

Lesson notes | Intro to ggplot2

Created by the GRAPH Courses team

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This document serves as an accompaniment for a lesson found on <https://thegraphcourses.org>.

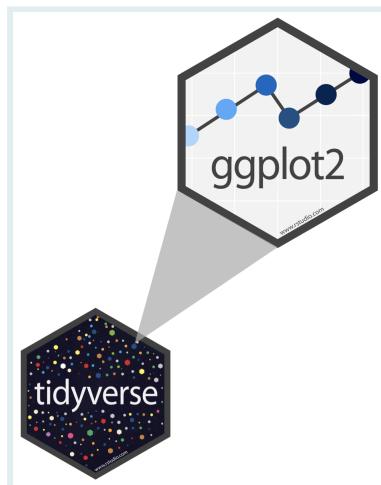
The GRAPH Courses is a project of the Global Research and Analyses for Public Health (GRAPH) Network, a non-profit headquartered at the University of Geneva Global Health Institute, and supported by the World Health Organization (WHO) and other partners

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Introduction

Welcome to The GRAPH Courses' Data Visualization course!

We will focus on learning how to use the **{ggplot2} package** to produce high quality visualizations in R.



{ggplot2} is one of the core packages of the {tidyverse} metapackage. It is the most popular R package for data visualization.

Let's dive in!

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson you should be able to:

1. Recall and explain how the **{ggplot2}** package for data visualization is based on a theoretical framework called the **grammar of graphics**.
2. Name and describe the 3 essential components required for building a graph: **data**, **aesthetics**, and **geometries**.
3. Write code to **build a complete ggplot graphic** by correctly supplying the 3 essential layers to the **ggplot()** function.
4. Create different types of plots such as **scatter plots**, **line graphs**, and **bar graphs**.
5. Add or modify visual elements of a plot such as **color** and **size**.
6. Distinguish between **aesthetic mappings** and **fixed aesthetics**, and how to apply them.



Illustration by Allison Horst

Packages

```
# Load packages  
pacman::p_load(tidyverse,  
here)
```

Measles outbreaks in Niger

In this lesson, we will explore patterns of measles outbreaks in Niger.

Measles is a **highly infectious virus** spread by airborne respiratory droplets.

[Slide presentation about geography]

Since it is transmitted through direct contact, **population density** is an important driver of measles dynamics.

The `nigerm` dataset

We will be creating plots with a dataset of weekly reported measles cases at the region level in Niger.

These data were collected by the Ministry of Health of Niger, from 1 Jan 1995 to 31 Dec 2005.

To get started, let's first load the (preprocessed) data set:

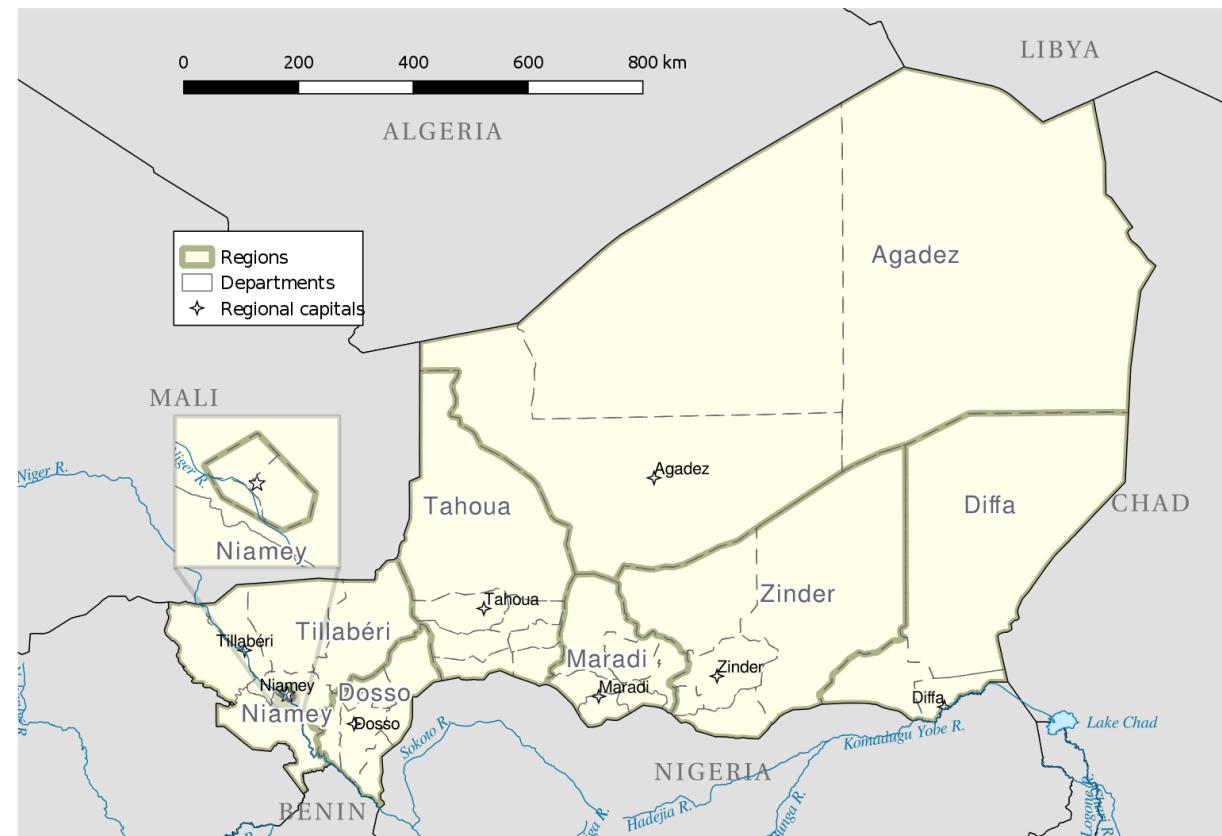
```
# Import data frame to RStudio Environment  
load(here("data/clean/nigerm_cases_rgn.RData"))
```

Take a moment to browse through the data:

```
# Print Niger measles (nigerm) data frame  
nigerm
```

The `nigerm` data frame has 4 variables (or columns):

1. **year**: Calendar year (ranges from 1995 to 2005)
2. **week**: Week of the year (ranges from 1 to 52)
3. **region**: Region in which the cases were recorded (see figure below)
4. **cases**: Number of measles cases reported



Administrative divisions of Niger: Districts and Regions

Several papers have investigated these trends, linking measles to human activity, migration, and seasonality.

