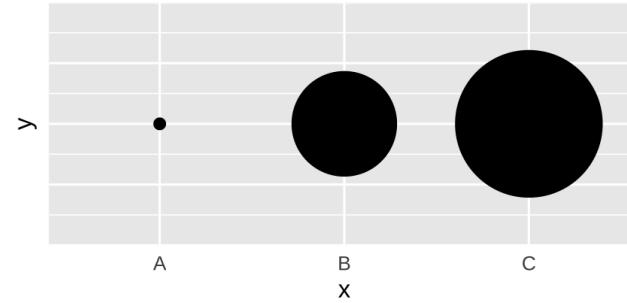
Treat the `+` the same as `|>`

Possible aesthetics

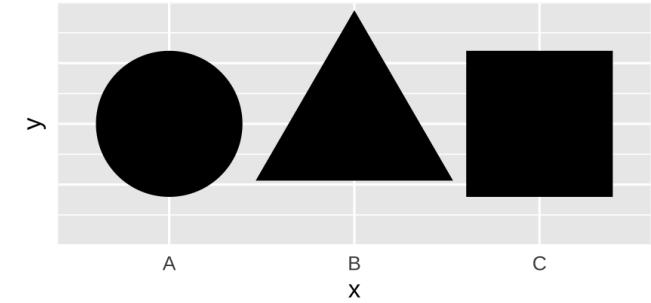
color (discrete)



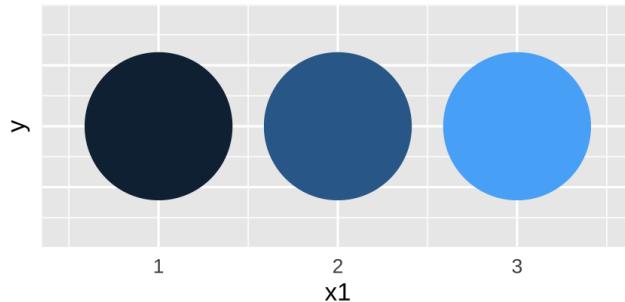
size



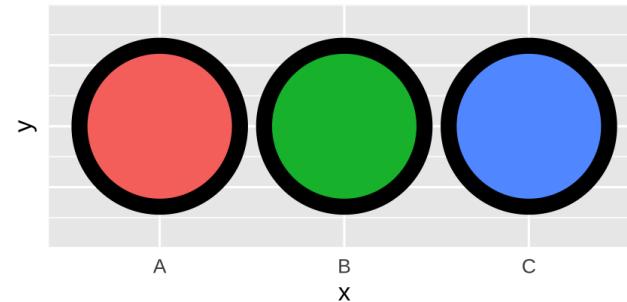
shape



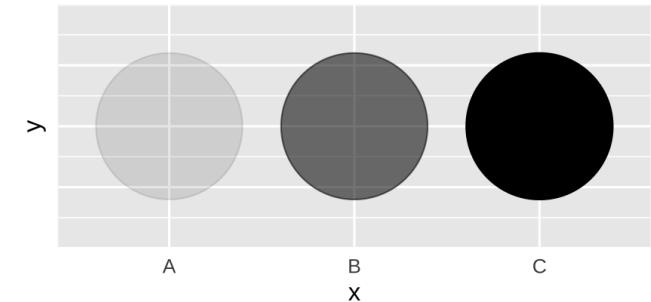
color (continuous)



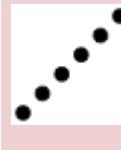
fill



alpha (opacity)



Possible geoms

Example geom	What it makes
	<code>geom_col()</code> Bar charts
 <code>geom_text()</code>	Text
	<code>geom_point()</code> Points
	<code>geom_boxplot()</code> Boxplots
	<code>geom_sf()</code> Maps

Possible geoms

There are dozens of possible geoms

Over the next several weeks we will cover a number of them

See the [ggplot2 documentation](#) for examples of all the different geom layers

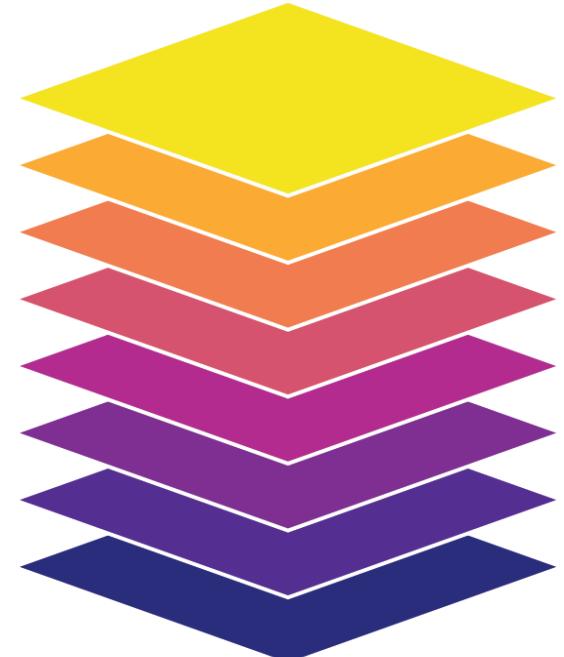
Additional layers

There are many other grammatical layers we can use to describe graphs!

We can sequentially add layers to the foundational `ggplot()` plot to create complex figures

We will primarily learn by doing, though this slide deck contains a preview of additional layers in case you need some bedtime reading

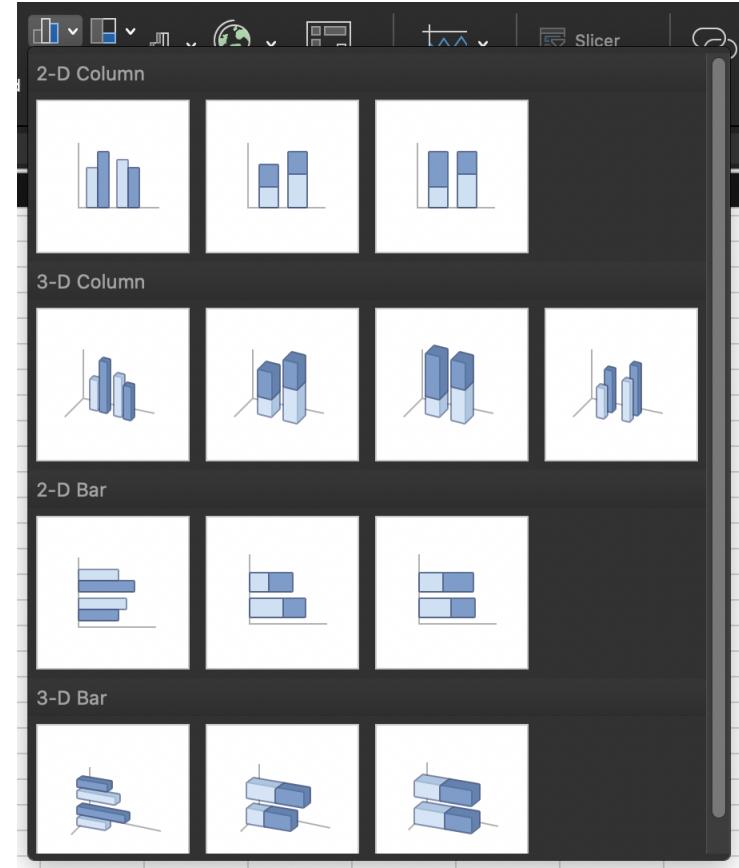
Theme
Labels
Coordinates
Facets
Scales
Geometries
Aesthetics
Data



A true grammar

You have probably made graphics in Excel by searching through menus for a specific chart type, and then reshaping your data to work with it

With the grammar of graphics, we don't talk about specific chart **types**



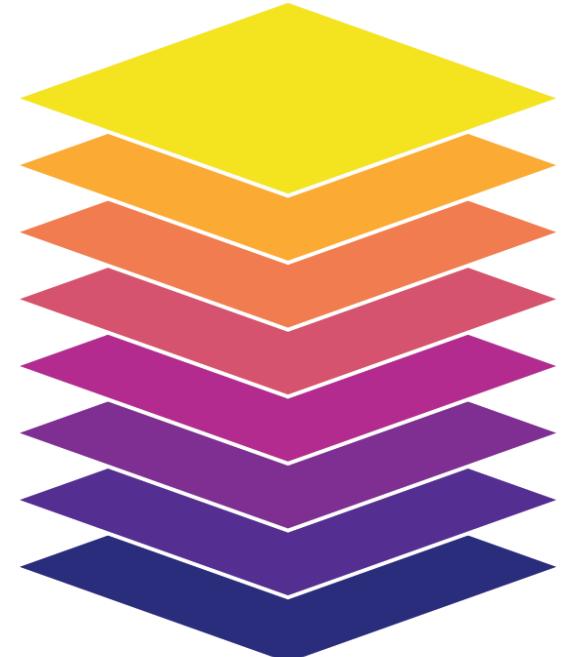
A true grammar

With the grammar of graphics, we talk about specific chart **elements**

- Map a column to the x-axis, fill by a variable, `geom_col()` to get stacked bars
- Geoms can be interchangeable (e.g., `geom_violin()` and `geom_boxplot()`)

This grammar is portable to other software like Tableau, which is **built on the grammar of graphics**

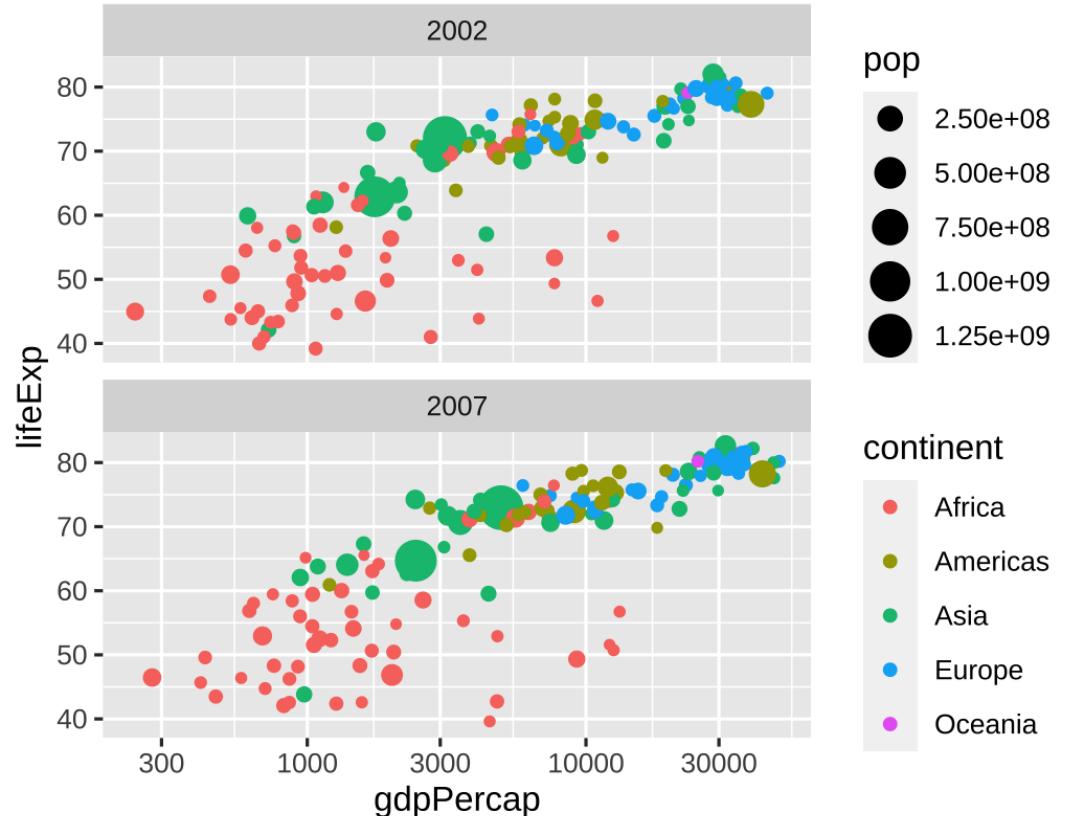
Theme
Labels
Coordinates
Facets
Scales
Geometries
Aesthetics
Data



Describing graphs with the grammar

Map wealth to the x-axis, health to the y-axis, add points, color by continent, size by population, scale the x-axis with a log, and facet by year

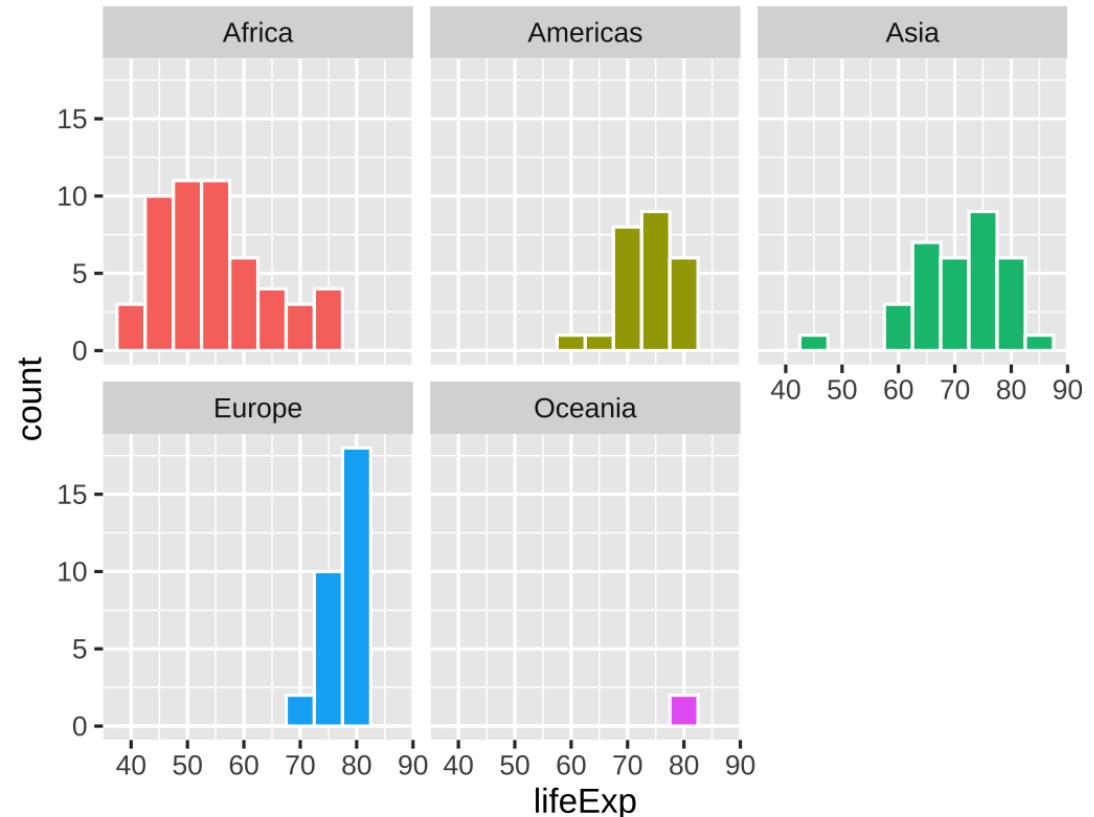
```
ggplot(data = filter(gapminder, year %in% c(2002, 2007),  
  mapping = aes(x = gdpPercap,  
                 y = lifeExp,  
                 color = continent,  
                 size = pop)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_x_log10() +  
  facet_wrap(vars(year), ncol = 1)
```



Describing graphs with the grammar

Map health to the x-axis, add a histogram with bins for every 5 years, fill and facet by continent

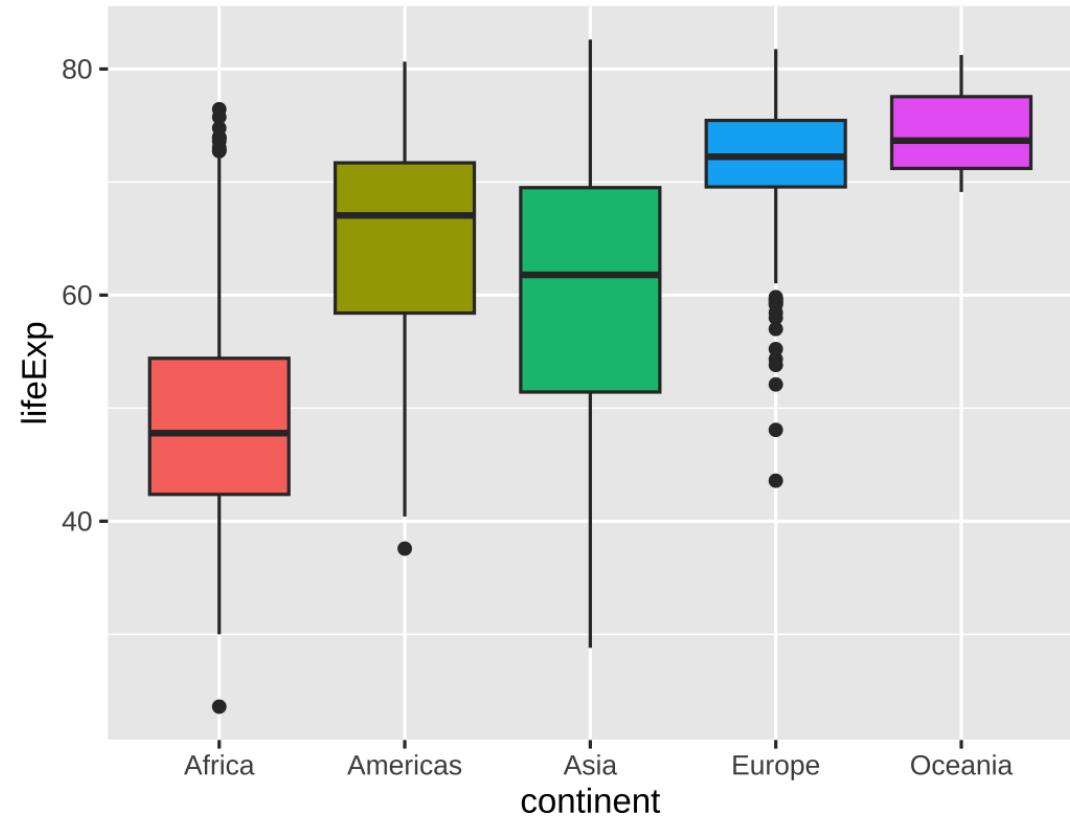
```
ggplot(data = gapminder_2007,  
       mapping = aes(x = lifeExp,  
                      fill = continent)) +  
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 5,  
                 color = "white") +  
  guides(fill = "none") + # Turn off legend  
  facet_wrap(vars(continent))
```



Describing graphs with the grammar

Map continent to the x-axis, health to the y-axis, add boxplots, fill by continent

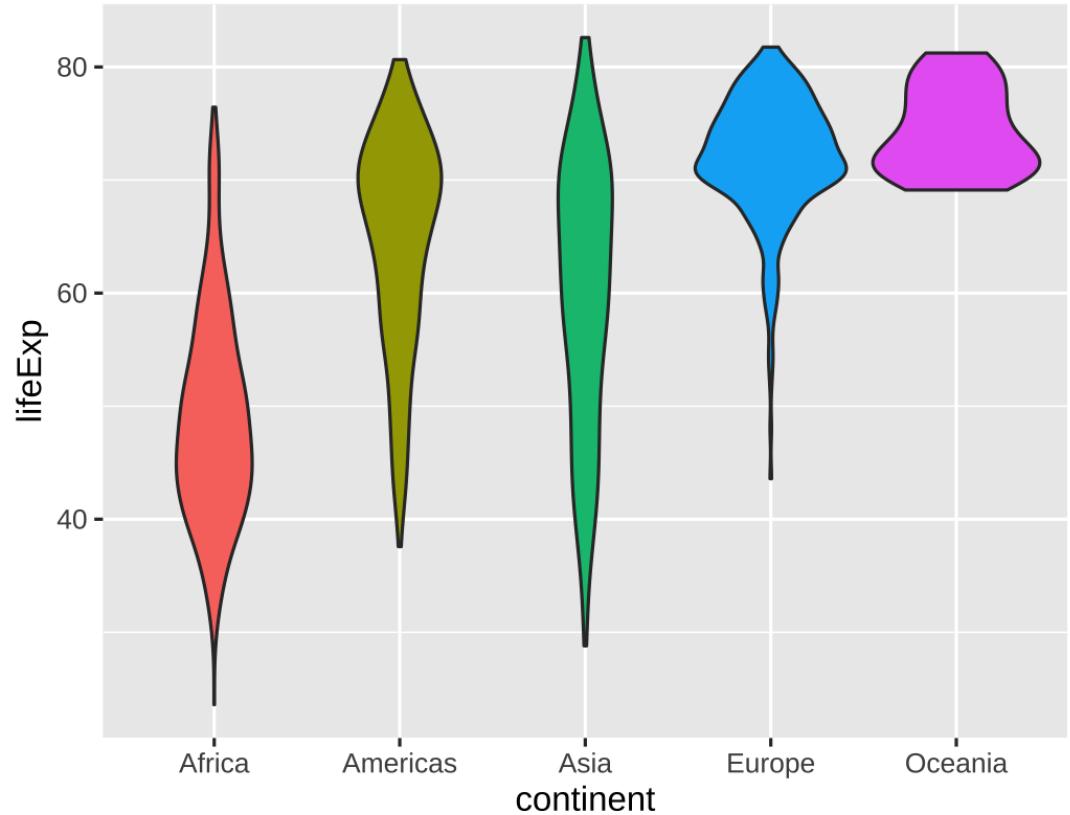
```
ggplot(data = gapminder,  
       mapping = aes(x = continent,  
                      y = lifeExp,  
                      fill = continent)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  guides(fill = "none") # Turn off legend
```



Describing graphs with the grammar

Map continent to the x-axis, health to the y-axis, add violin plots, fill by continent

```
ggplot(data = gapminder,  
       mapping = aes(x = continent,  
                      y = lifeExp,  
                      fill = continent)) +  
  geom_violin() # we only had to change this!  
  guides(fill = "none") # Turn off legend
```



Tidy data revisited

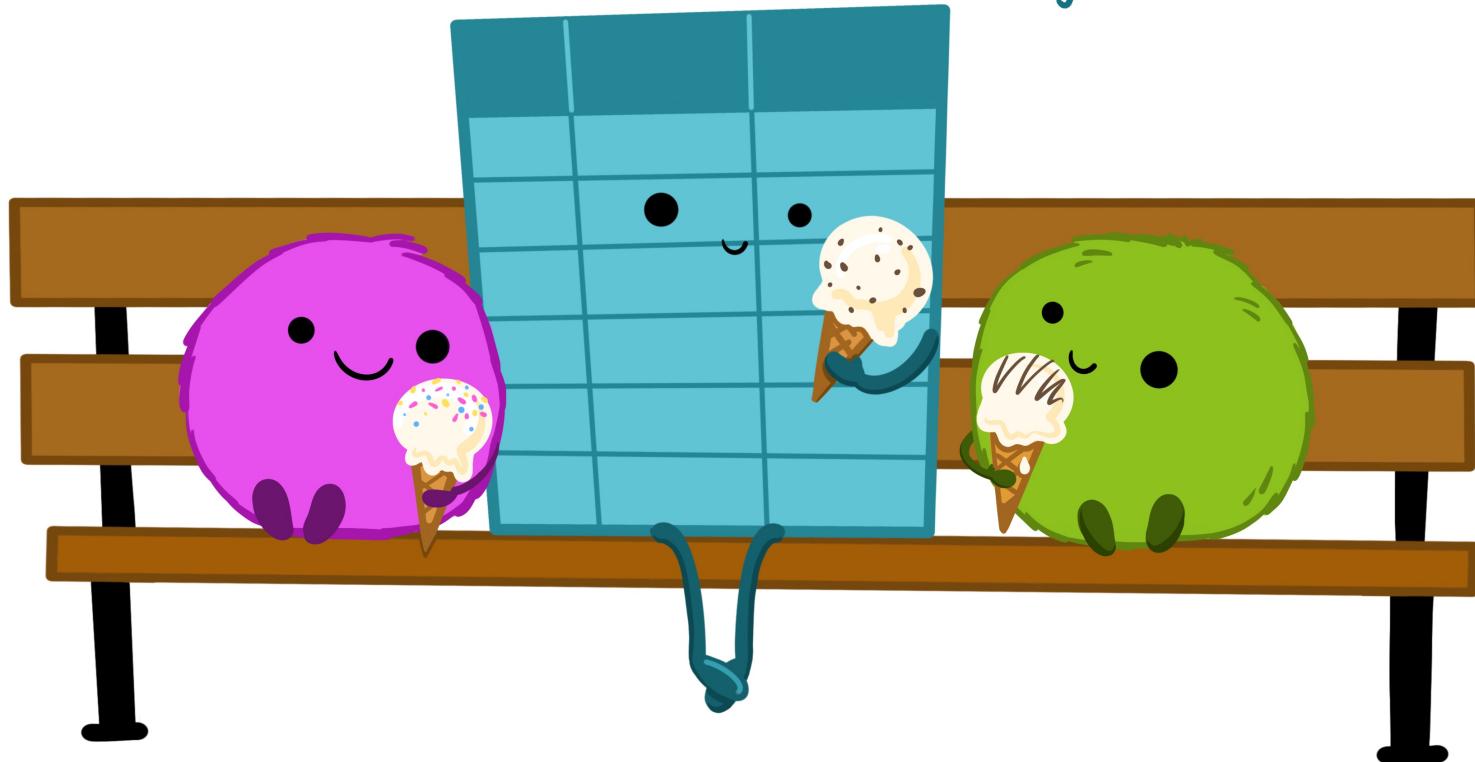
`ggplot()` is incredibly flexible

For `ggplot()` to work its magic, your data frame needs to be **tidy**

This requires a bit of upfront work, but it pays off

We never had to modify `gapminder` to make all those different plots!

make friends with tidy data.



example-07: mapping-data-to-graphics-practice.R

Putting it all together

In the example, we'll build a plot sequentially to see how each grammatical layer changes its appearance

The rest of this section presents that code and output in slide form

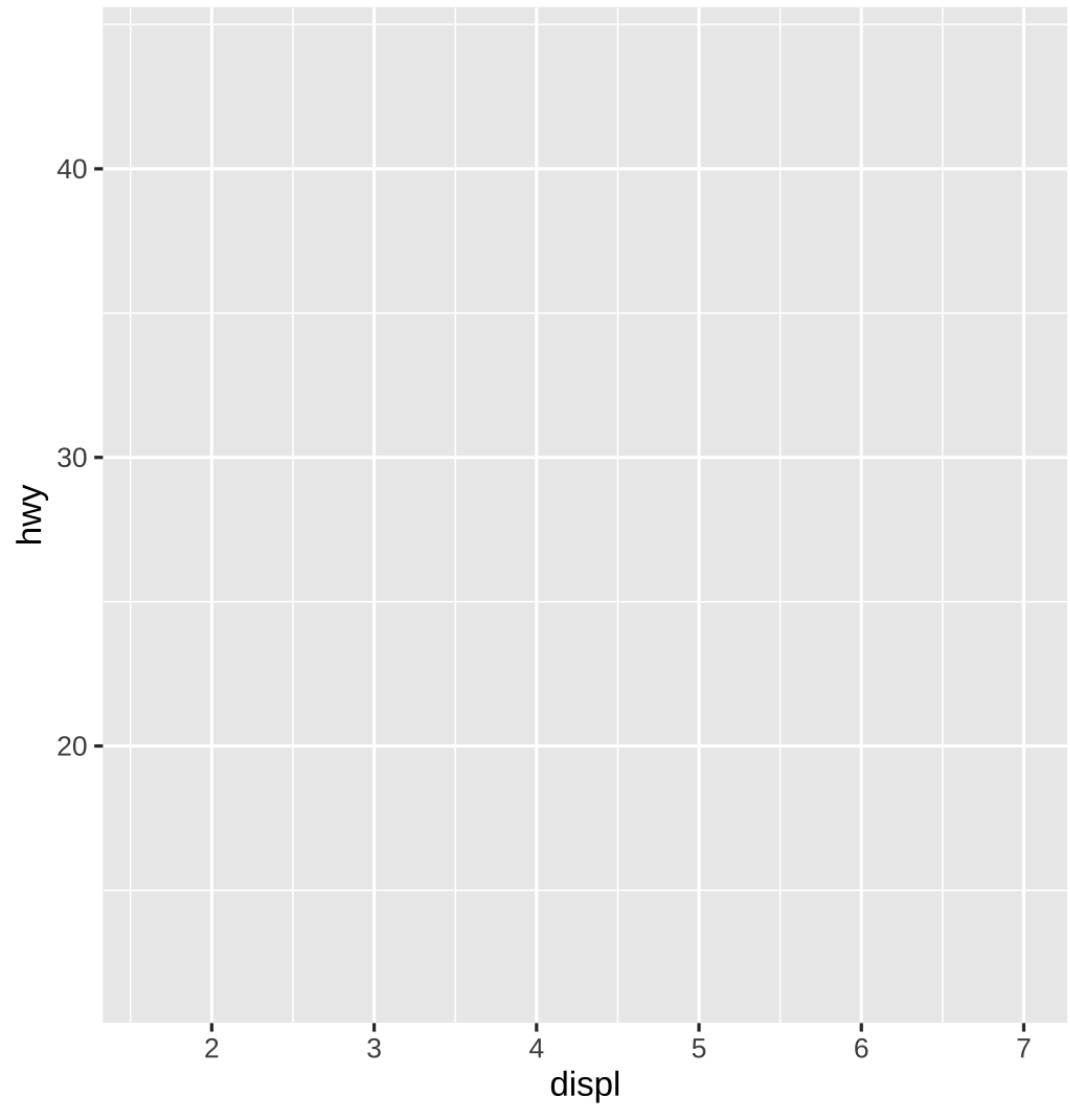
For illustrative purposes, let's use data on cars from the data frame

`ggplot2::mpg`

manufacturer	model	year	trans	displ	hwy	drv
volkswagen	gti	1999	manual(m5)	2	29	f
volkswagen	gti	1999	auto(l4)	2	26	f
...

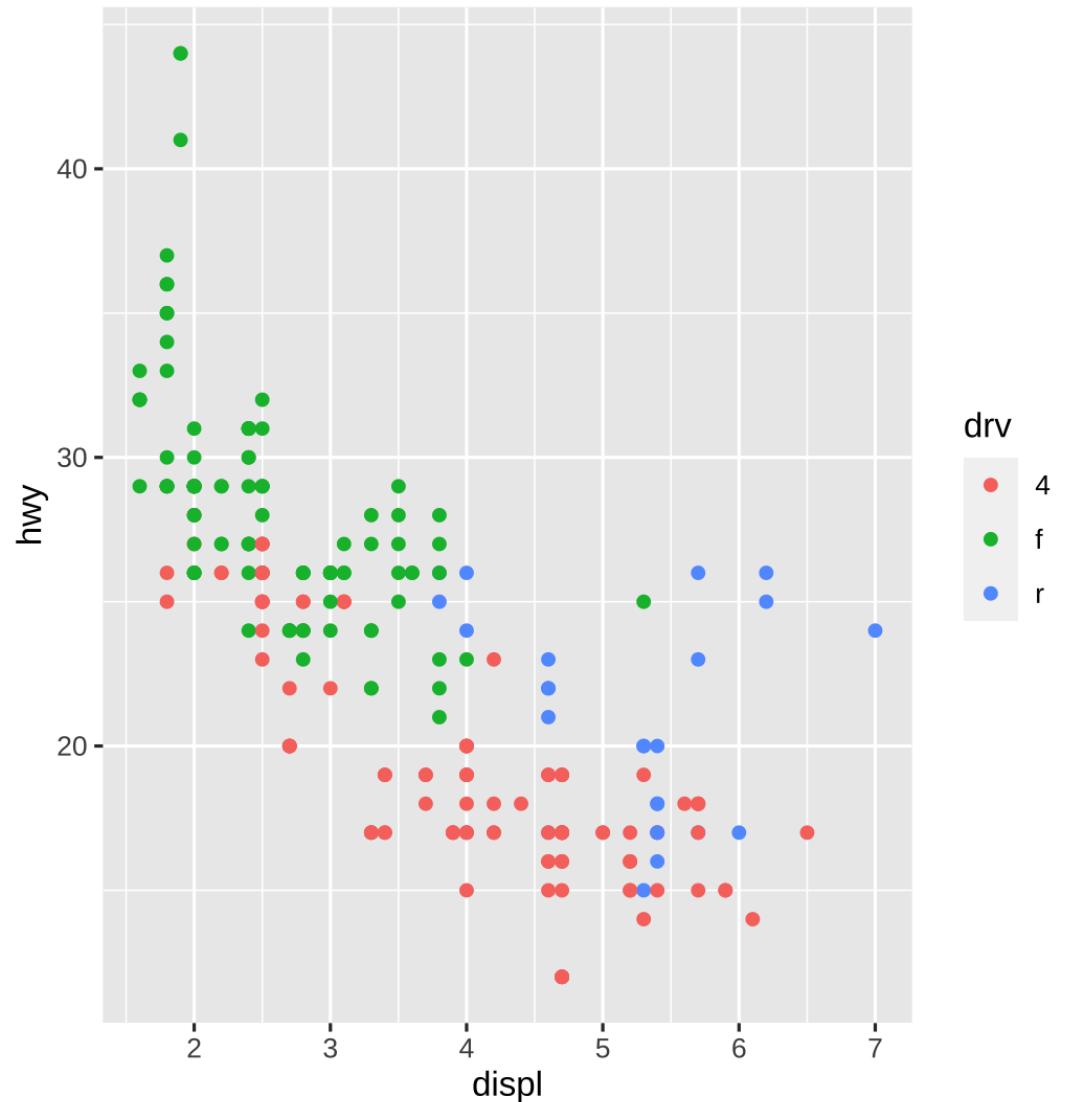
Start with data and aesthetics

```
ggplot(data = mpg,  
       aes(x = displ, # engine displacement  
            y = hwy, # highway mpg  
            color = drv)) # type of drive train
```



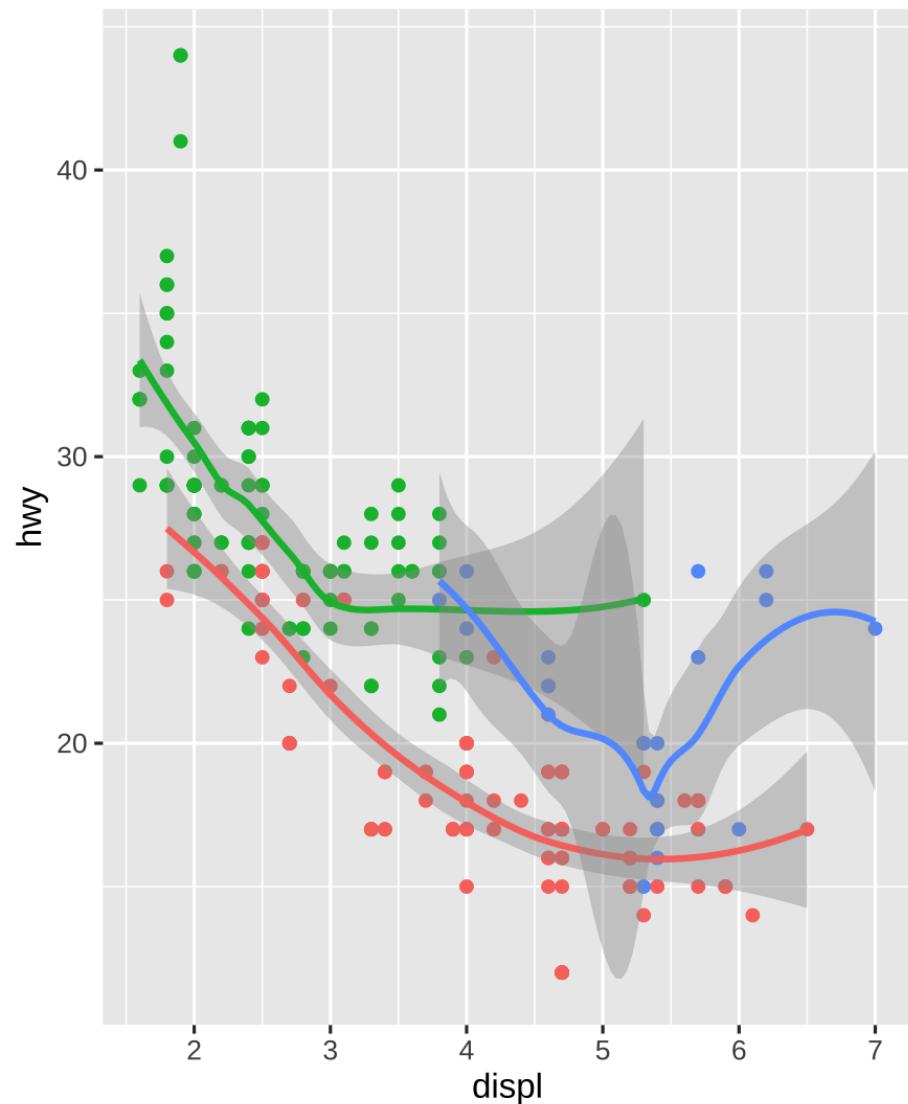
Add a point geom

```
ggplot(data = mpg,  
       mapping = aes(x = displ,  
                      y = hwy,  
                      color = drv)) +  
  geom_point()
```



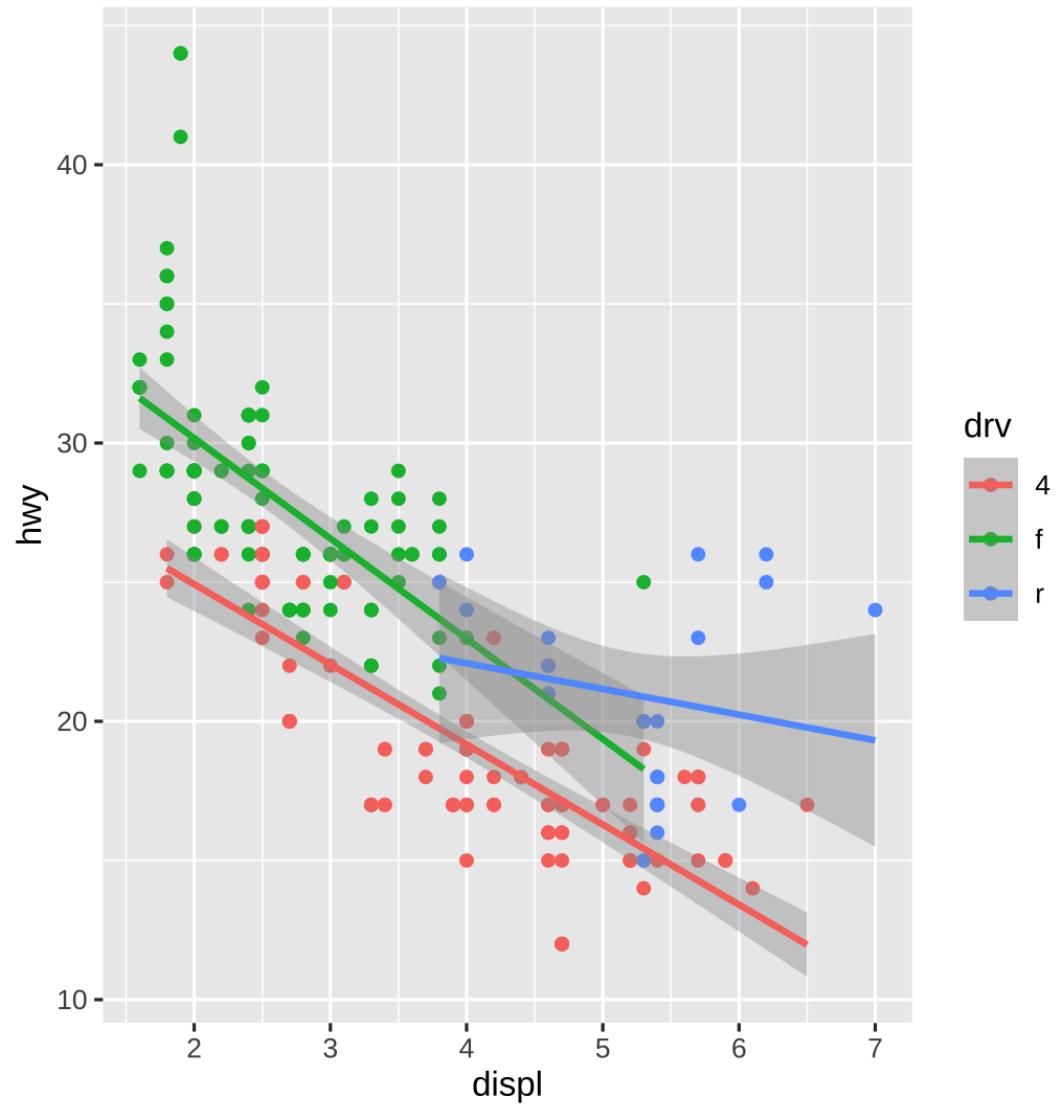
Add a smooth geom

```
ggplot(data = mpg,  
       mapping = aes(x = displ,  
                      y = hwy,  
                      color = drv)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth()
```