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Investigating persistent measles dynamics in Niger and associations with rainfall

Alexandre Blake, Ali Djibo, Ousmane Guindo and Nita Bharti

Published: 26 August 2020 <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsif.2020.0480>

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Rural–urban gradient in seasonal forcing of measles transmission in Niger

Matthew J. Ferrari, Ali Djibo, Rebecca F. Grais, Nita Bharti, Bryan T. Grenfell and Ottar N. Bjørnstad

Published: 28 April 2010 <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2010.0536>

Research articles that have used this dataset, and analyzed it in R!

These studies are much more complex than what we will do there, but let's see if we can find any patterns even with basic **exploratory data visualization**.

We can get some information about patterns in this data by inspecting summary statistics given by the **summary()** function:

```
summary(nigerm)
```

```

##      year      week      region
## Min. :1995  Min.   : 1.00  Agadez : 572
## 1st Qu.:1997 1st Qu.:13.75  Diffa   : 572
## Median :2000 Median :26.50  Dosso   : 572
## Mean   :2000  Mean   :26.50  Maradi   : 572
## 3rd Qu.:2003 3rd Qu.:39.25  Niamey   : 572
## Max.   :2005  Max.   :52.00  Tahoua   : 572
##                                     (Other):1144
##
##      cases
## Min.   :  0.0
## 1st Qu.:  1.0
## Median : 16.0
## Mean   :100.3
## 3rd Qu.: 86.0
## Max.   :1887.0
##

```

This gives us values for the maximum, minimum, and quartiles of each numeric variable, and the number of observations (rows) for each region. This is summary useful, but it omits a large amount information contained in the dataset.

Keep in mind that summary statistics can be highly misleading, and a simple plot can reveal a lot more.

The easiest and clearest way to analyze patterns from this dataset is to visualize it!

The best way to do this in R is with `{ggplot2}`. So let's see how that works.

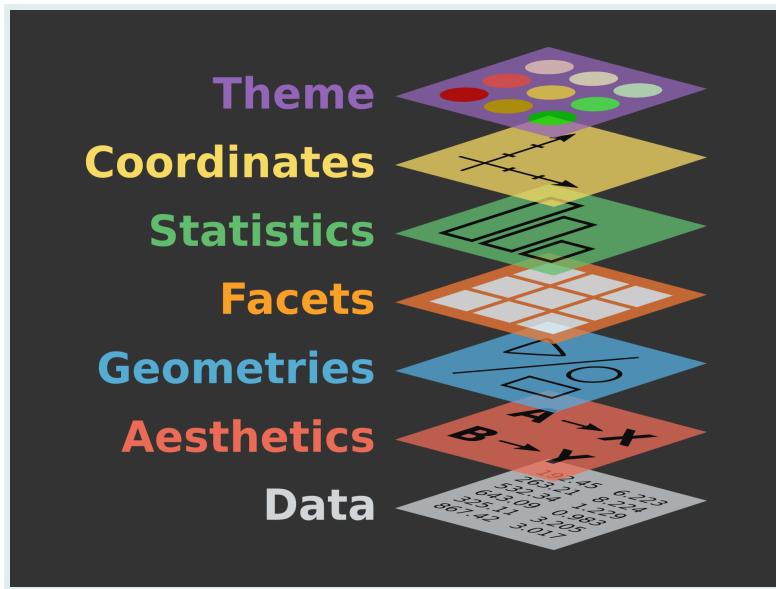
The layered Grammar of Graphics

The `gg` in `ggplot` is short for “grammar of graphics”, which is the data visualization philosophy that `{ggplot2}` is based on.

The **grammar of graphics** is a theoretical framework which deconstructs the process of producing a graph.

Think of how we construct and form sentences in written and spoken languages by combining different elements, like nouns, verbs, articles, subjects, objects, etc. We can't just combine these elements in any arbitrary order; we must do so following a set of rules known as a linguistic grammar.

Similarly, the grammar of graphics (GG) defines a set of rules for constructing *graphics* by combining different types of elements, known as *layers*.

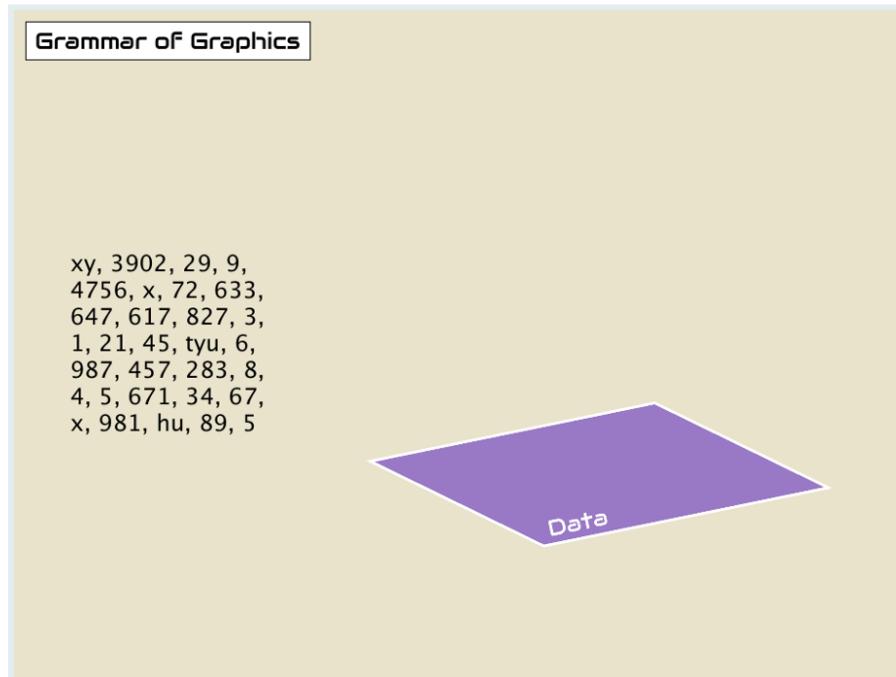


The Grammar of Graphics layers have specific names that you will see throughout the course.

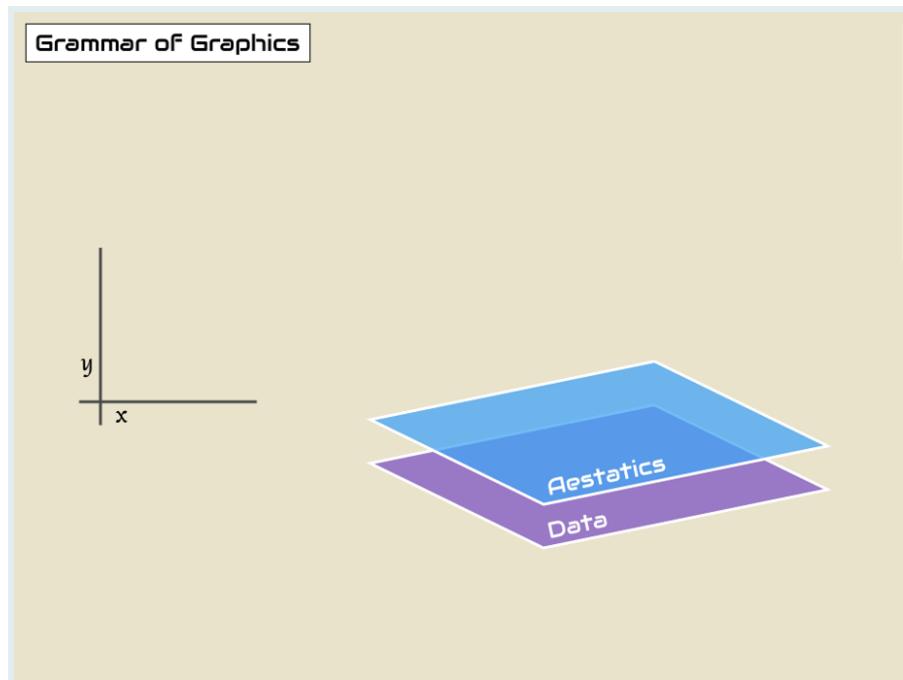
The three layers at the bottom of this figure - **data**, **aesthetics**, and **geometries** - are required for building any plot.

Let's define what they mean:

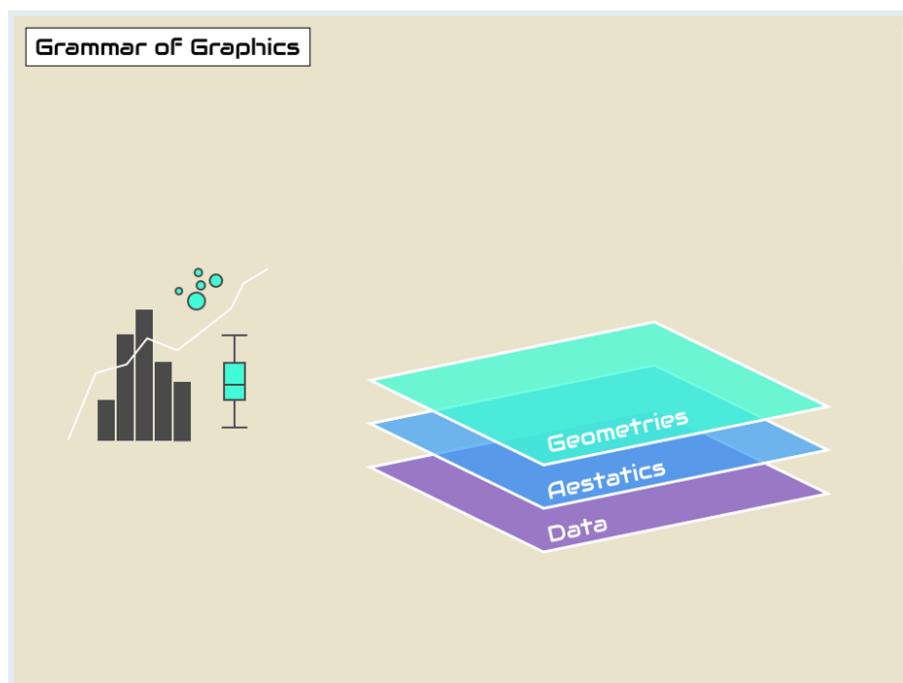
1. **data**: the dataset containing the variables of interest.



2. **aesthetics**: things we can see that visually communicate information in our data.



3. **geometry**: the geometric shape used to represent data in a plot: points, lines, bars, etc.



You might be wondering why we wrote `data`, `geom`, and `aes` in a computer code type font. You'll see very shortly that we use these terms in R code to represent GG layers.

CHALLENGE



The terms and syntax used for `ggplot` functions, arguments, and layers can be hard to keep up with at first, but as you gain experience using

CHALLENGE

these terms to make plots in R, you will become fluent in no time.

Working through the essential layers

In this section, we will work towards a first plot with `{ggplot2}`. It will be a scatter plot using data from `nigerm`.

For easier plotting in this lesson, we will use a smaller subsets of the `nigerm` data frame at a time.

First let's create one called `nigerm96`, which only contains measles case data for the year 1996. Running the code below will create `nigerm96` and add it to your RStudio Environment:

```
# Create nigerm96 data frame
nigerm96 <- nigerm %>%
  filter(year == 1996) %>% # filter to only include rows from 1996
  select(-year) # remove the year column
```

REMINDER

The `select()` and `filter()` functions are part of the `{dplyr}` package for data manipulation, which is a core package of the `{tidyverse}`. These topics are covered in the Data Wrangling course. See [The GRAPH Courses website](#) for more.