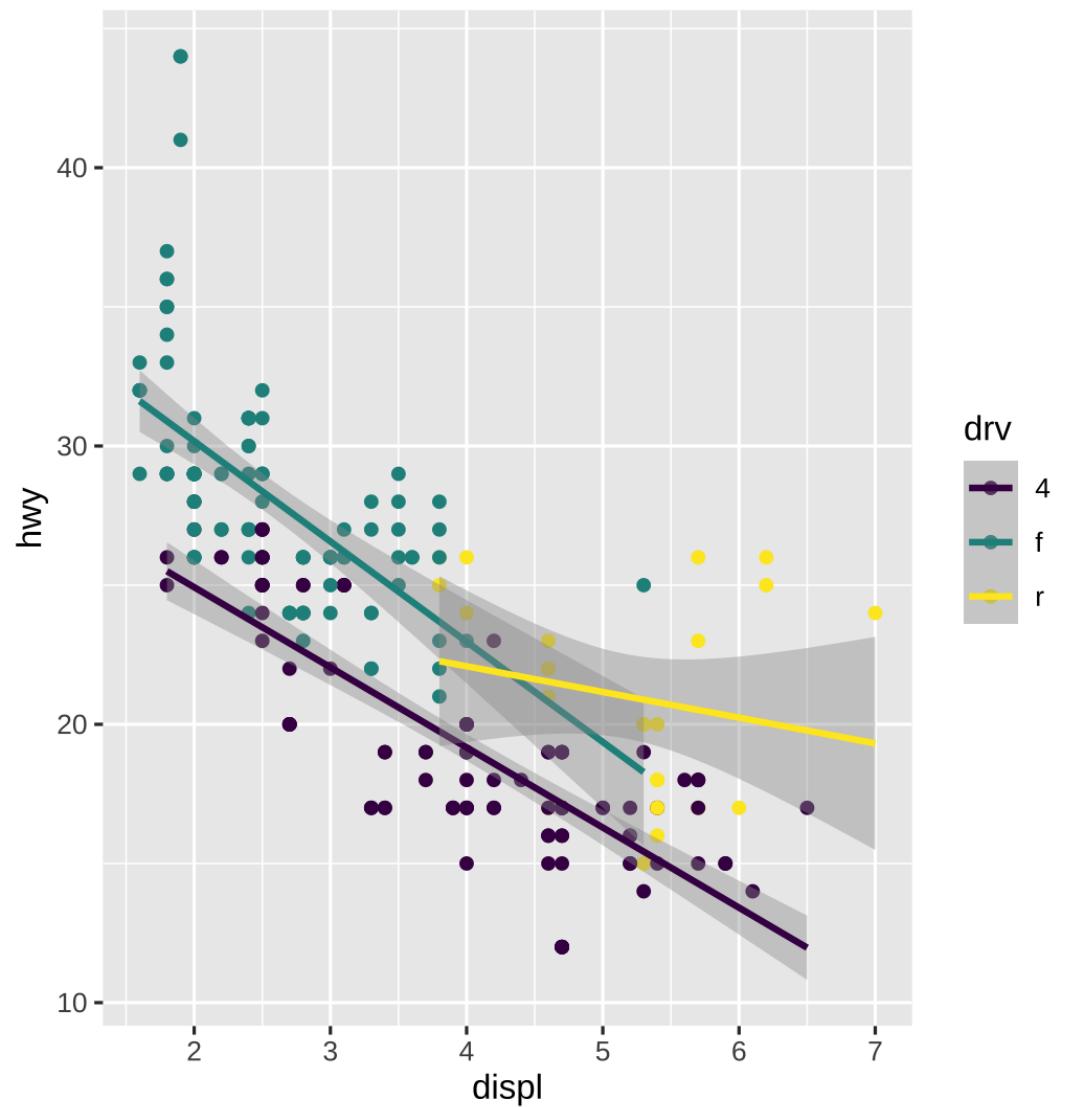
Make it straight

```
ggplot(data = mpg,  
       mapping = aes(x = displ,  
                      y = hwy,  
                      color = drv)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm")
```



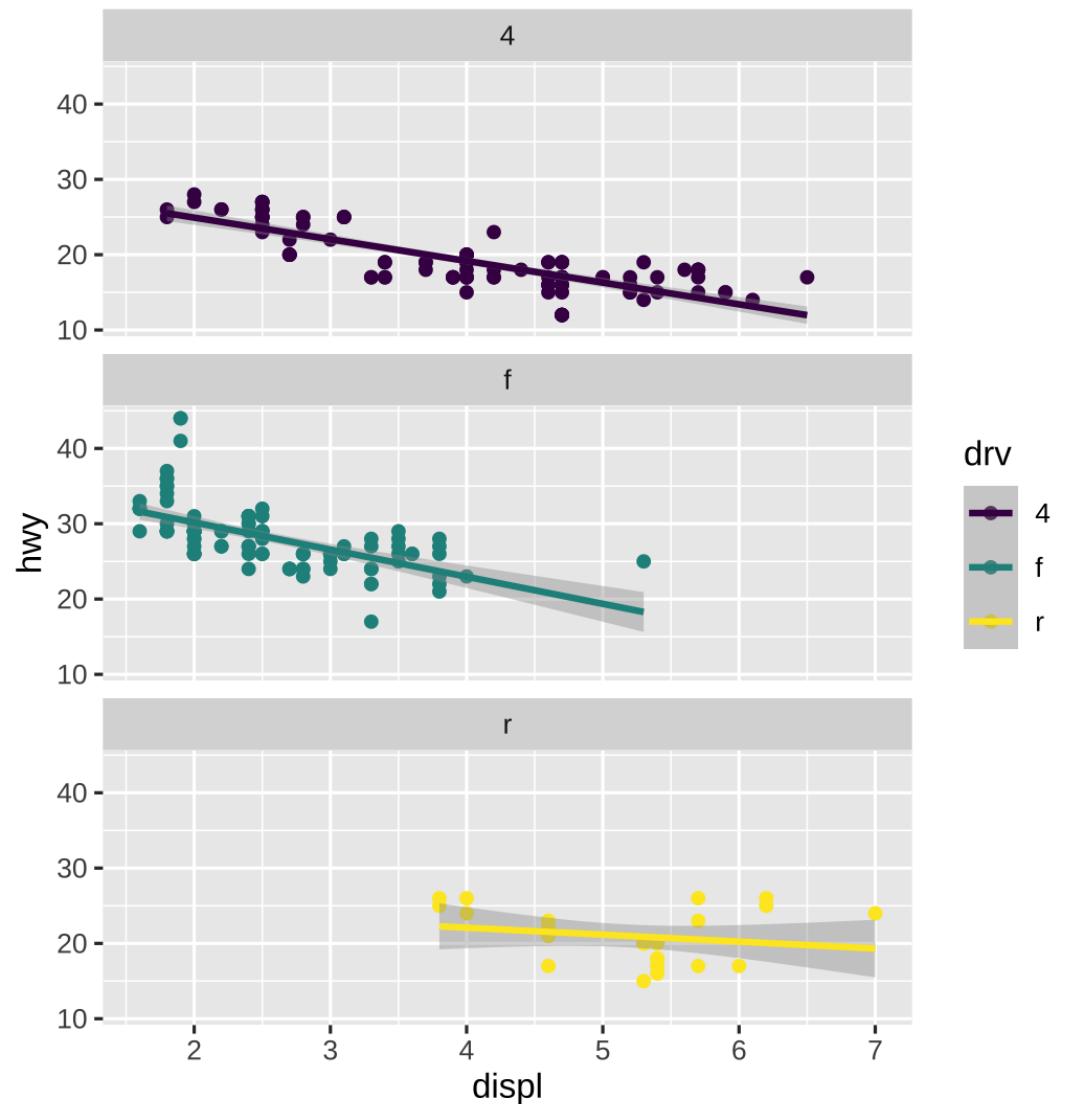
Use a viridis color scale

```
ggplot(data = mpg,  
       mapping = aes(x = displ,  
                      y = hwy,  
                      color = drv)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +  
  scale_color_viridis_d()
```



Facet by drive train type

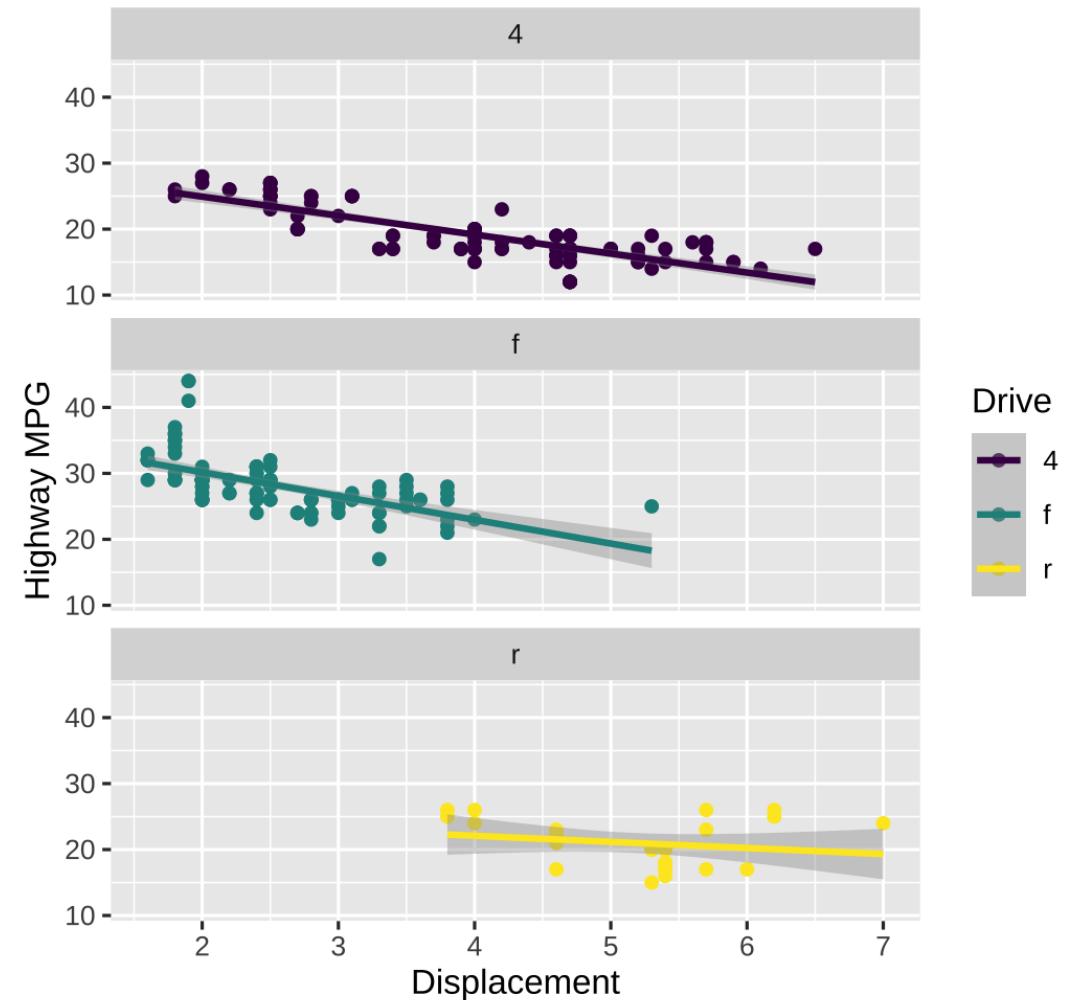
```
ggplot(data = mpg,  
       mapping = aes(x = displ,  
                      y = hwy,  
                      color = drv)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +  
  scale_color_viridis_d() +  
  facet_wrap(vars(drv), ncol = 1)
```



Add labels

```
ggplot(data = mpg,  
       mapping = aes(x = displ,  
                      y = hwy,  
                      color = drv)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +  
  scale_color_viridis_d() +  
  facet_wrap(vars(drv), ncol = 1) +  
  labs(x = "Displacement", y = "Highway MPG",  
       color = "Drive",  
       title = "Larger engines use more fuel",  
       subtitle = "Displacement measures engine size")
```

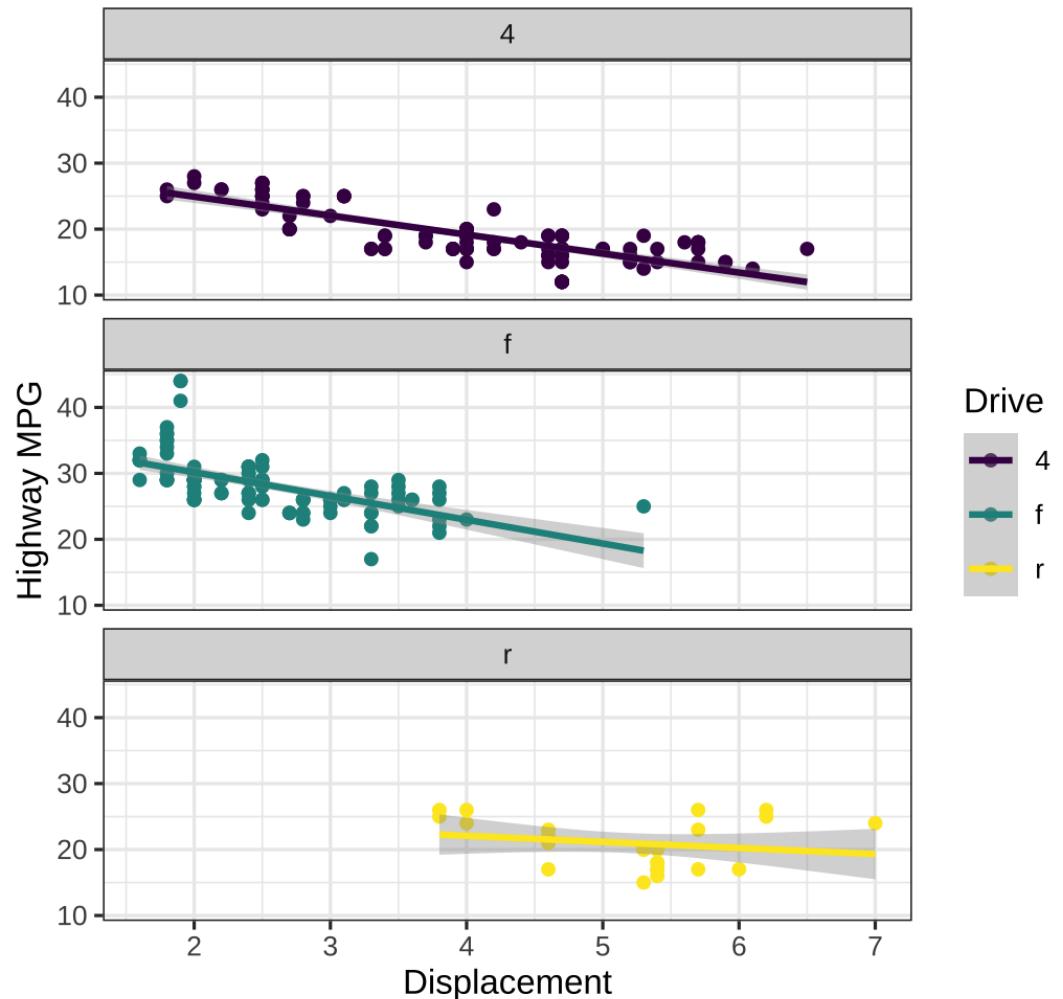
Larger engines use more fuel
Displacement measures engine size



Add a theme

```
ggplot(data = mpg,  
       mapping = aes(x = displ,  
                      y = hwy,  
                      color = drv)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +  
  scale_color_viridis_d() +  
  facet_wrap(vars(drv), ncol = 1) +  
  labs(x = "Displacement", y = "Highway MPG",  
       color = "Drive",  
       title = "Larger engines use more fuel",  
       subtitle = "Displacement measures engine size",  
       theme_bw())
```

Larger engines use more fuel
Displacement measures engine size

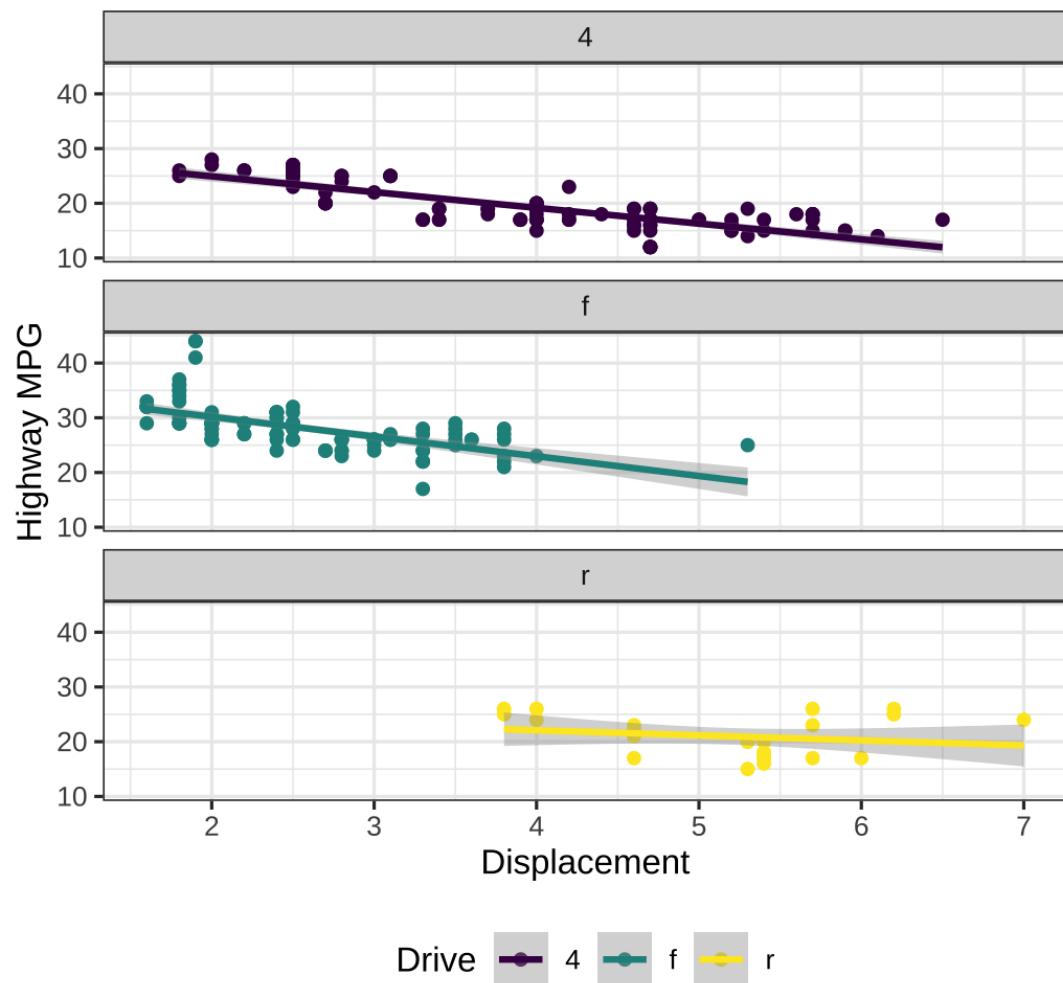


Modify the theme

```
ggplot(data = mpg,
       mapping = aes(x = displ,
                      y = hwy,
                      color = drv)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  scale_color_viridis_d() +
  facet_wrap(vars(drv), ncol = 1) +
  labs(x = "Displacement", y = "Highway MPG",
       color = "Drive",
       title = "Larger engines use more fuel",
       subtitle = "Displacement measures engine size")
  theme_bw() +
  theme(legend.position = "bottom",
        plot.title = element_text(face = "bold"))
```

Larger engines use more fuel

Displacement measures engine size

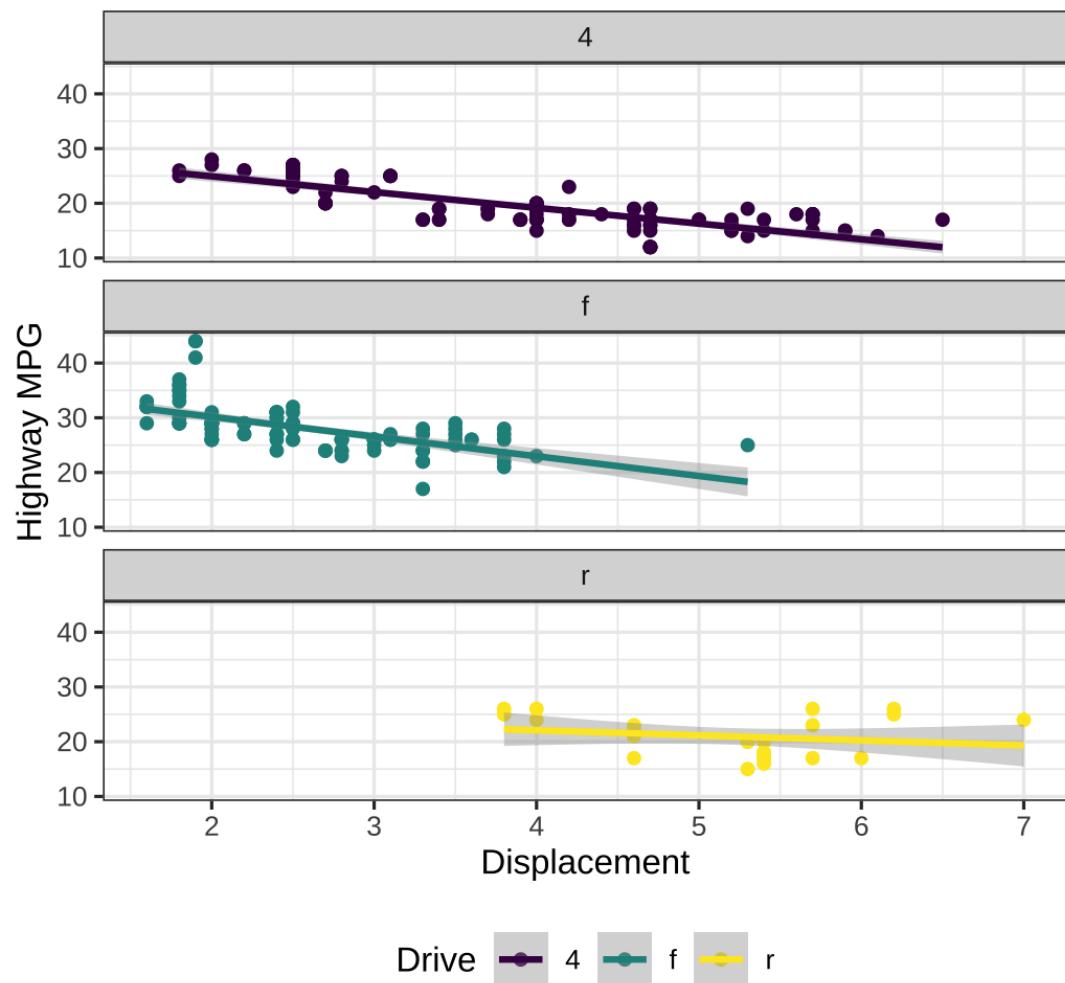


Finished!

```
ggplot(data = mpg,
       mapping = aes(x = displ,
                      y = hwy,
                      color = drv)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  scale_color_viridis_d() +
  facet_wrap(vars(drv), ncol = 1) +
  labs(x = "Displacement", y = "Highway MPG",
       color = "Drive",
       title = "Larger engines use more fuel",
       subtitle = "Displacement measures engine size",
       theme_bw() +
       theme(legend.position = "bottom",
             plot.title = element_text(face = "bold"))
```