Let's look at our new dataframe, `nigerm96`:

```
# Print nigerm96
nigerm96
```

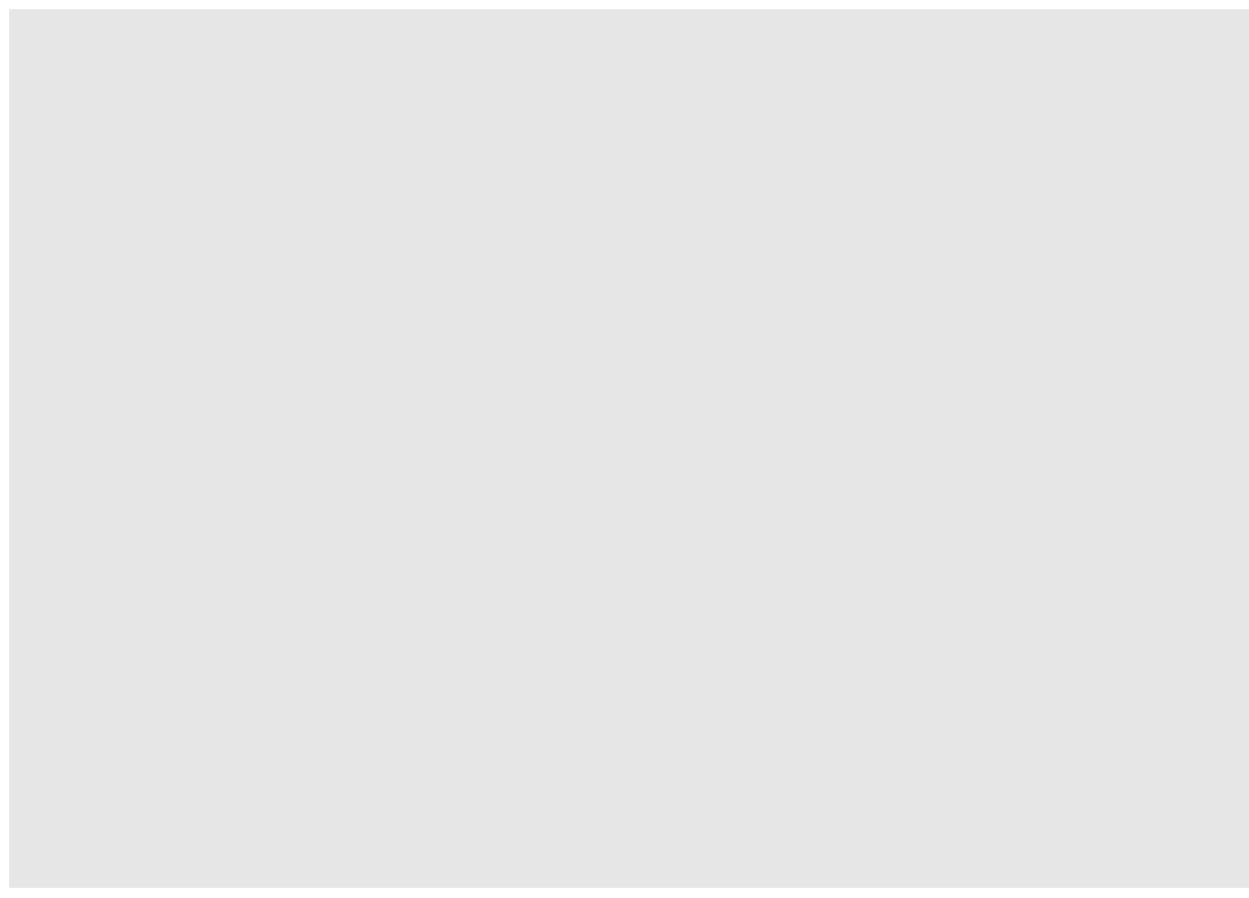
Building a `ggplot()` in steps

Time to start building a `ggplot` in increments! We'll do this by starting with a blank canvas and then adding one layer at a time.

Step 0: Call the `ggplot()` function

```
# Call the `ggplot()` function
```

```
ggplot()
```



As you can see, this gives us nothing but a blank canvas. But not to worry, we're about to add some more elements.

Step 1: Provide data

The first input we need to supply the `ggplot()` function is the data layer (i.e., a data frame), by filling in the `data` argument (`data = DF_NAME`):

```
# Data layer
ggplot(data = nigerm96) # what data to use
```



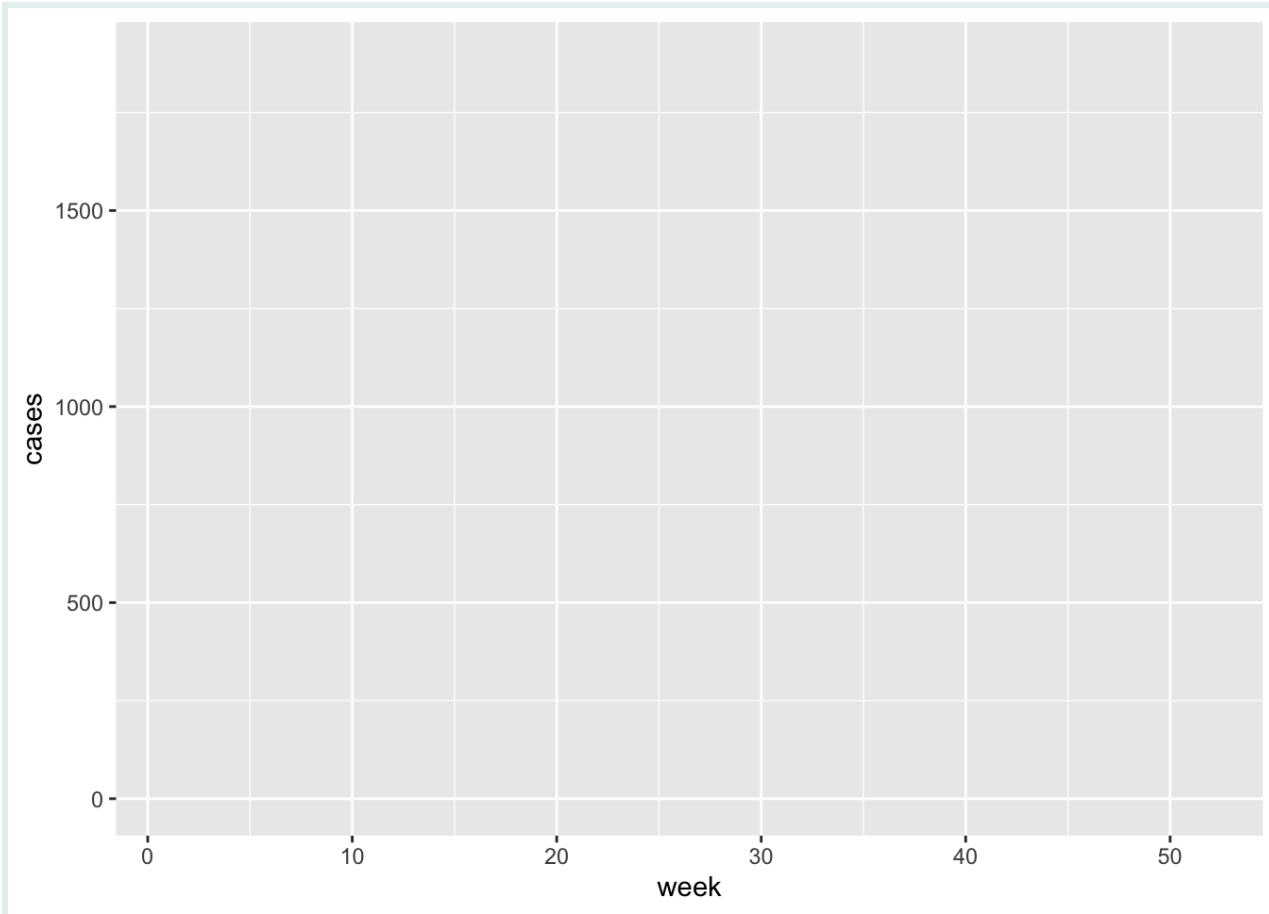
This gives us blank plot again, since we've only supplied one out of the three inputs required for a complete graphic. Next we need to assign variables to aesthetic mappings.

Step 2: Define the variables

What should we plot on our axes? Let's say we want to make an epidemic time series plot. To do that, we plot time (in weeks) on the x-axis, and disease incidence (number of reported cases) on the y-axis. In ggplot-speak, we are mapping the variable cases to the x aesthetic, and week to the y aesthetic.

Let's tell `ggplot()` which variables to plot on the aesthetics layer with a `mapping` argument, using this syntax: `mapping = aes(x = VAR1, y = VAR2)`.

```
# Aesthetics layer: x and y position
ggplot(data = nigerm96, # what data to use
        mapping = aes( # supply a mapping in the form of an
'aesthetic'
                x = week,      # which variable to map onto the x-axis
                y = cases))    # which variable to map onto the y-axis
```



There's still no data plotted, but the axis scales, titles, and labels are present. The x-axis marks weeks of the year from 1 to 52, and the y-axis shows that the number of weekly reported cases per region ranges from 0 to around 2000.

The plot is still lacking the required geometry layer.



KEY POINT `aes()` stands for aesthetics - things we can see. Variables are always inside the `aes()` function, which in return is inside a `ggplot()`. Take a moment to observe the double closing brackets `)` - the first one belongs to `aes()`, the second one to `ggplot()`.

Step 3: Specify which type of plot to create

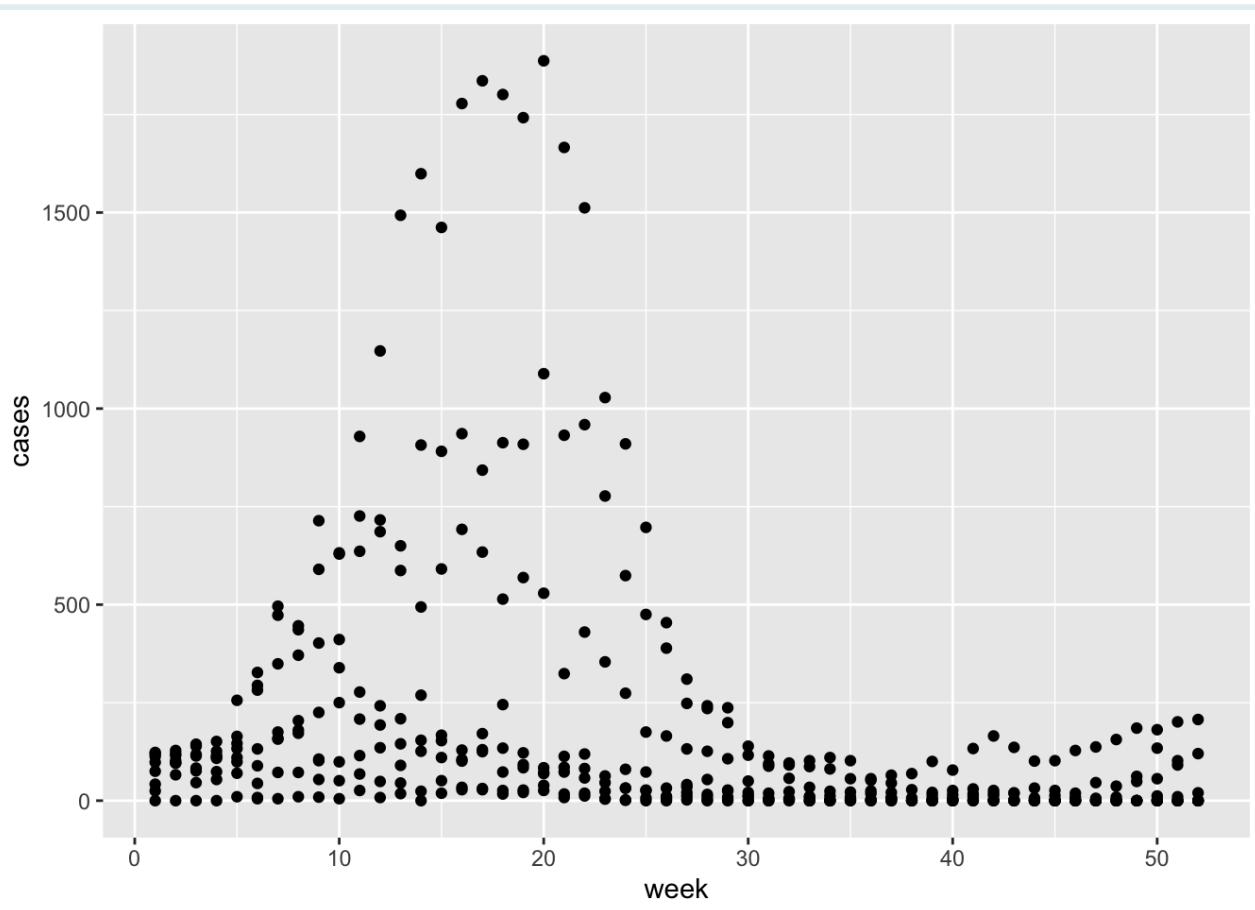
Finally, we add a geometry layer using a `geom_*` function. This determines which geometric objects - or visual markers - should be used to map the data.

Since we are looking at the relationship of two numerical variables, it makes sense to use a **scatter plot**. The geometric objects used to represent data on scatter plots are **points**, and the `geom_*` function for scatter plots is conveniently named `geom_point()`. We'll add this function as new layer using a `+` sign:

```

# Geometries layer: points
ggplot(data = nigerm96, # what data to use
       mapping = aes( # define mapping
                     x = week,      # which variable to map onto the x-axis
                     y = cases)) + # which variable to map onto the y-axis
       geom_point()      # add a geom of type `point` (for scatter
plot)

```



Points have been added, and this is now a complete scatter plot! There are 8 points per week, representing each of the 8 regions (but at this point we cannot tell which point is from which region).

REMINDER



The aesthetic function is nested inside the `ggplot()` function, so be sure to close the brackets for both functions before adding the `+` sign for the `geom_*` function, or your code will not run correctly.

It's your turn to practice plotting with `ggplot()`! For practice exercises in this lesson, you will be using a different subset of `nigerm` called `nigerm04`, which contains only data from the year 2004:

Plotting with a different set of data will also allow you to explore if the patterns we see for 1996 is also true for 2004.



Using the `nigerm04` data frame, write `ggplot` code that will create a scatter plot displaying the relationship between `cases` on the y-axis and `week` on the x-axis.

Modifying the layers

Generally speaking, the grammar of graphics allows for a high degree of customization of plots and also a consistent framework for easily updating and modifying them.