Larger engines use more fuel

Displacement measures engine size



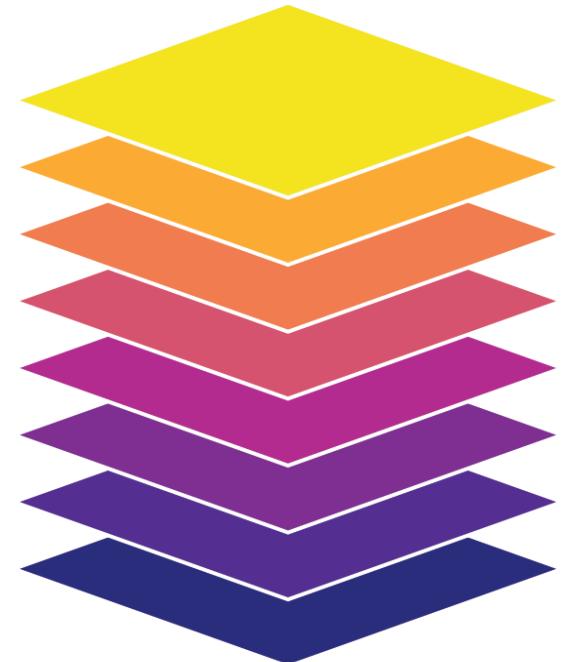
Additional layers

Additional layers

The next several slides contains a preview of additional layers

These are intended as a reference

Theme
Labels
Coordinates
Facets
Scales
Geometries
Aesthetics
Data



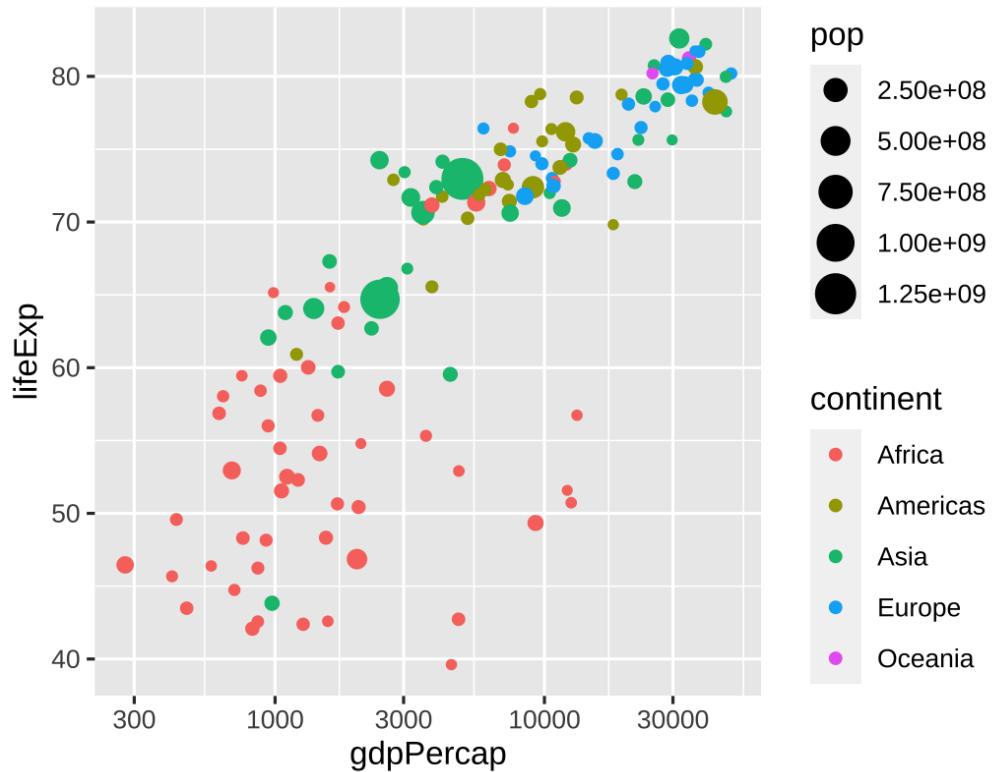
Scales

Scales change the properties of the variable mapping

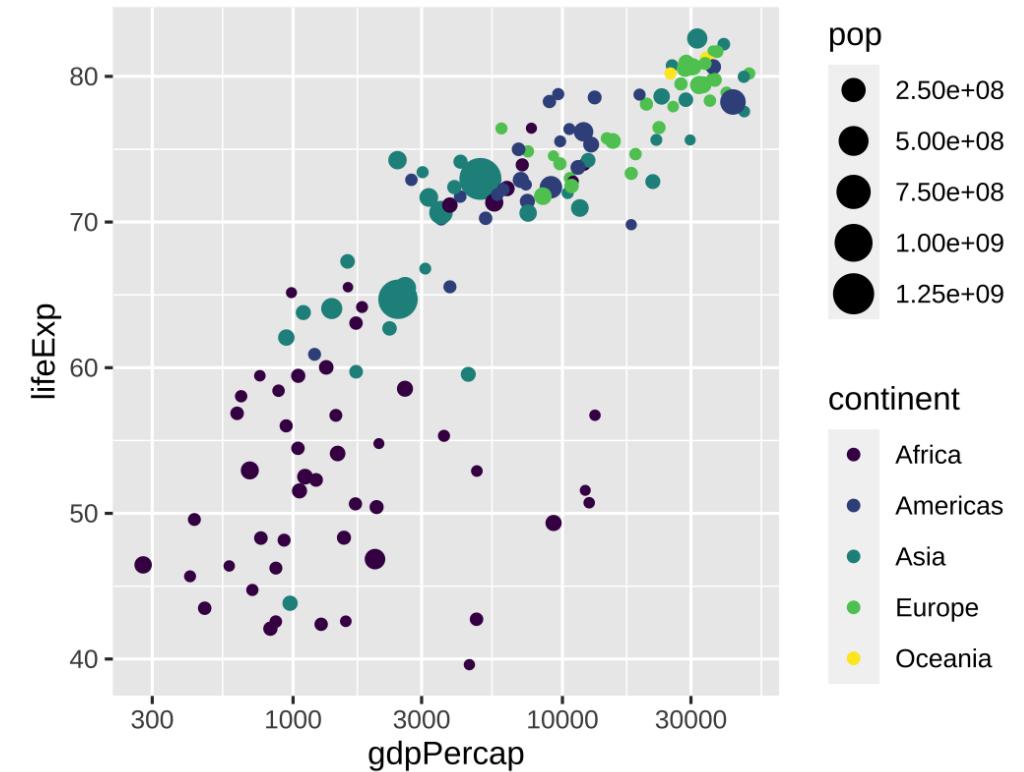
Example layer	What it does
<code>scale_x_continuous()</code>	Make the x-axis continuous
<code>scale_x_continuous(breaks = 1:5)</code>	Manually specify axis ticks
<code>scale_x_log10()</code>	Log the x-axis
<code>scale_color_gradient()</code>	Use a gradient
<code>scale_fill_viridis_d()</code>	Fill with discrete viridis colors

Scales

scale_x_log10()



scale_color_viridis_d()



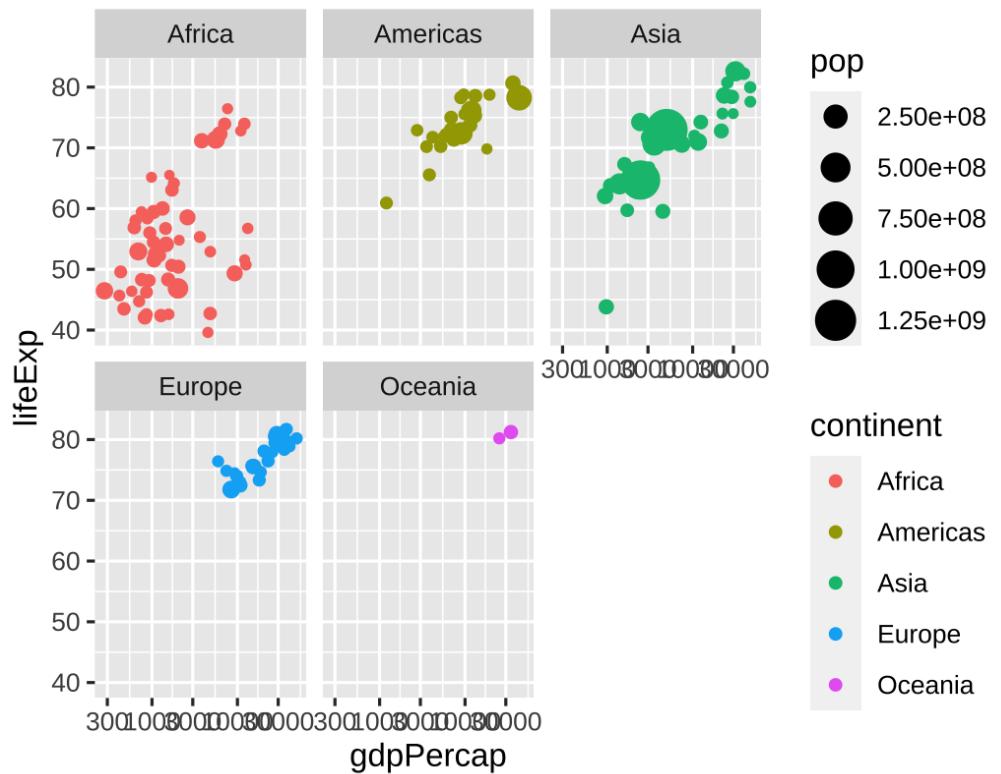
Facets

Facets show subplots for different subsets of data

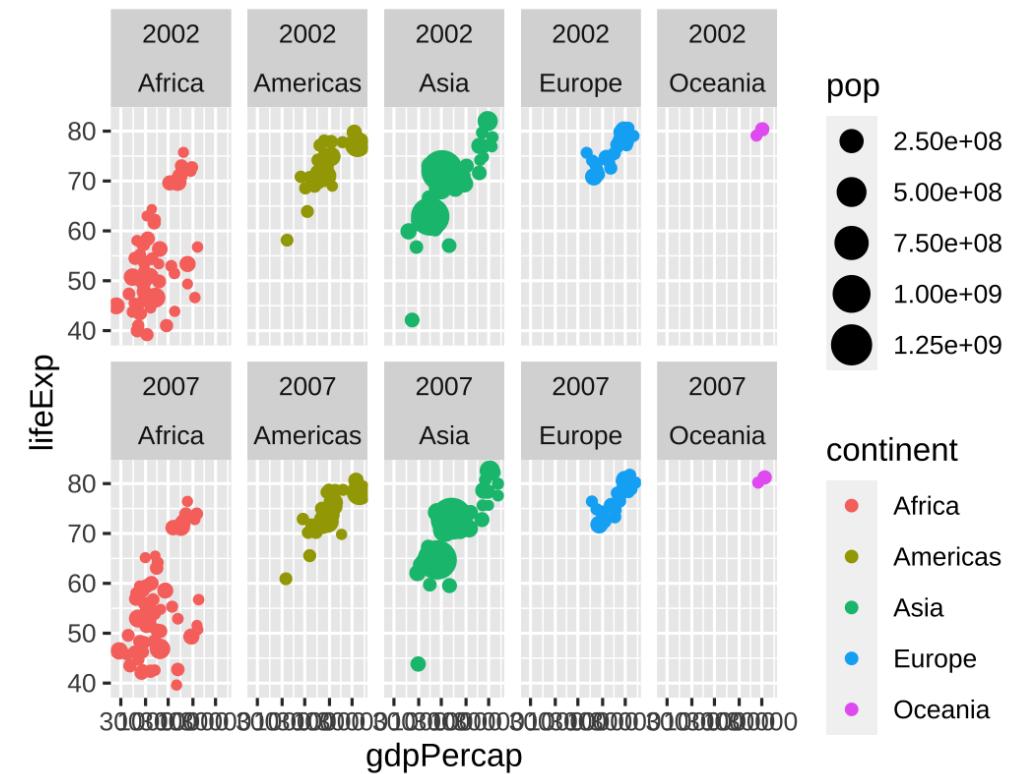
Example layer	What it does
<code>facet_wrap(vars(continent))</code>	Plot for each continent
<code>facet_wrap(vars(continent, year))</code>	Plot for each continent/year
<code>facet_wrap(..., ncol = 1)</code>	Put all facets in one column
<code>facet_wrap(..., nrow = 1)</code>	Put all facets in one row

Facets

`facet_wrap(vars(continent))`



`facet_wrap(vars(continent, year))`



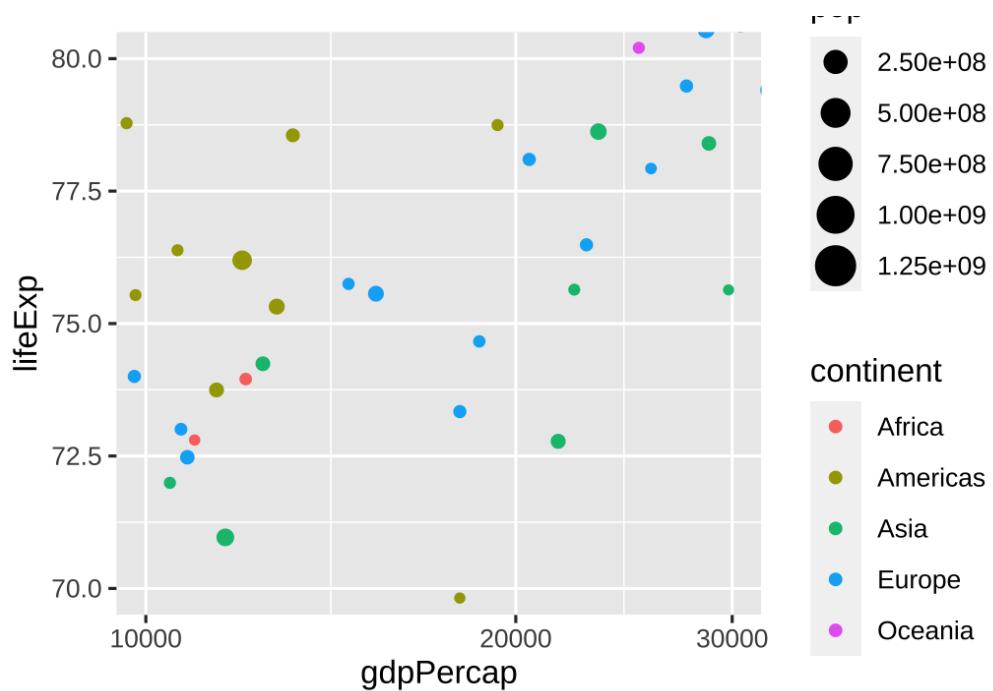
Coordinates

Change the coordinate system

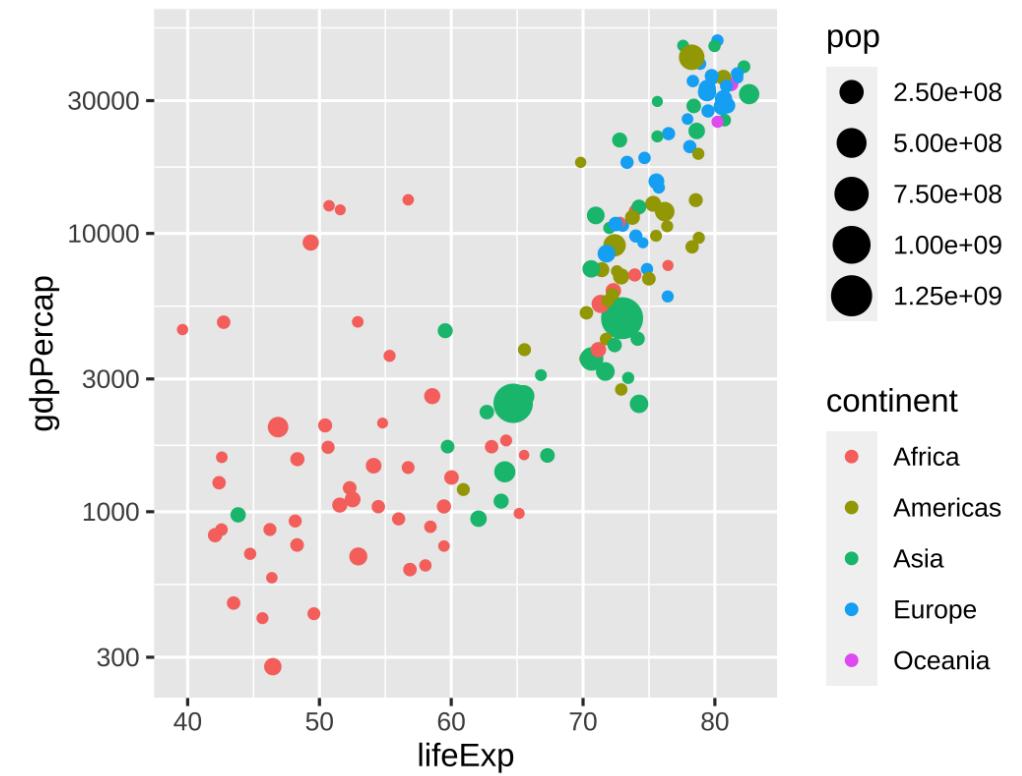
Example layer	What it does
<code>coord_cartesian(ylim = c(1, 10))</code>	Zoom in where y is 1–10
<code>coord_flip()</code>	Switch x and y
<code>coord_polar()</code>	Use polar coordinates

Coordinates

```
coord_cartesian(ylim = c(70, 80),  
                xlim = c(10000, 30000))
```



```
coord_flip()
```



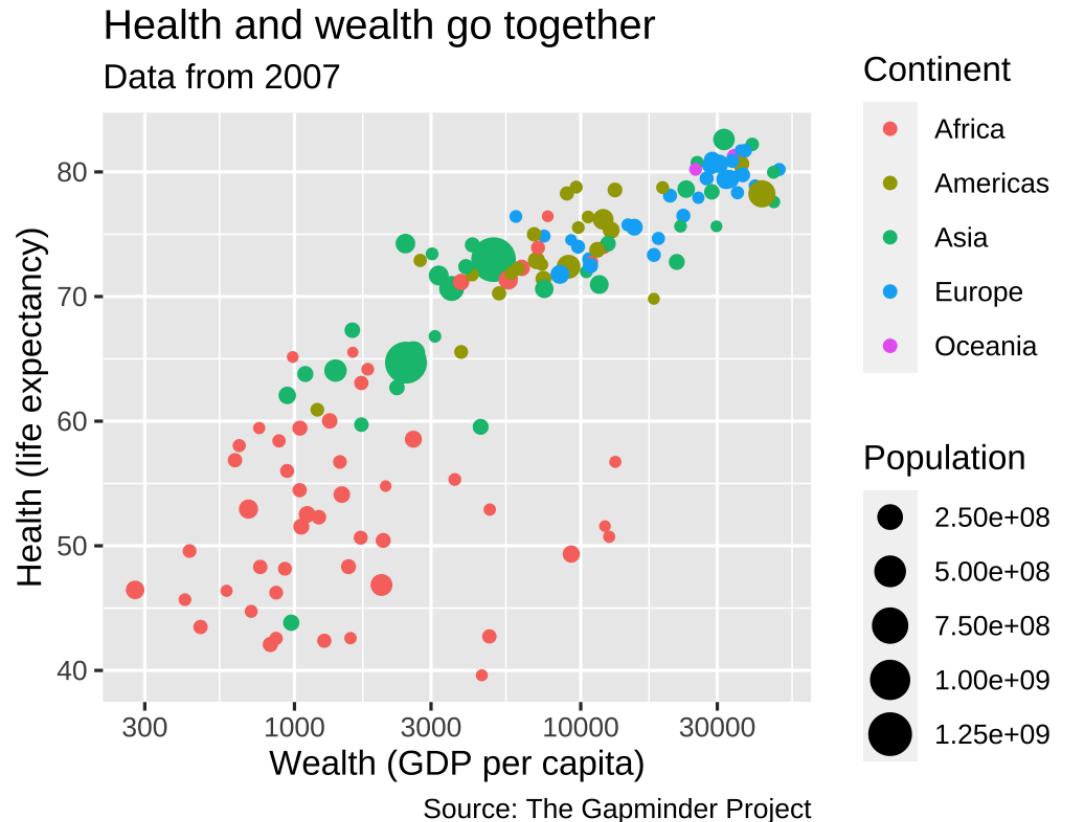
Labels

Add labels to the plot with a single `labs()` layer

Example layer	What it does
<code>labs(title = "Neat title")</code>	Title
<code>labs(caption = "Something")</code>	Caption
<code>labs(y = "Something")</code>	y-axis
<code>labs(size = "Population")</code>	Title of size legend

Labels

```
ggplot(gapminder_2007,  
       aes(x = gdpPercap, y = lifeExp,  
            color = continent, size = pop)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_x_log10() +  
  labs(title = "Health and wealth go together",  
       subtitle = "Data from 2007",  
       x = "Wealth (GDP per capita)",  
       y = "Health (life expectancy)",  
       color = "Continent",  
       size = "Population",  
       caption = "Source: The Gapminder Project")
```



Theme

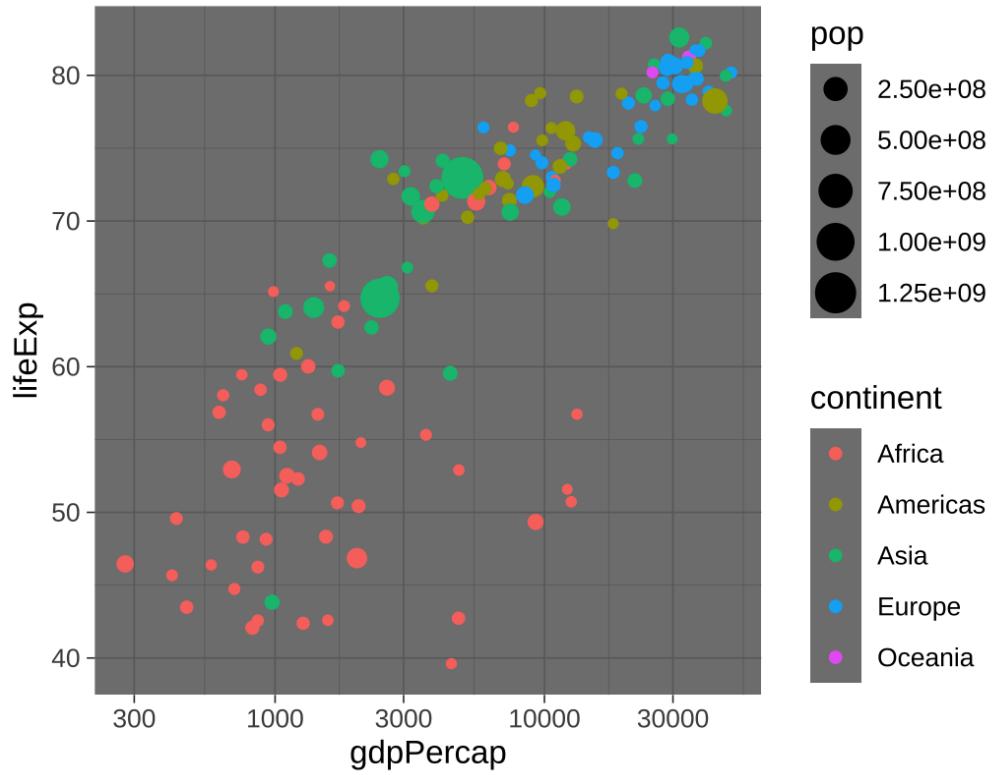
`theme()` can be used to change the appearance of anything in a plot

Lots of themes built in and available from other packages

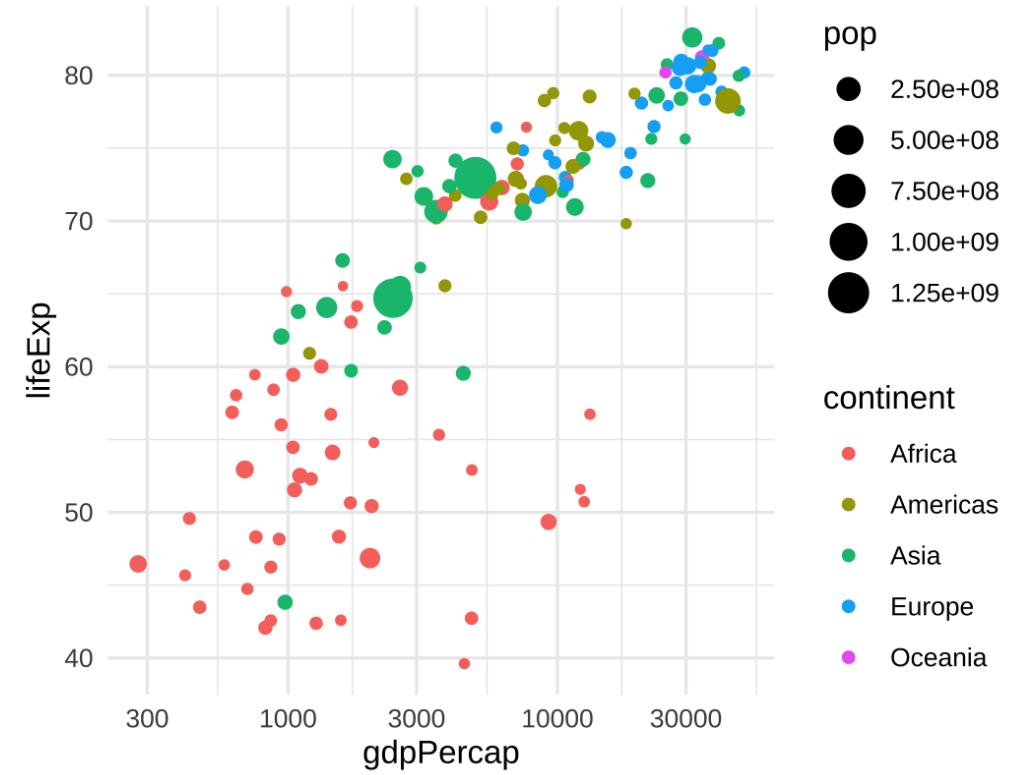
Example layer	What it does
<code>theme_grey()</code>	Default grey background
<code>theme_bw()</code>	Black and white
<code>theme_dark()</code>	Dark
<code>theme_minimal()</code>	Minimal

Theme

theme_dark()



theme_minimal()



Theme

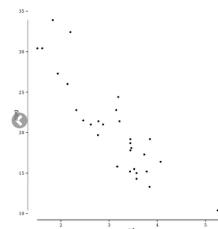
There are collections of pre-built themes online, like **the ggthemes package**

ggthemes



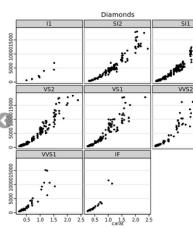
theme_wsj

Wall Street Journal theme



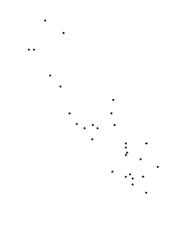
theme_tufte

Tufte Maximal Data, Minimal Ink Theme



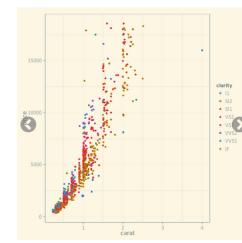
theme_stata

Themes based on Stata graph schemes



theme_solid

Theme with nothing other than a background color



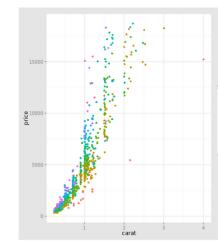
theme_solarized

ggplot color themes based on the Solarized palette



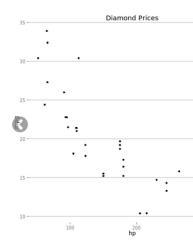
theme_map

Clean theme for maps



theme_igray

Inverse gray theme

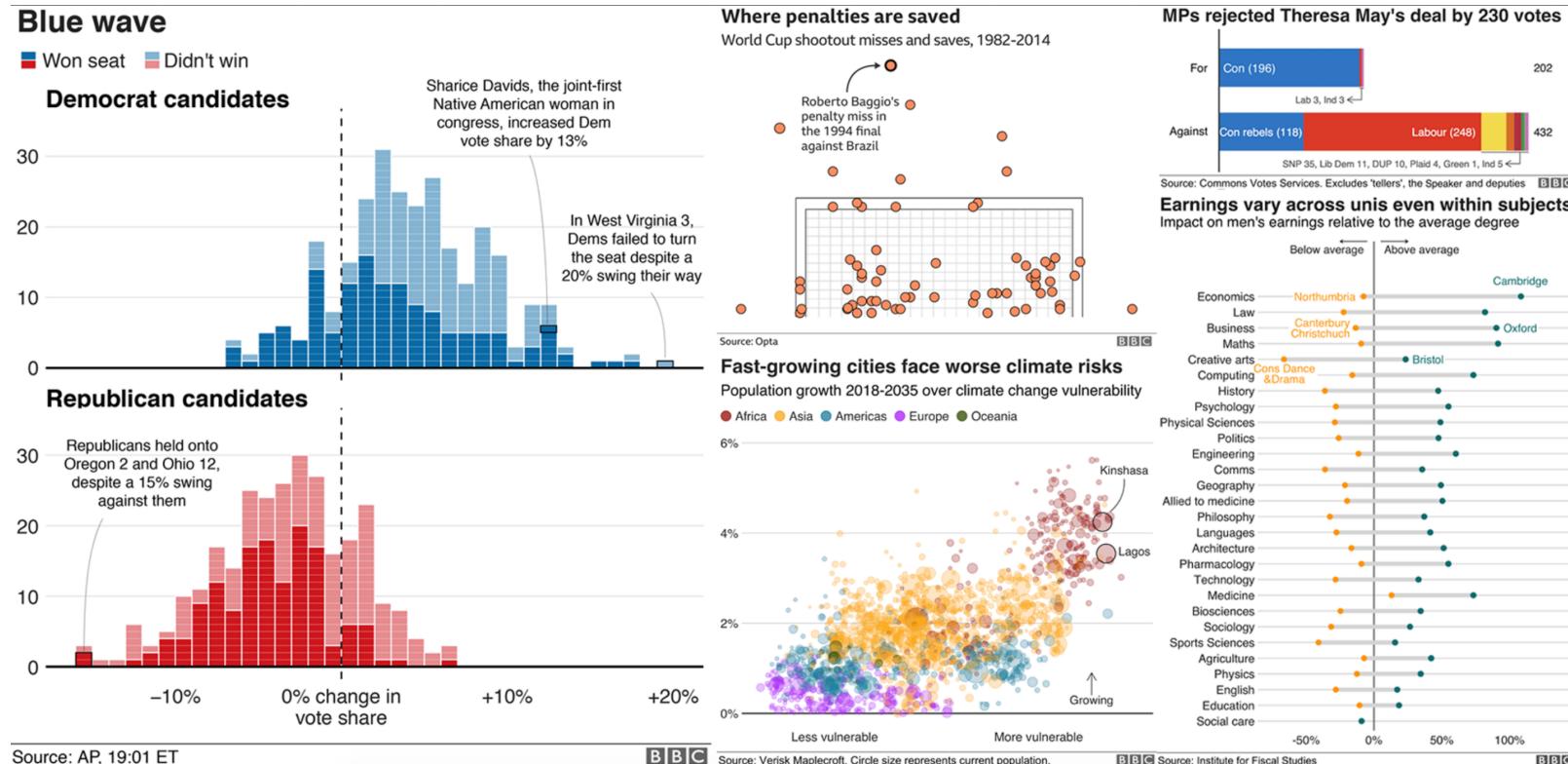


theme_hc

Highcharts JS theme

Theme

Organizations often make their own custom themes, like the BBC

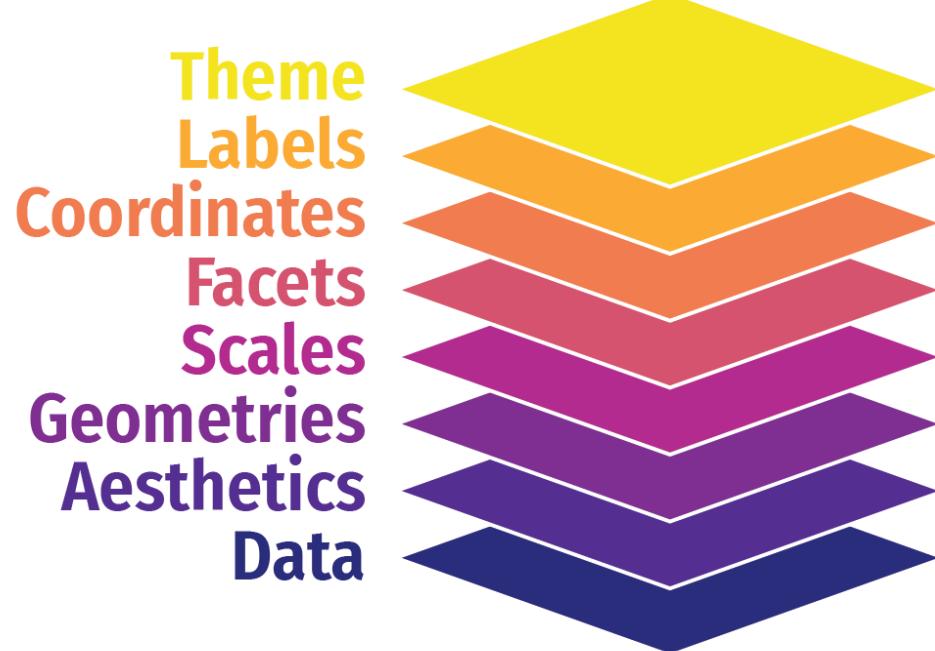


Theme

Make individual theme adjustments with `theme()`

```
theme_bw() +  
  theme(legend.position = "bottom",  
        plot.title = element_text(face = "bold"),  
        panel.grid = element_blank(),  
        axis.title.y = element_text(face = "italic"))
```

So many possibilities!



These were just a few examples

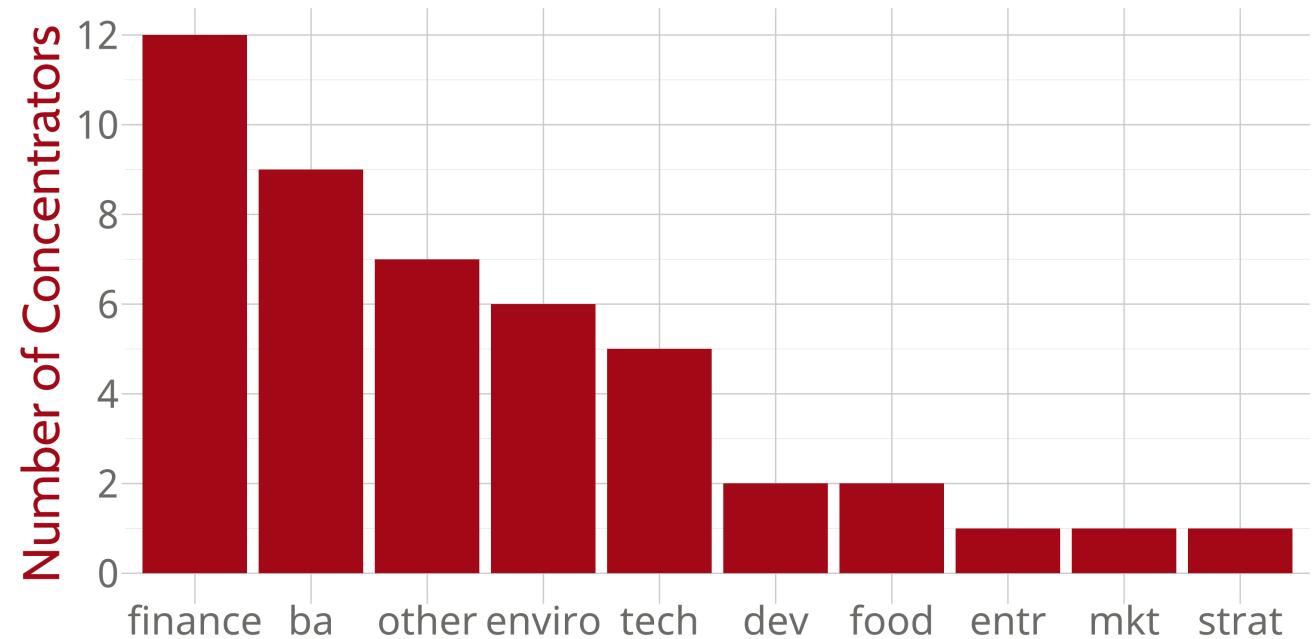
See [the ggplot2 documentation](#) for examples of everything you can do

Prologue

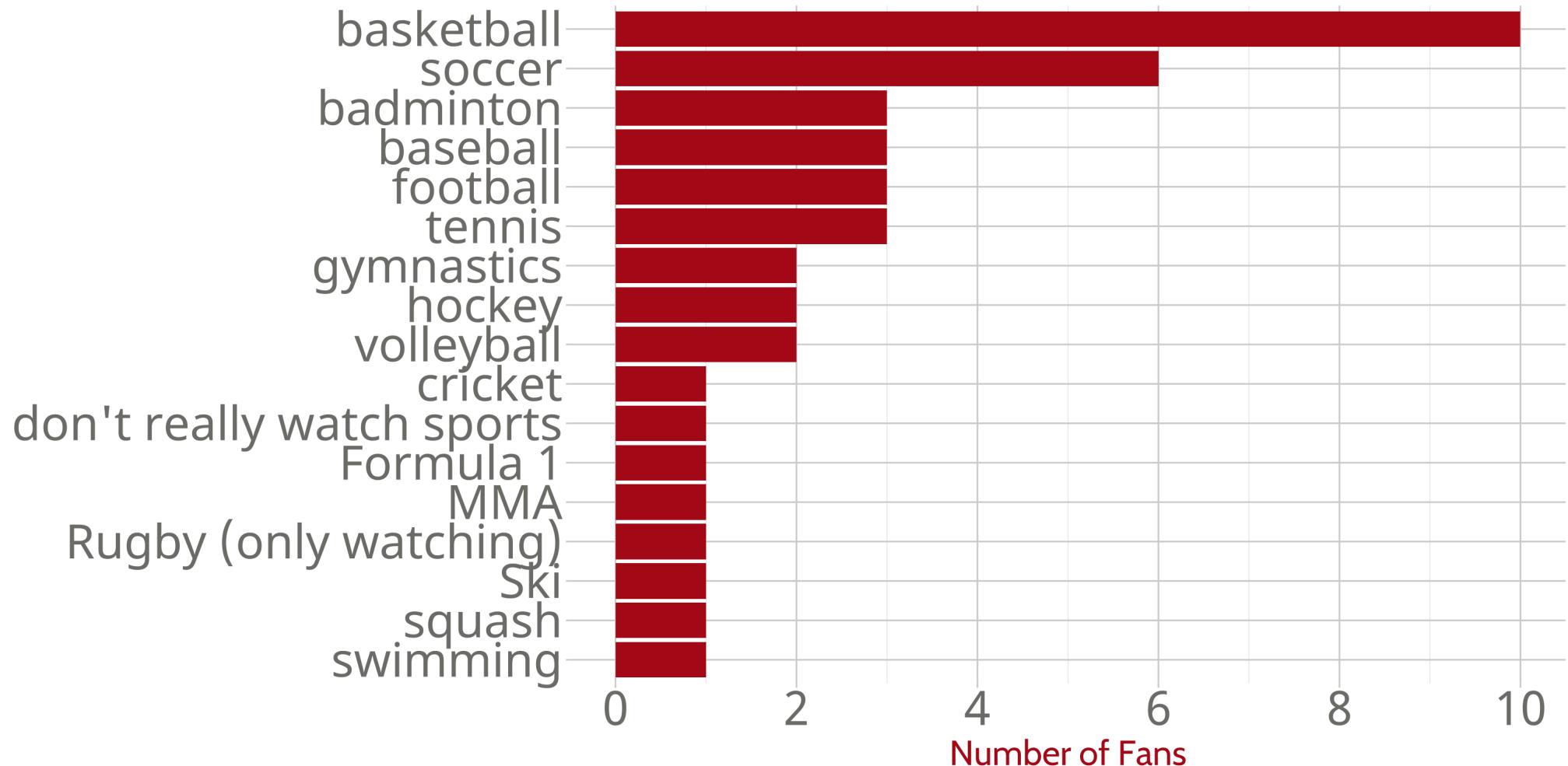
Remember our concentrations?