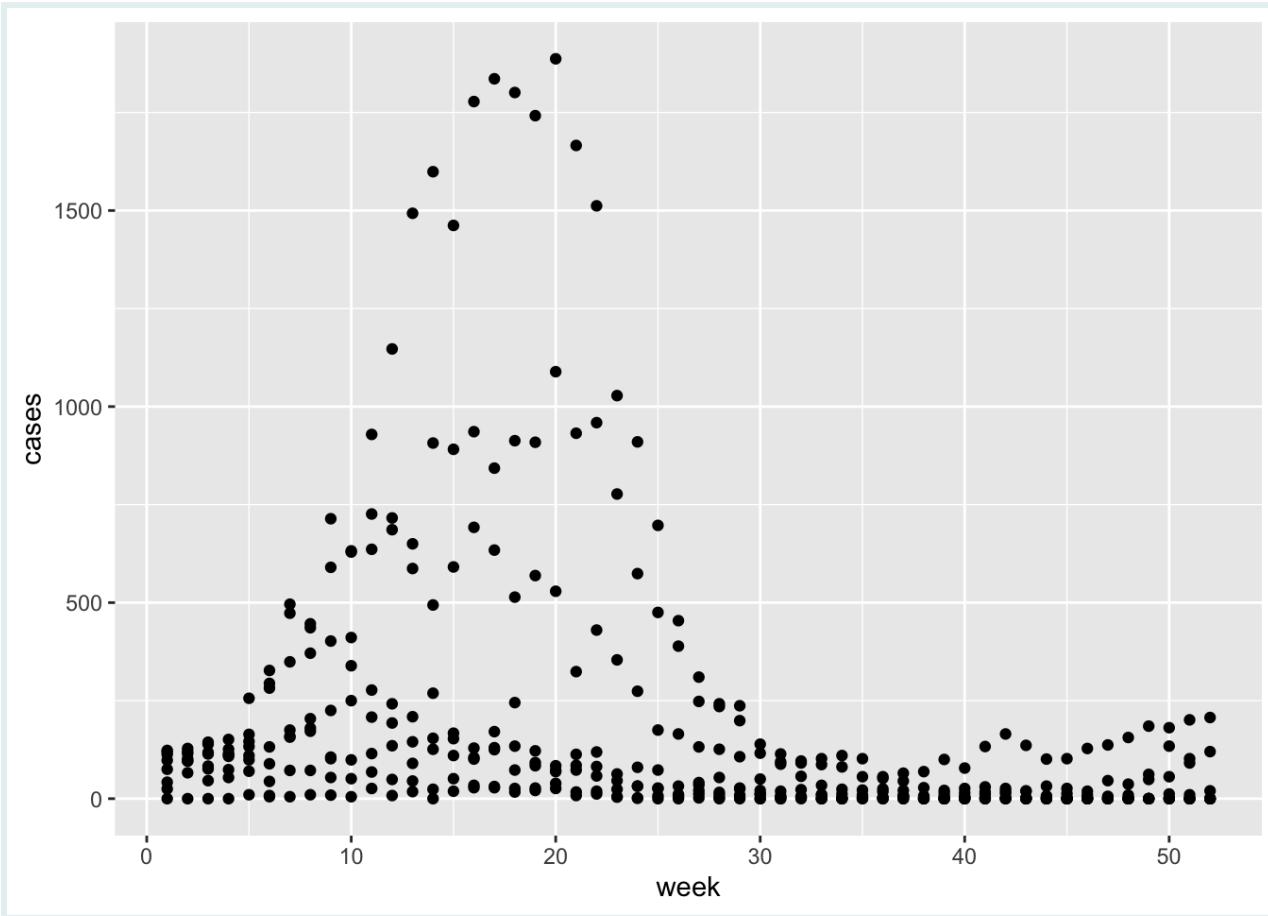
We can tinker with our existing code to switch up the data, aesthetics, and geometry inputs supplied to `ggplot()`, and create variations of the original plot. In fact, you've already done this by changing the dataset from `nigerm96` to `nigerm04` in the practice question.

Similarly, the aesthetics and geometry inputs can also be changed to create different visualizations. In the next few sections we will take the scatter plot we built in the previous section, and make incremental changes to modify different elements of the original code.

Changing aesthetic mappings

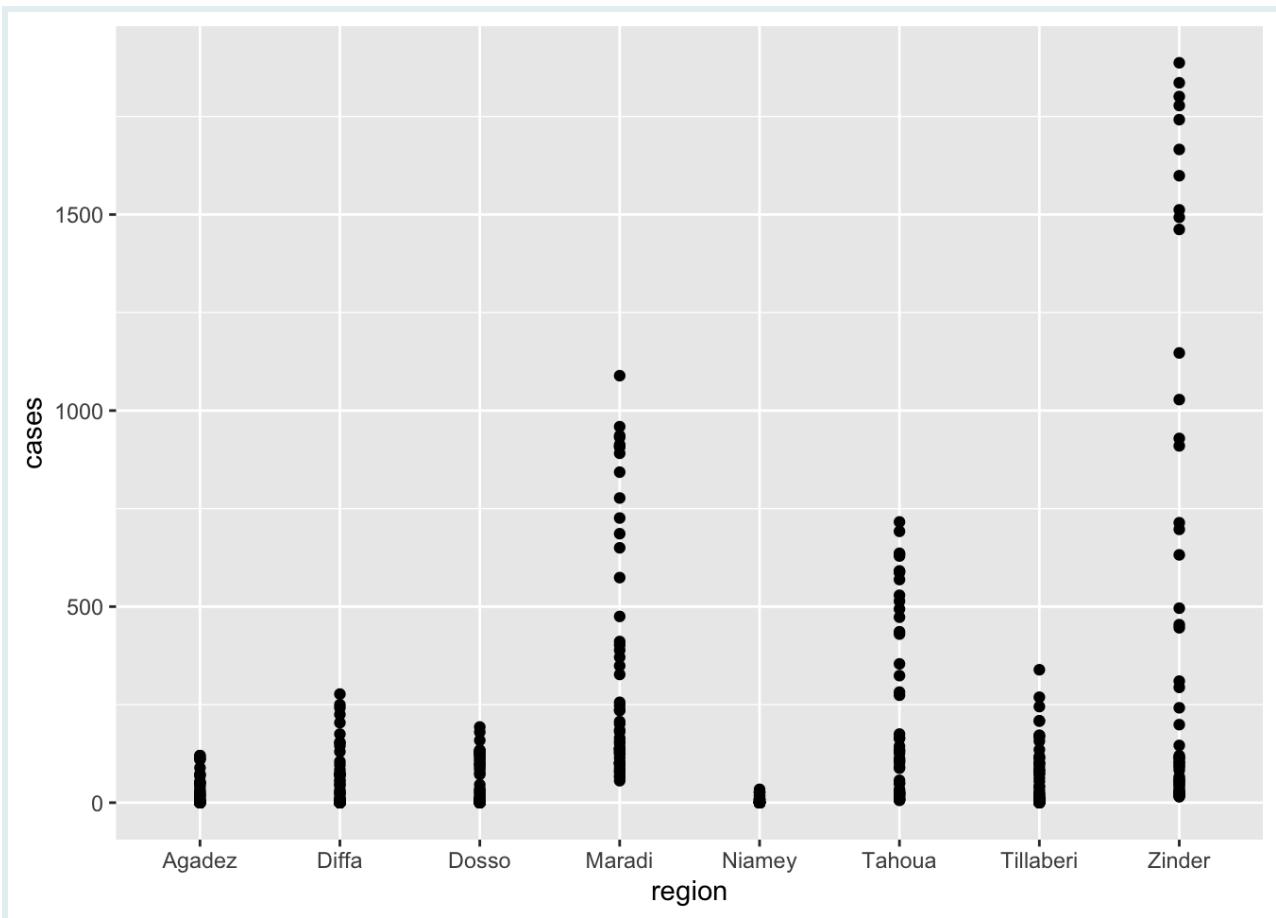
We created a scatter plot of `cases` vs `week` for `nigerm96` with this code:

```
ggplot(data = nigerm96,  
       mapping = aes(x = week,  
                      y = cases)) +  
  geom_point()
```