How might we visualize these data?

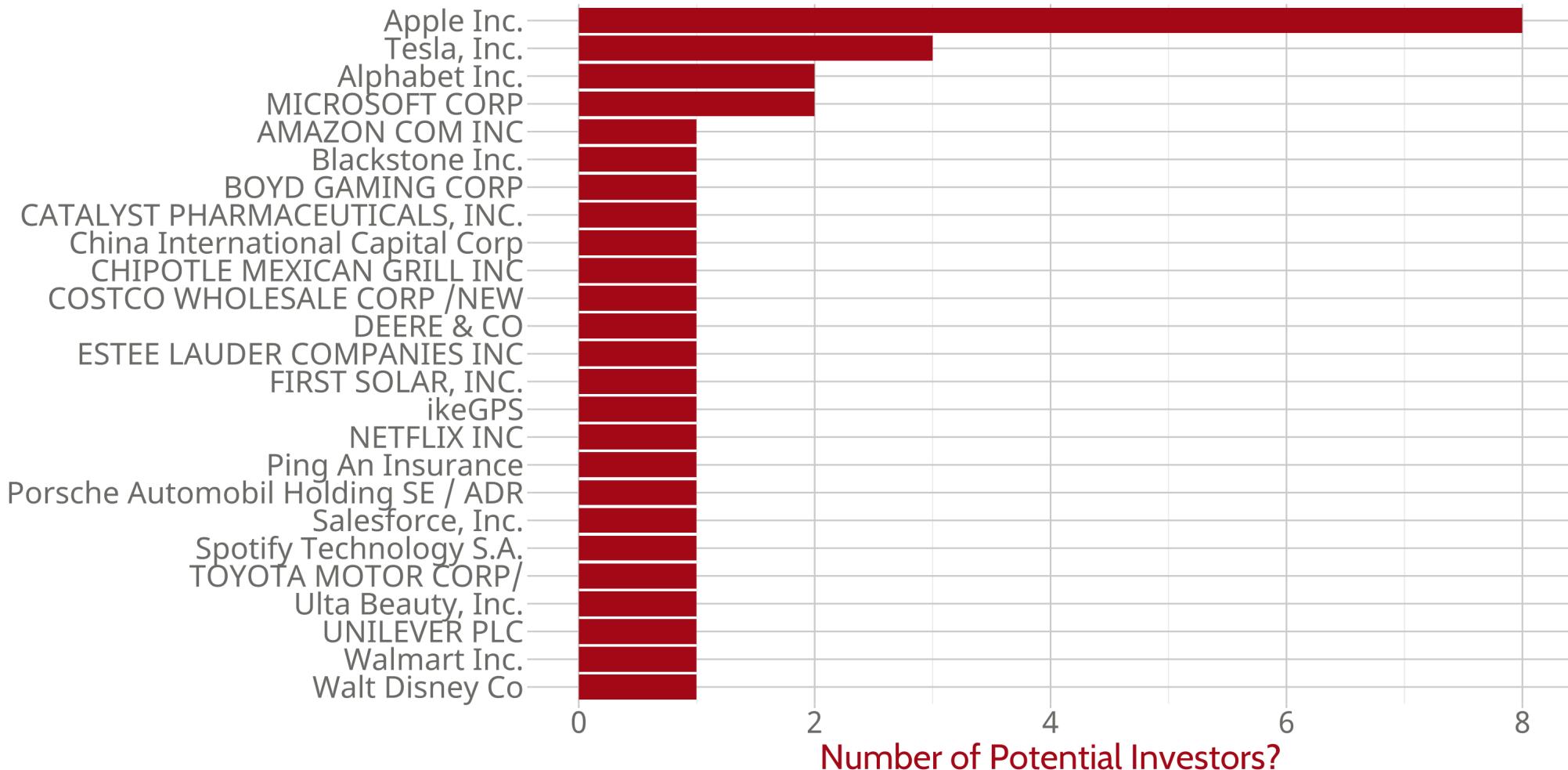
```
## # A tibble: 10 × 2
##   concentration count
##   <chr>          <int>
## 1 finance          12
## 2 ba                9
## 3 other              7
## 4 enviro             6
## 5 tech               5
## 6 dev                2
## 7 food                2
## 8 strategy             1
## 9 entr                1
## 10 mktting            1
```



We could do the same thing with sports



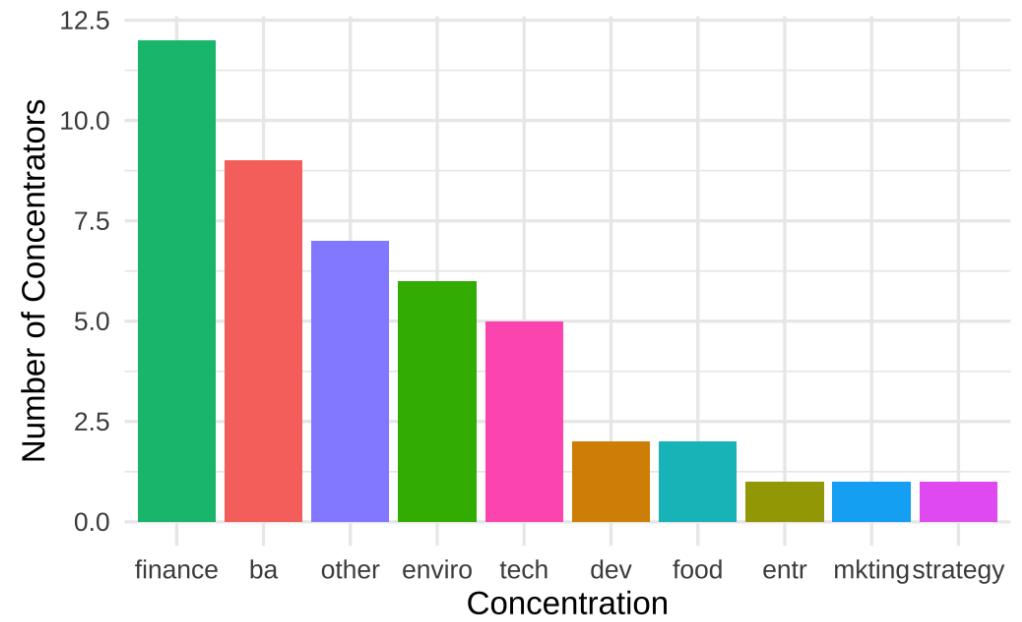
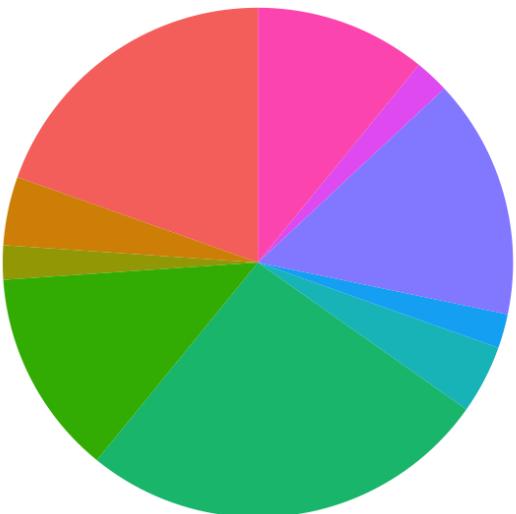
What are our favorite public companies?



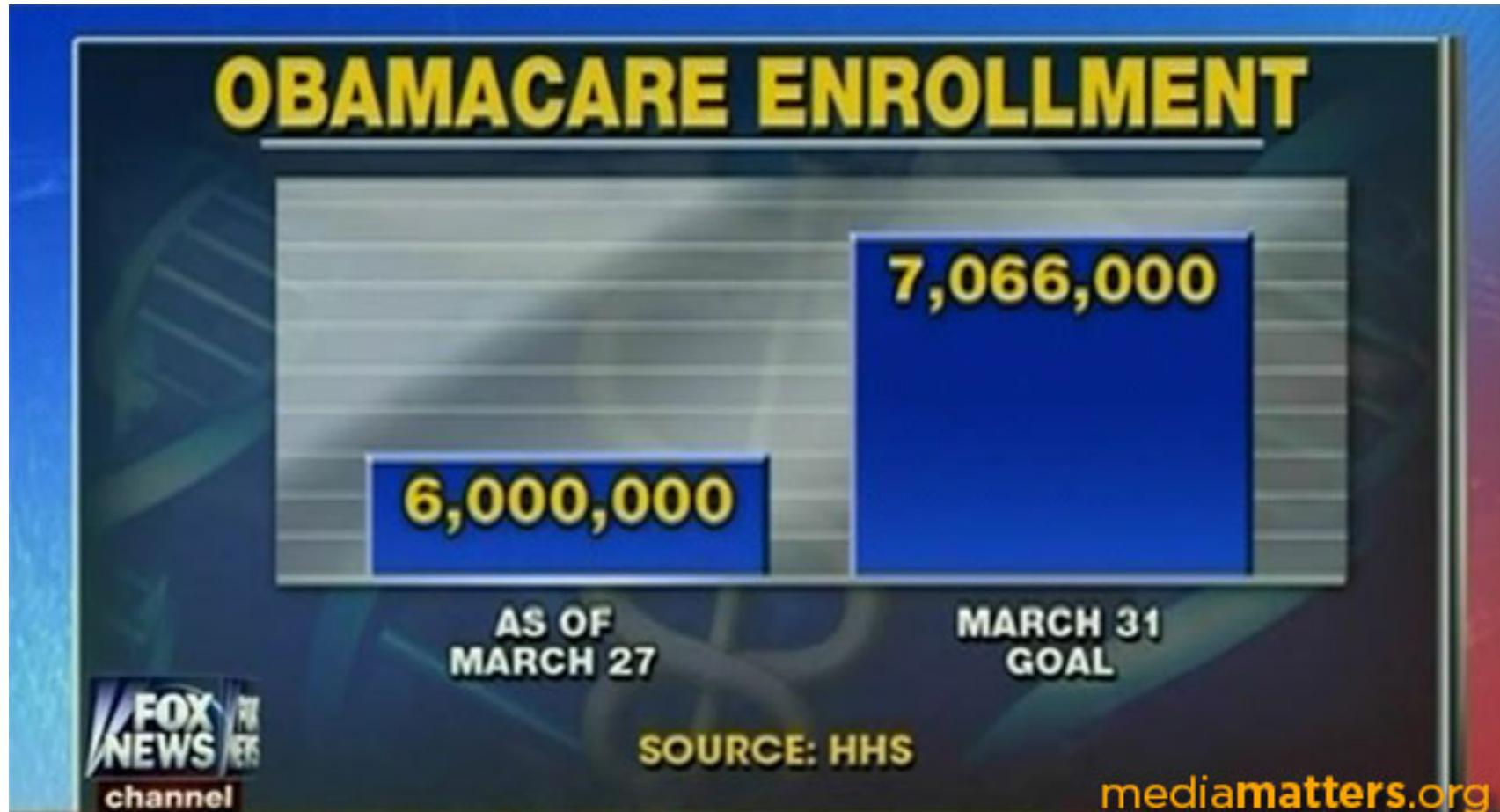
Amounts

Yay bar plots!

We are a lot better at visualizing line lengths than angles and areas



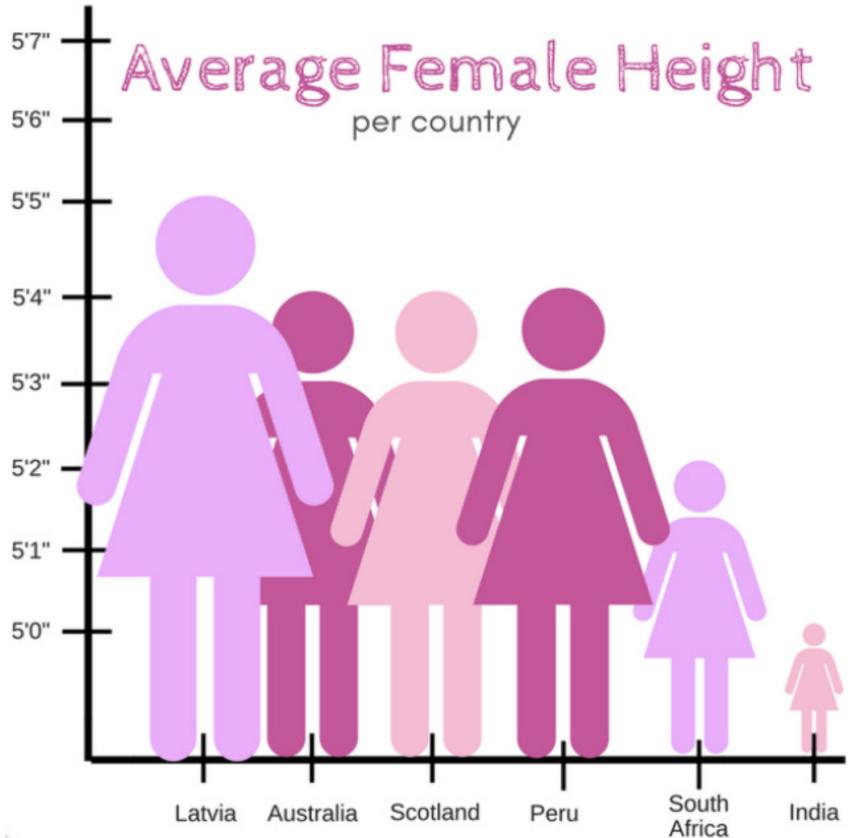
Oh no bar plots!



What went wrong?



What went wrong?

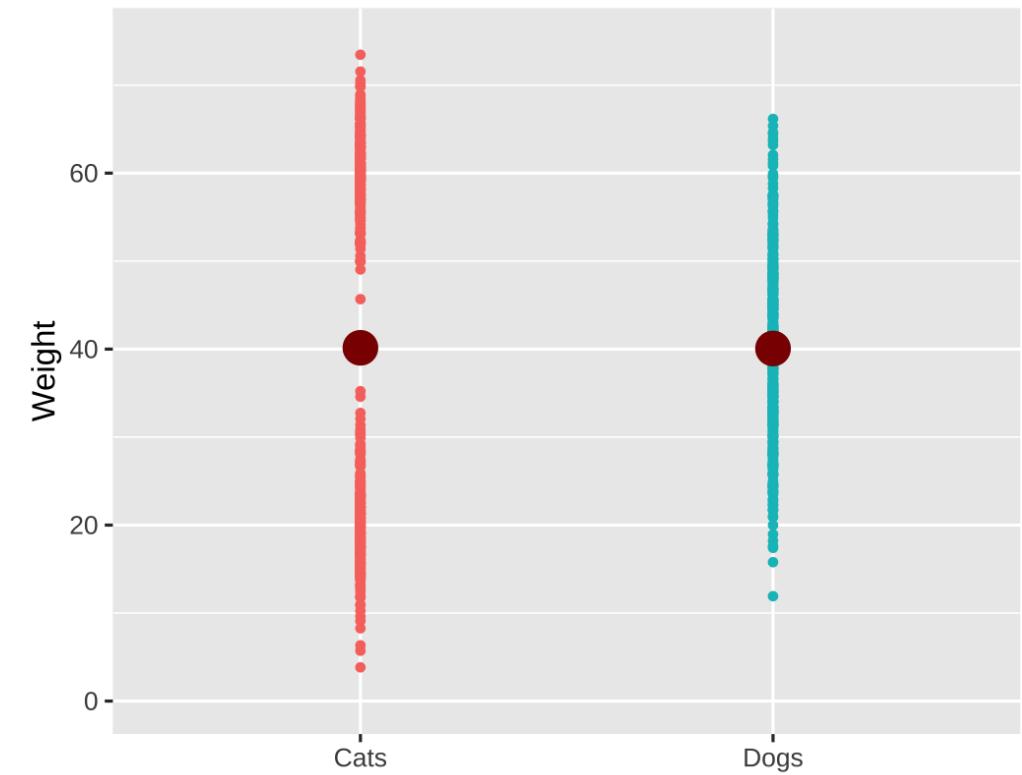
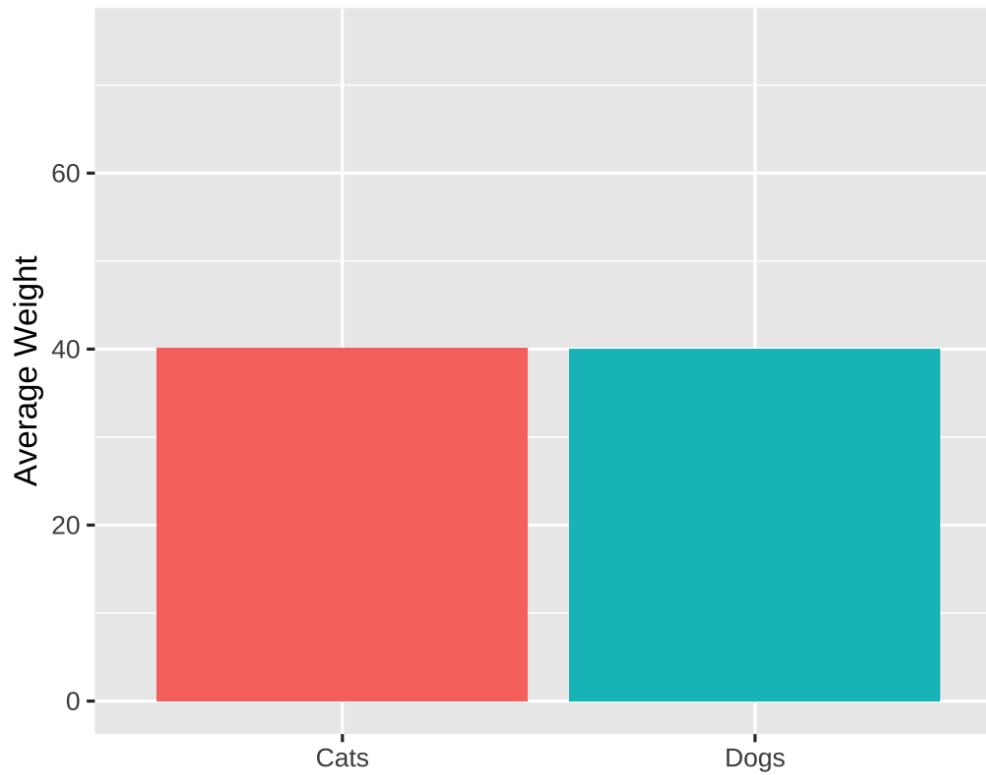


At least two problems:

1. truncated y axis
2. area scales faster than height

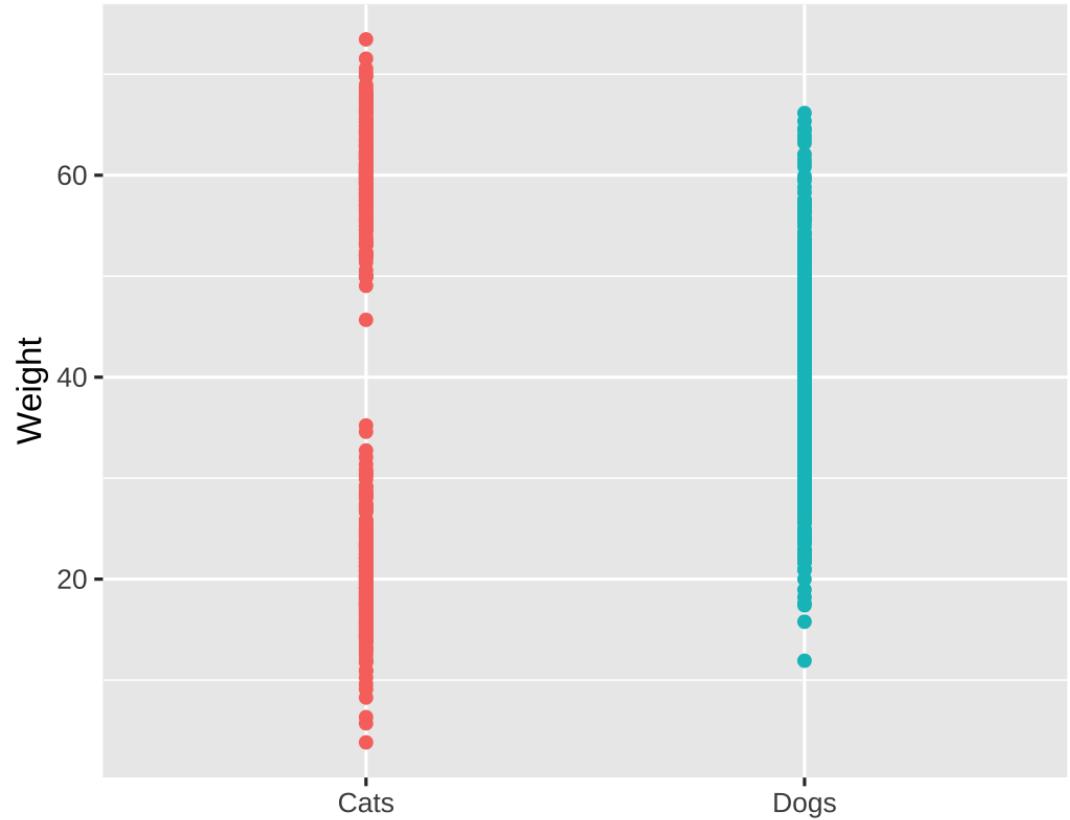
This terrible figure was brought to us by one of you, thanks!