If we copy the same code and change just one thing - by replacing the x variable week (numerical) with region (categorical) - we get what's called a **strip plot**:

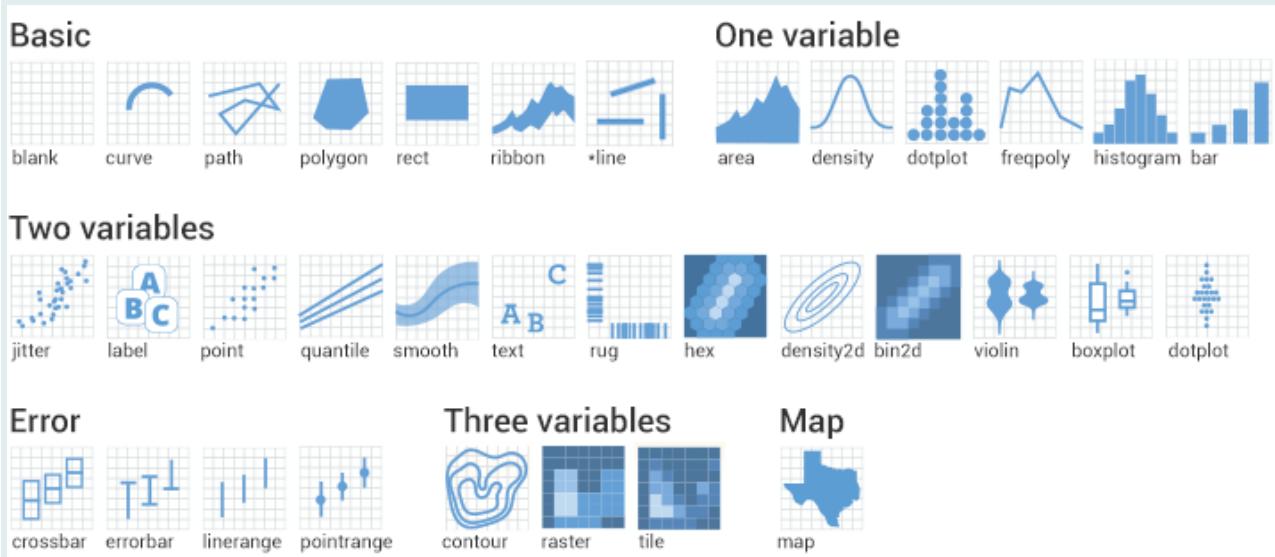
```
ggplot(data = nigerm96,
       mapping = aes(x = region, # change which variable to map on
                     the x-axis
                     y = cases)) +
  geom_point()
```



While the y-axis values of the points are the same as before, their x-axis mappings have changed significantly. They are now mapped to 8 separate positions along the x-axis, each corresponding to a discrete category of the region variable.

Changing geom_*

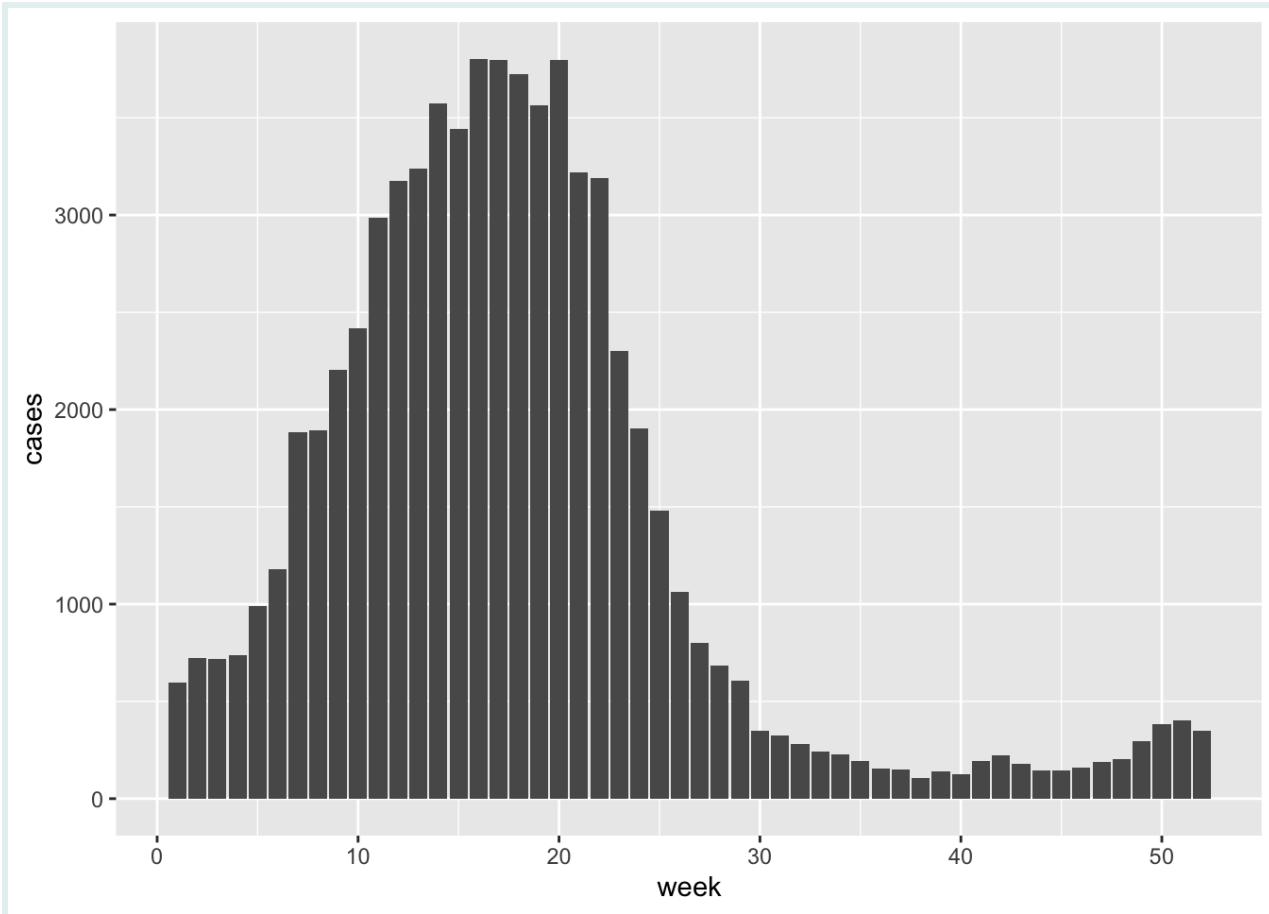
Similarly, we can modify the geometry layer to create a different type of plot, while still using the same aesthetic mappings.