Bar plots and summary statistics



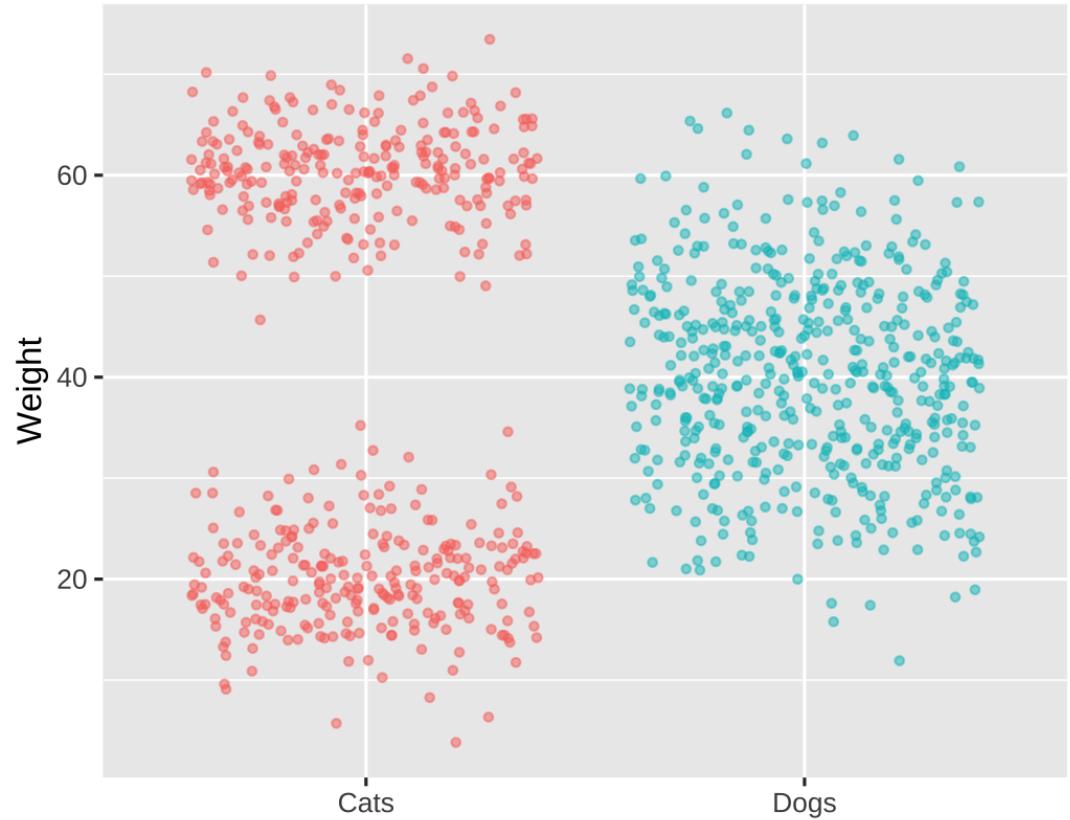
Show more data with strip plots

```
ggplot(animals,  
aes(x = animal_type,  
y = weight,  
color = animal_type)) +  
geom_point() +  
labs(x = NULL, y = "Weight") +  
guides(color = "none")
```



Jittering and transparency can also help

```
ggplot(animals,  
aes(x = animal_type,  
y = weight,  
color = animal_type)) +  
geom_point(position = position_jitter(),  
size = 1,  
alpha = 0.5) +  
labs(x = NULL, y = "Weight") +  
guides(color = "none")
```



General rules for bar charts

Useful when the length of the bar is all that matters

Bar charts should always start at zero

- Or: don't use bars!

Don't use bars for summary statistics. You throw away too much information.

- We will come back to visualizing distributions / uncertainty

Plotting amounts using ggplot

Plotting amounts using ggplot

We'll use a summarized version of the gapminder dataset for examples

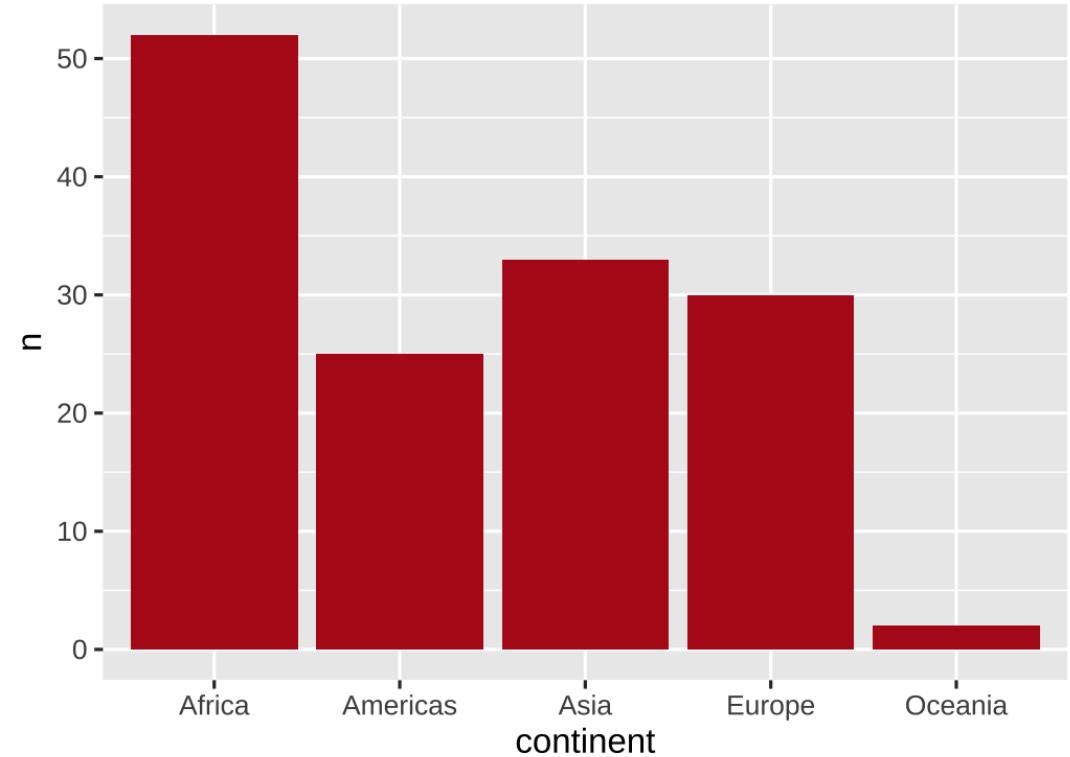
```
library(gapminder)
gapminder_continents <- gapminder |>
  filter(year == 2007) |> # only look at 2007
  count(continent) |> # get a count of continents
  arrange(desc(n)) # sort by count, descending
gapminder_continents
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 2
##   continent     n
##   <fct>     <int>
## 1 Africa        52
## 2 Asia          33
## 3 Europe        30
## 4 Americas      25
## 5 Oceania       2
```

Start with a simple bar plot

```
ggplot(data = gapminder_continents,  
       aes(x = continent, # map continent to x  
            y = n)) + # map n (num countries) to y  
       geom_col() # add bars
```

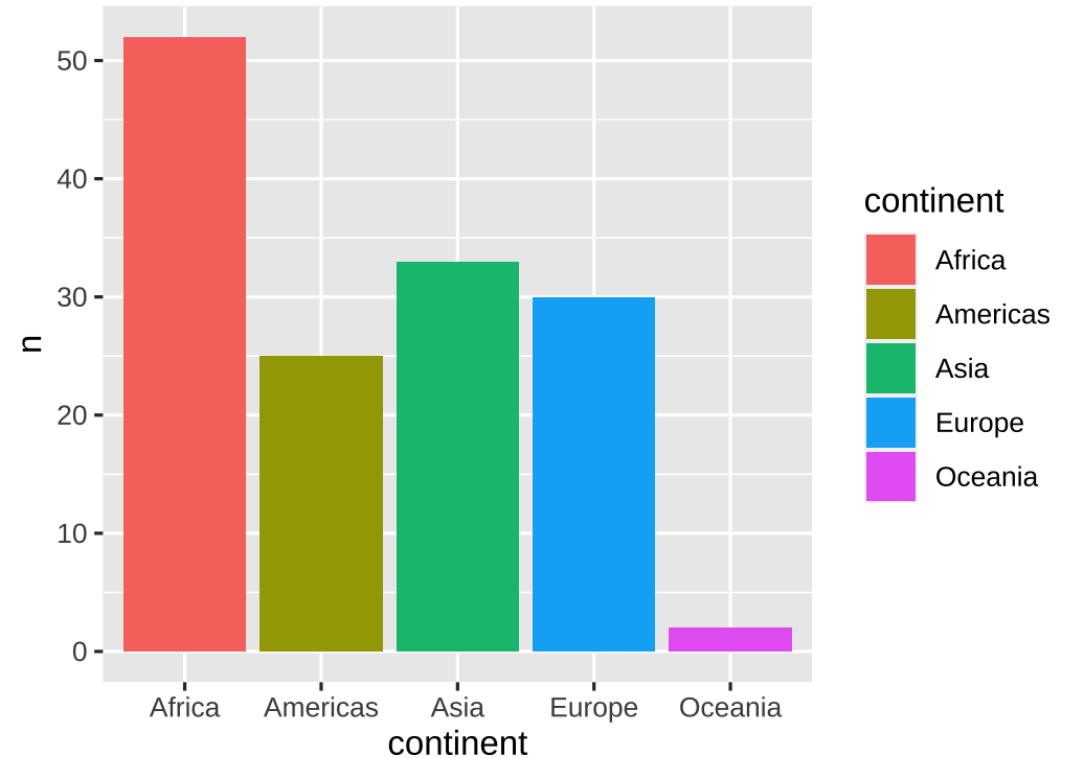
How could we improve this?



Add some color

```
ggplot(gapminder_continents,  
       aes(x = continent, y = n,  
            fill = continent)) + # color bars  
       geom_col()
```

Do we need the fill legend?

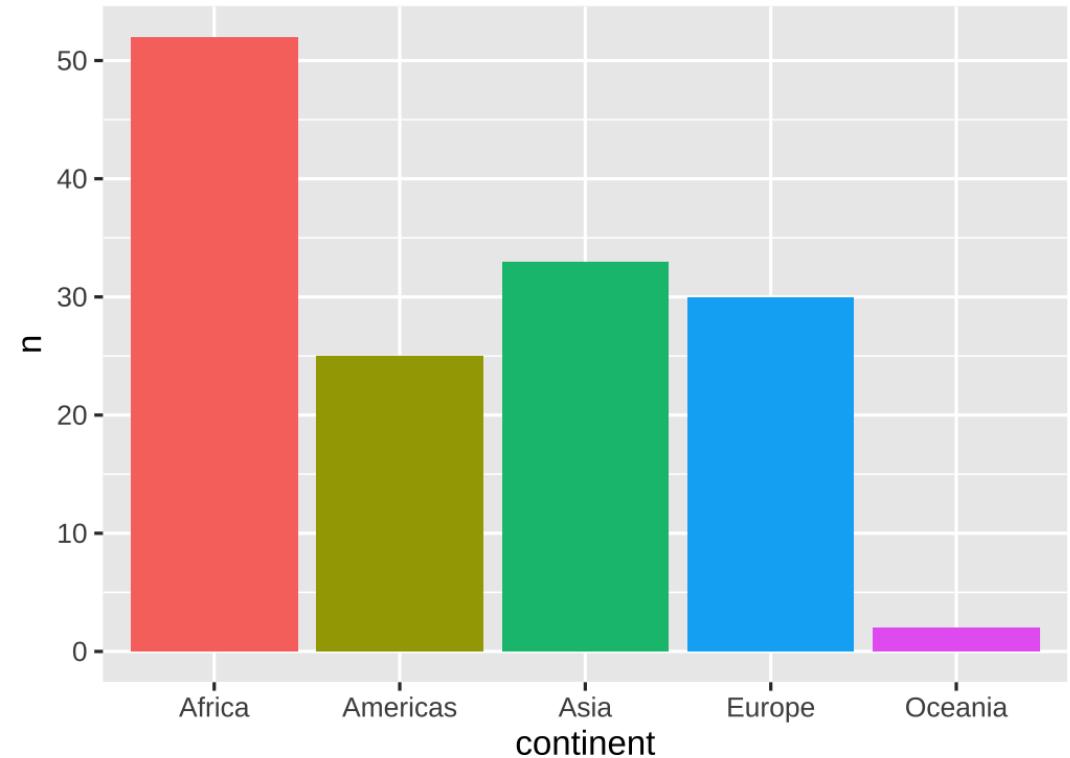


Add some color

```
ggplot(gapminder_continents,  
       aes(x = continent, y = n,  
            fill = continent)) +  
  geom_col() +  
  guides(fill = "none") # omit fill legend
```

Is "n" a good axis title?

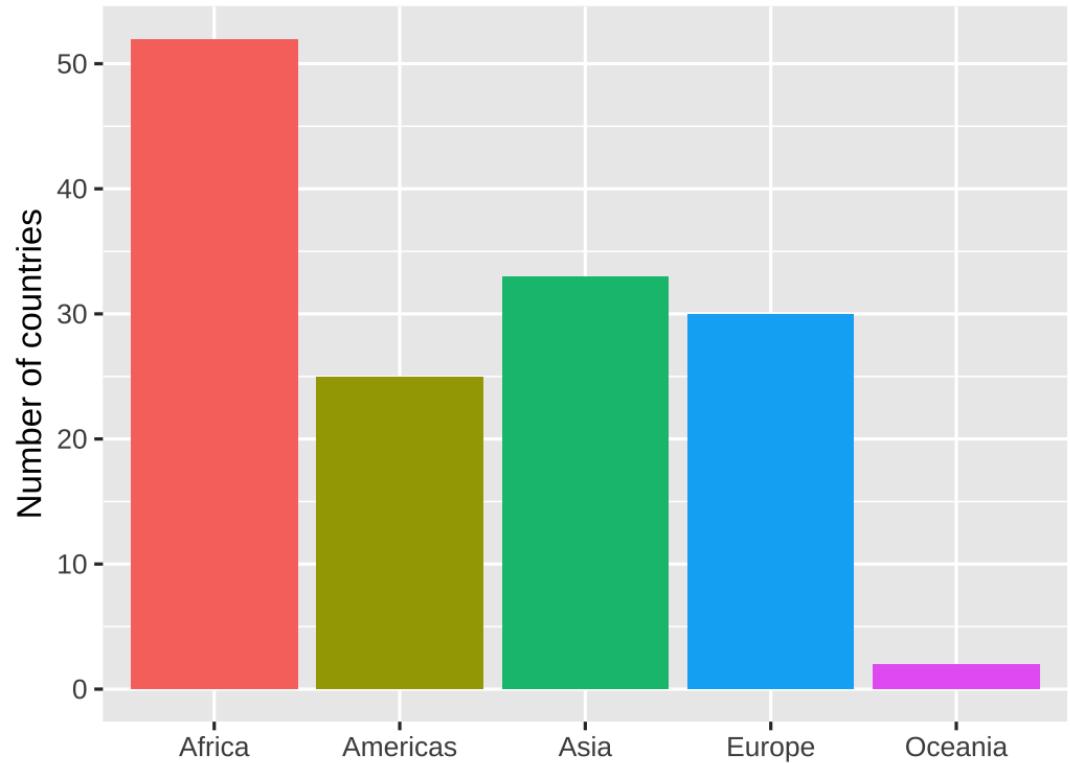
Do we need "continent" at all?



Add some labels

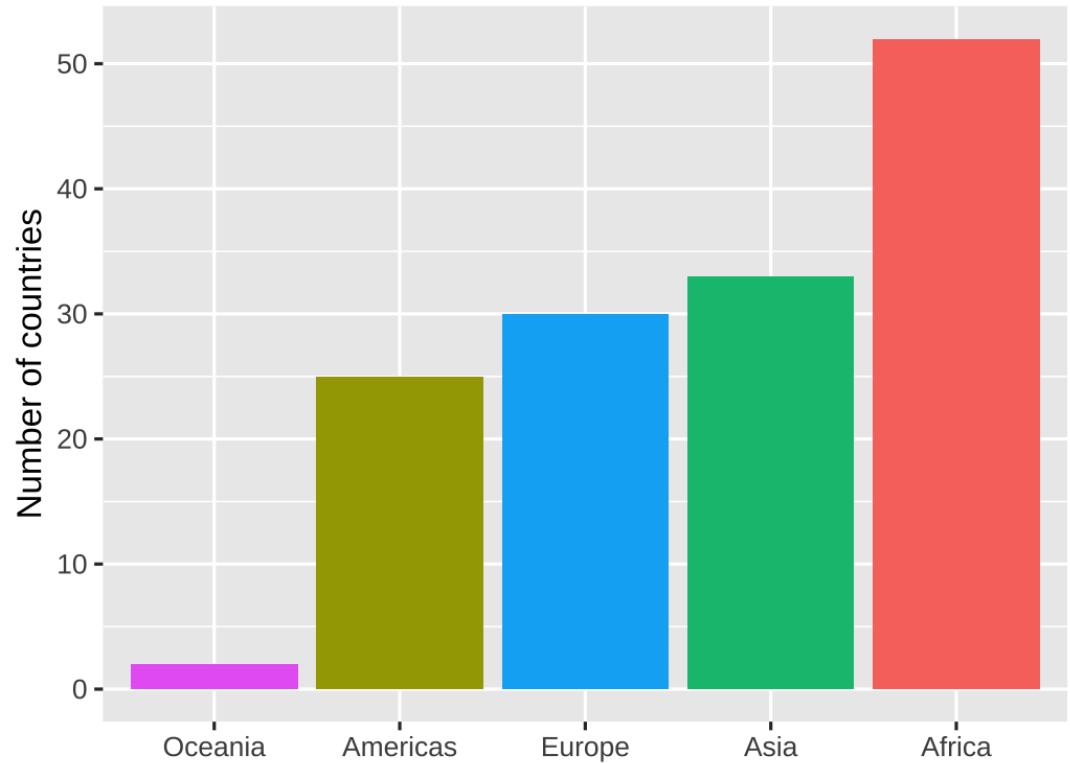
```
ggplot(gapminder_continents,  
       aes(x = continent, y = n,  
            fill = continent)) +  
  geom_col() +  
  guides(fill = "none") +  
  labs(x = NULL, y = "Number of countries")
```

Is alphabetical the best ordering?



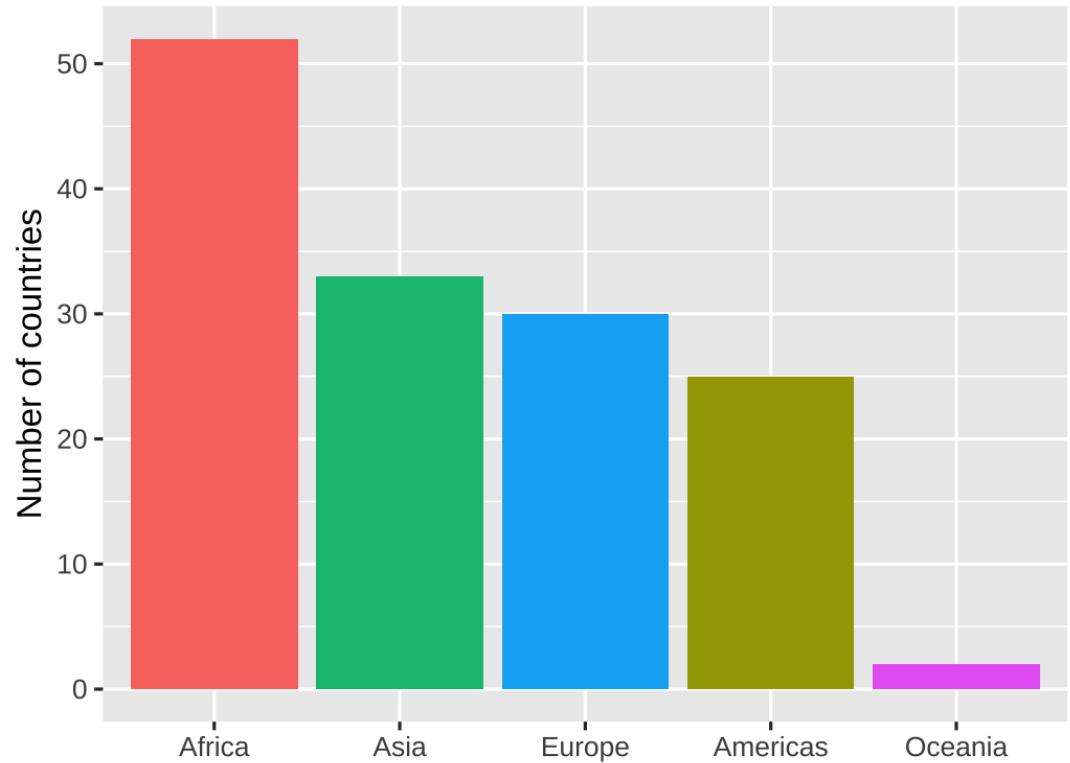
Order by data value

```
ggplot(gapminder_continents,  
       aes(x = fct_reorder(continent, n),  
            y = n, fill = continent)) +  
  geom_col() +  
  guides(fill = "none") +  
  labs(x = NULL, y = "Number of countries")
```



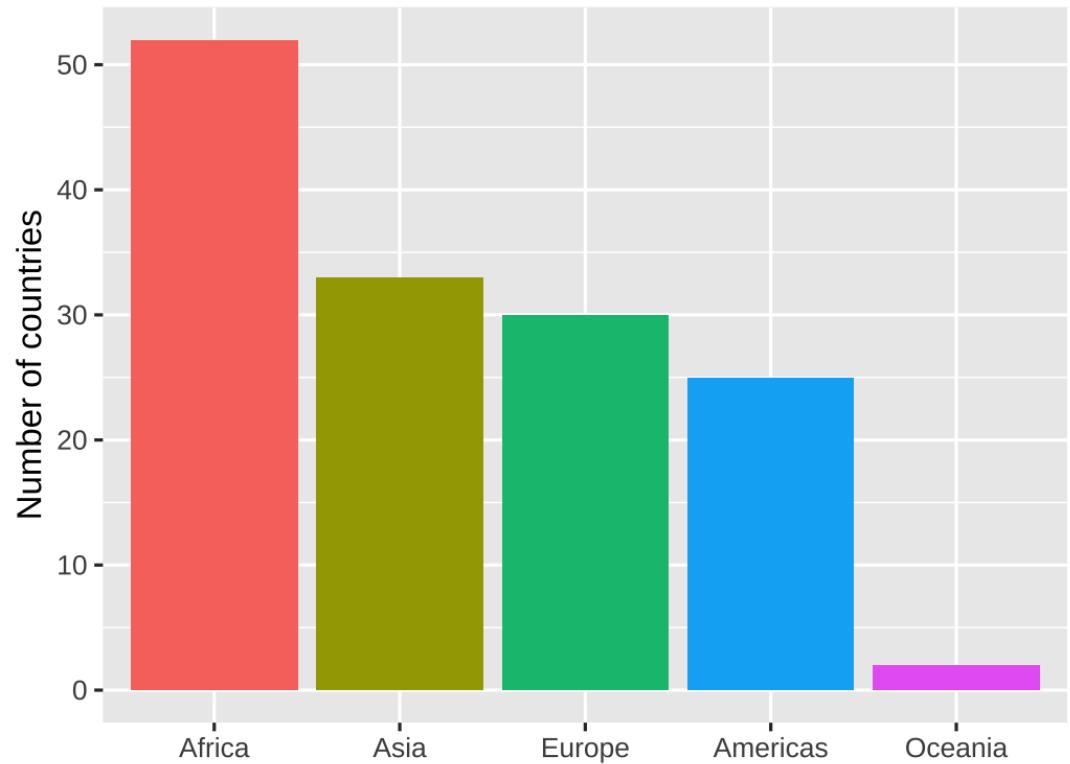
Order by data value, descending

```
ggplot(gapminder_continents,  
       aes(x = fct_reorder(continent, -n),  
            y = n, fill = continent)) +  
  geom_col() +  
  guides(fill = "none") +  
  labs(x = NULL, y = "Number of countries")
```



Another option is to encode order in the data

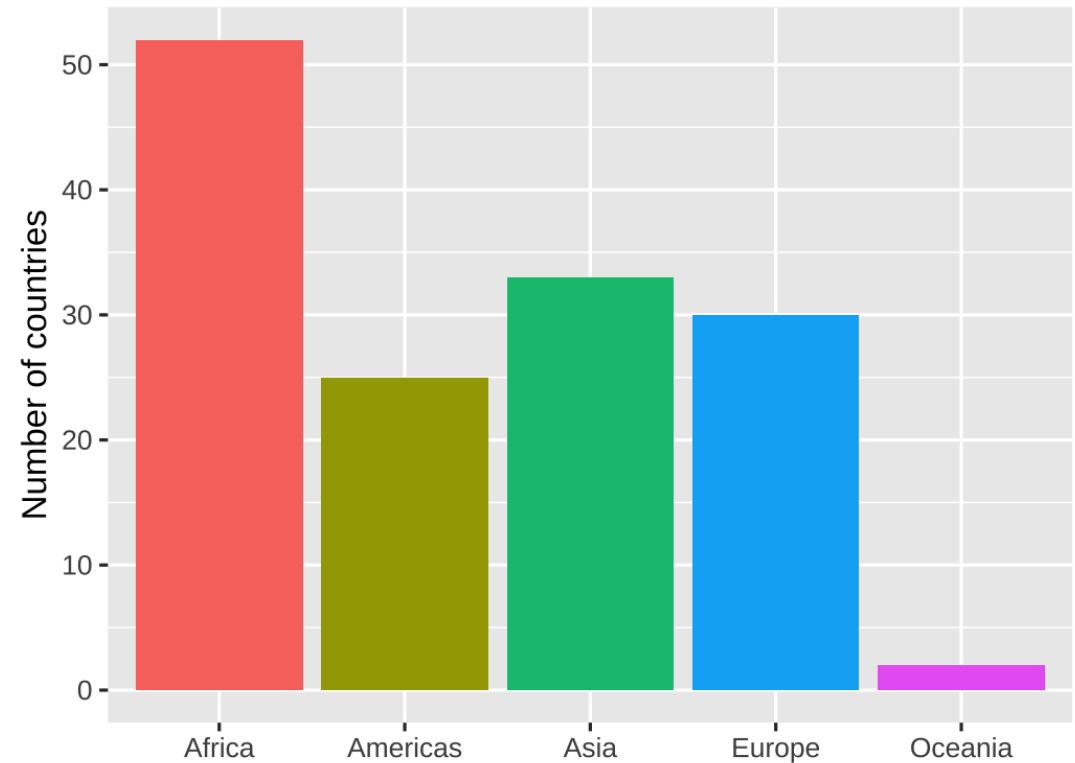
```
# use `fct_inorder` to order levels of continent
# based on how they appear in the data
gapminder_ordered <- gapminder_continents |>
  arrange(desc(n)) |> # sort by count, descending
  mutate(continent = fct_inorder(continent))
ggplot(gapminder_ordered,
       aes(x = continent,
            y = n, fill = continent)) +
  geom_col() +
  guides(fill = "none") +
  labs(x = NULL, y = "Number of countries")
```



Wait, what about geom_bar?

Use `geom_bar` to count and plot in one step

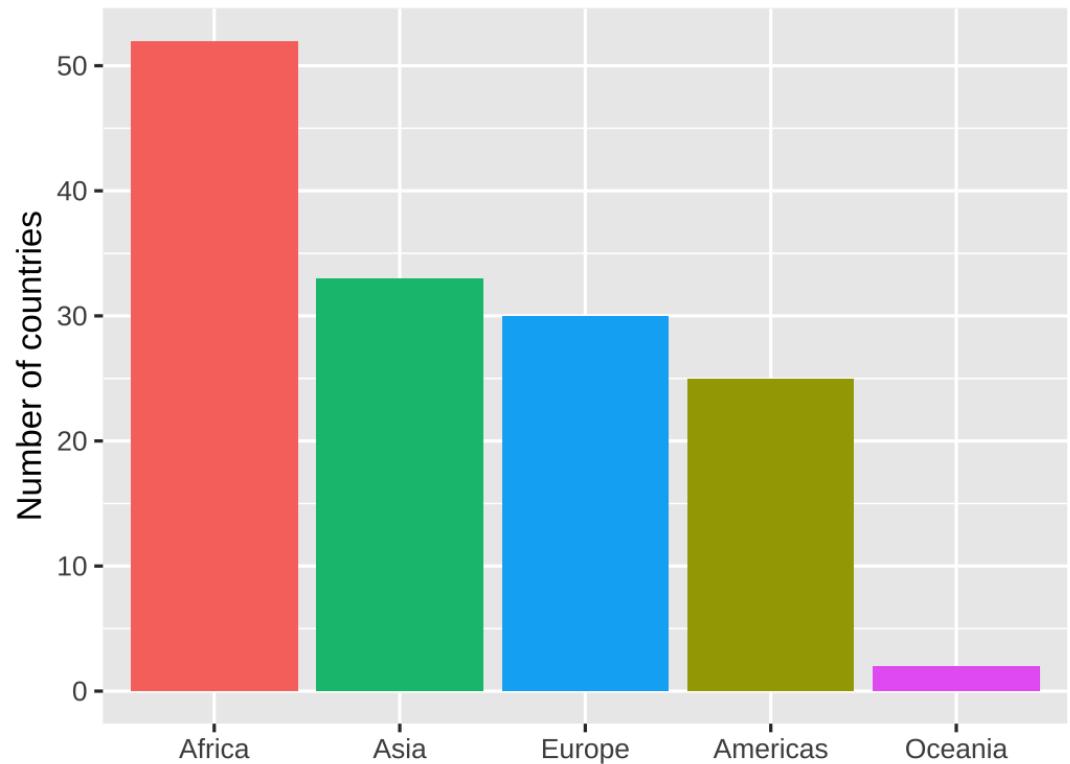
```
gapminder |>  
  filter(year == 2007) |>  
  ggplot(aes(x = continent, # note: no y aesthetic  
             fill = continent)) +  
    geom_bar() +  
    guides(fill = "none") +  
    labs(x = NULL, y = "Number of countries")
```



Wait, what about geom_bar?

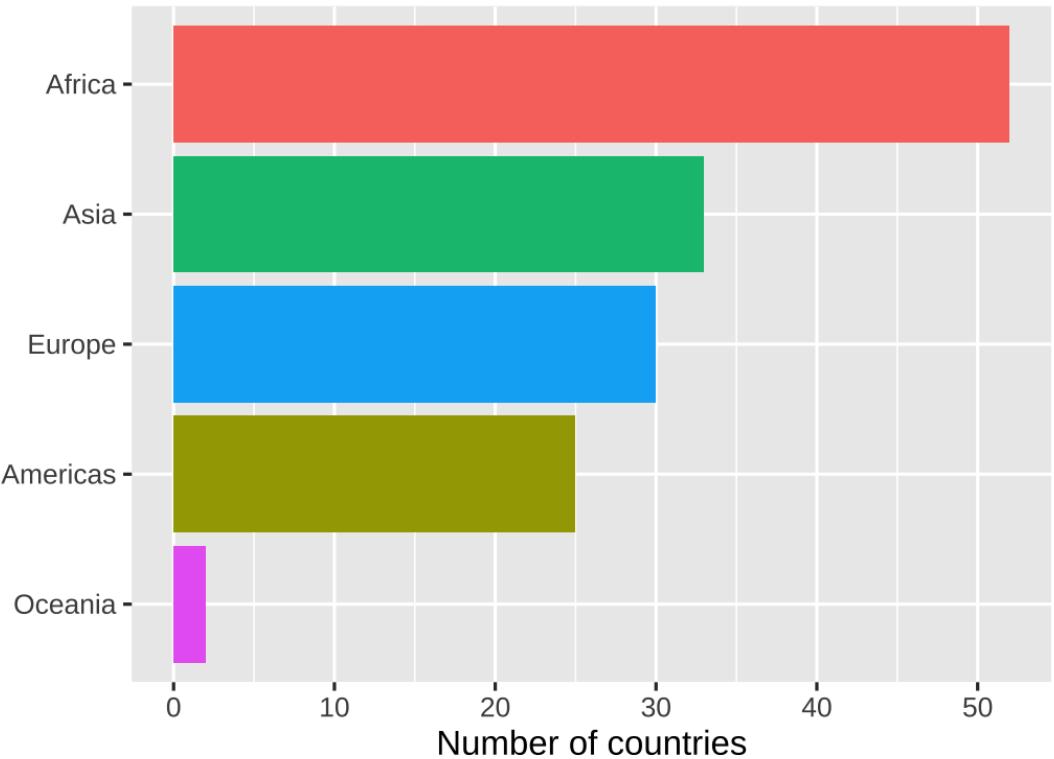
Here we can reorder by frequency using `fct_infreq`

```
gapminder |>  
  filter(year == 2007) |>  
  ggplot(aes(x = fct_infreq(continent),  
             fill = continent)) +  
    geom_bar() +  
    guides(fill = "none") +  
    labs(x = NULL, y = "Number of countries")
```



We can also flip geom_col/bar axes

```
gapminder |>  
  filter(year == 2007) |>  
  ggplot(aes(y = fct_rev(fct_infreq(continent)),  
             fill = continent)) +  
  geom_bar() +  
  guides(fill = "none") +  
  labs(x = "Number of countries", y = NULL)
```



Grouped bar charts

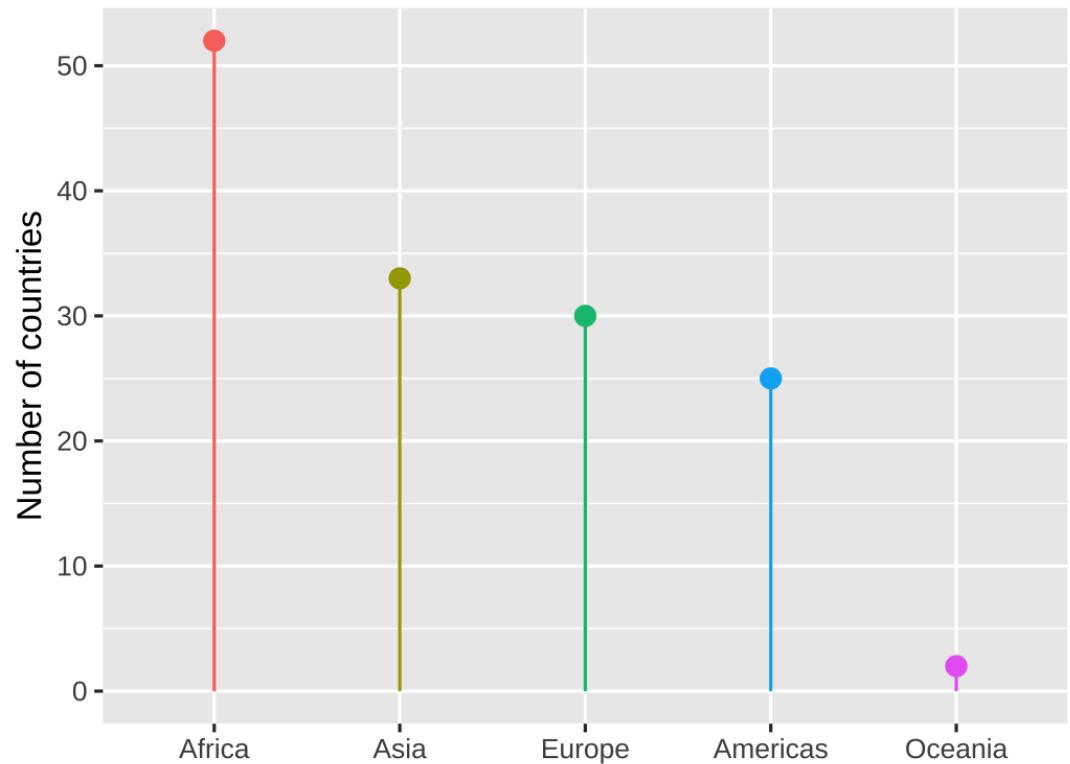
Use grouped bars for higher dimensional datasets

Facets are another option we saw last week

Alternatives: Lollipop charts

Since the end of the bar is important, emphasize it the most

```
ggplot(gapminder_ordered,
       aes(x = continent, y = n,
            color = continent)) +
  geom_pointrange(aes(ymin = 0, ymax = n)) +
  guides(color = "none") +
  labs(x = NULL, y = "Number of countries")
```

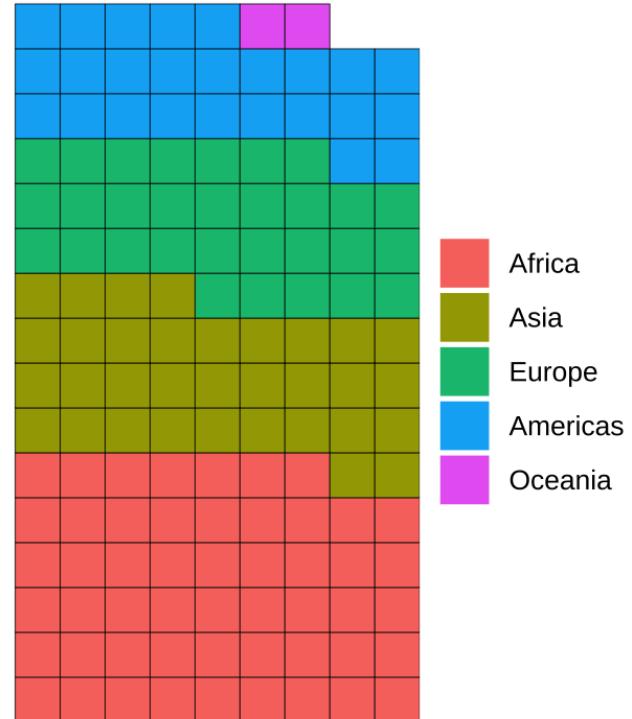


Alternatives: Waffle charts

Show individual observations as squares

```
# This has to be installed in a special way
# install.packages("devtools") # do this once
# devtools::install_github("hrbrmstr/waffle") # do
library(waffle) # for geom_waffle

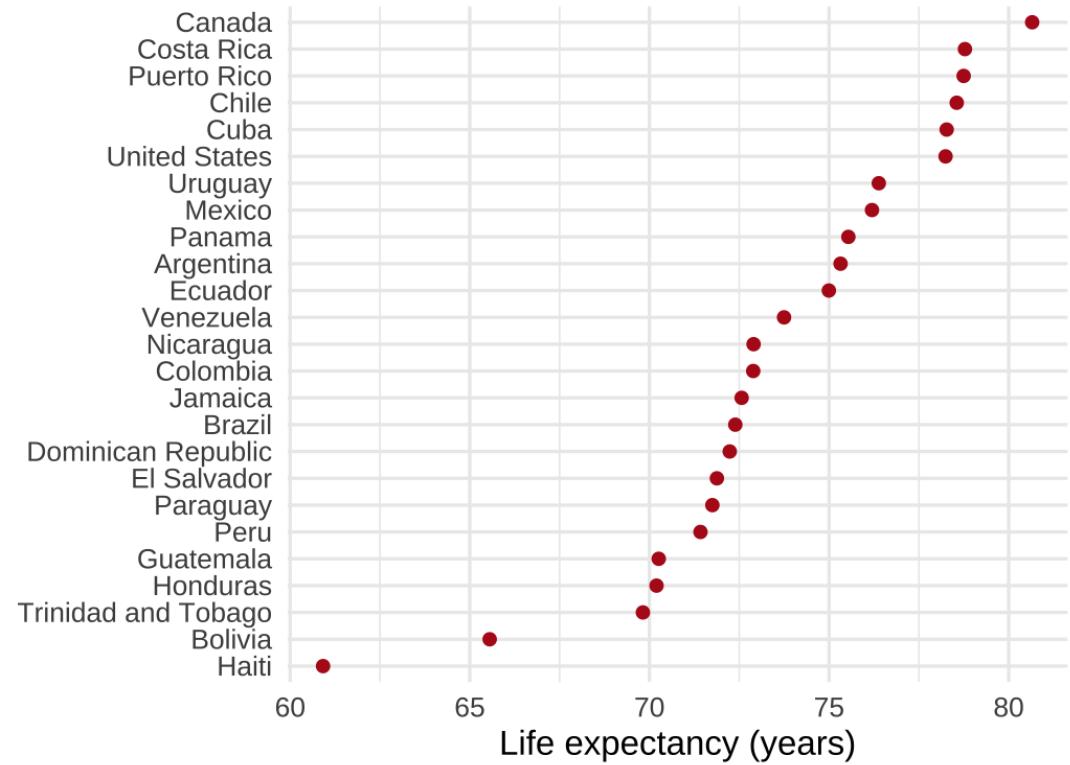
ggplot(gapminder_ordered,
       aes(x = continent, y = n,
           fill = continent)) +
  geom_waffle(aes(values = n), # waffle aesthetic
              n_rows = 9, # waffle options
              flip = TRUE) +
  labs(fill = NULL) +
  coord_equal() + # make all the squares square
  theme_void() # use a completely empty theme
```



Alternatives: Dots instead of bars

Dots are preferable if we want to truncate the axes

```
gapminder |>  
  filter(year == 2007, continent == "Americas") |>  
  ggplot(aes(x = lifeExp,  
             y = fct_reorder(country, lifeExp))) +  
  geom_point() +  
  guides(color = "none") +  
  labs(x = "Life expectancy (years)", y = NULL) +  
  theme_minimal()
```



example-07:
amounts-practice.R