{ggplot2} has a variety of different geom_* functions and geometric objects which you can use to visualize your data. Here are some examples of different types of geoms that can be used with `ggplot()`.

Let's copy and paste the original scatter plot code once again, but this time we will replace the `geom_*` function instead of the `x` aesthetic. If we change `geom_point()` to `geom_col()`, we get a **bar plot** (sometimes called a **column chart**):

```
ggplot(data = nigerm96,
       mapping = aes(x = week,
                     y = cases)) +
  geom_col() # declare that we want a bar plot
```



Again, the rest of the code is still the same - we just changed the key word of the `geom_*` function. However, the plot is significantly different than either the scatter plot or the strip plot.

Notice that the y-axis has been rescaled. The height of each bar represents the cumulative number of weekly cases, i.e., the total number of cases reported from all eight regions that week, rather than showing 8 separate data points for each region.



Not all plot types are interchangeable. Using a `geom_*` function that is not compatible with the variables you defined in `aes()` will give you an error. For example, let's replace `geom_point()` with `geom_histogram()` instead:

```
ggplot(data = nigerm96,
       mapping = aes(x = week,
                     y = cases)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

This is because a histogram shows the distribution of one numerical variable. `ggplot()` can't map two variables to both the x and y-axis

Error?



positions with a histogram, so it throws an error.

PRACTICE



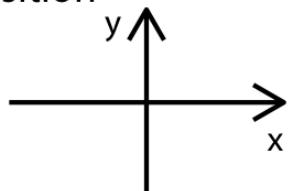
(in RMD)

Use the `nigerm04` data frame to create a bar plot of weekly cases with the `geom_col()` function. Map cases on the y-axis and week on the x-axis.

Additional aesthetic mappings inside `aes()`

So far, we have only mapped variables to the x and y aesthetic attributes. We can also map variables to other aesthetics like color, size, or shape.

position



shape



size



color



line width



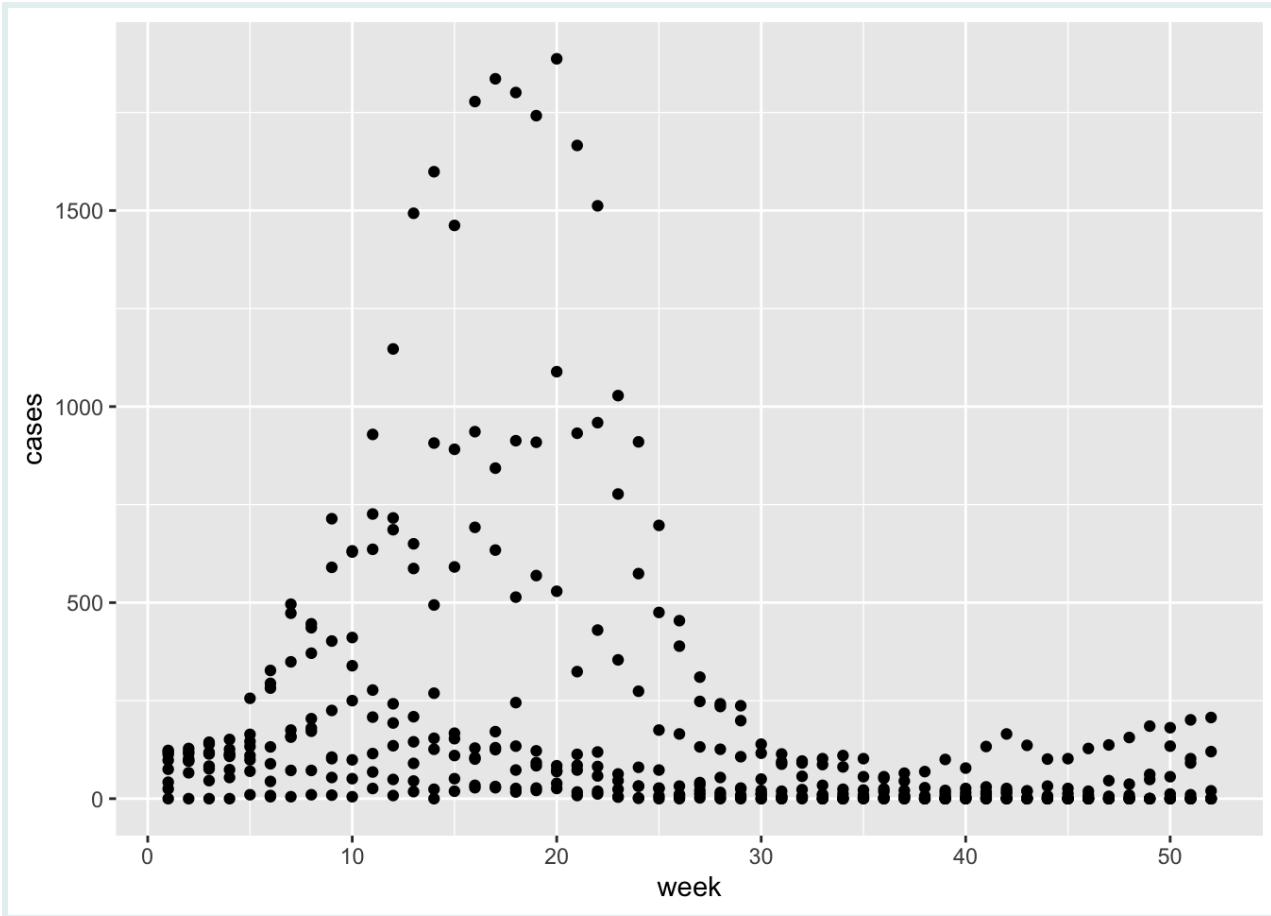
line type



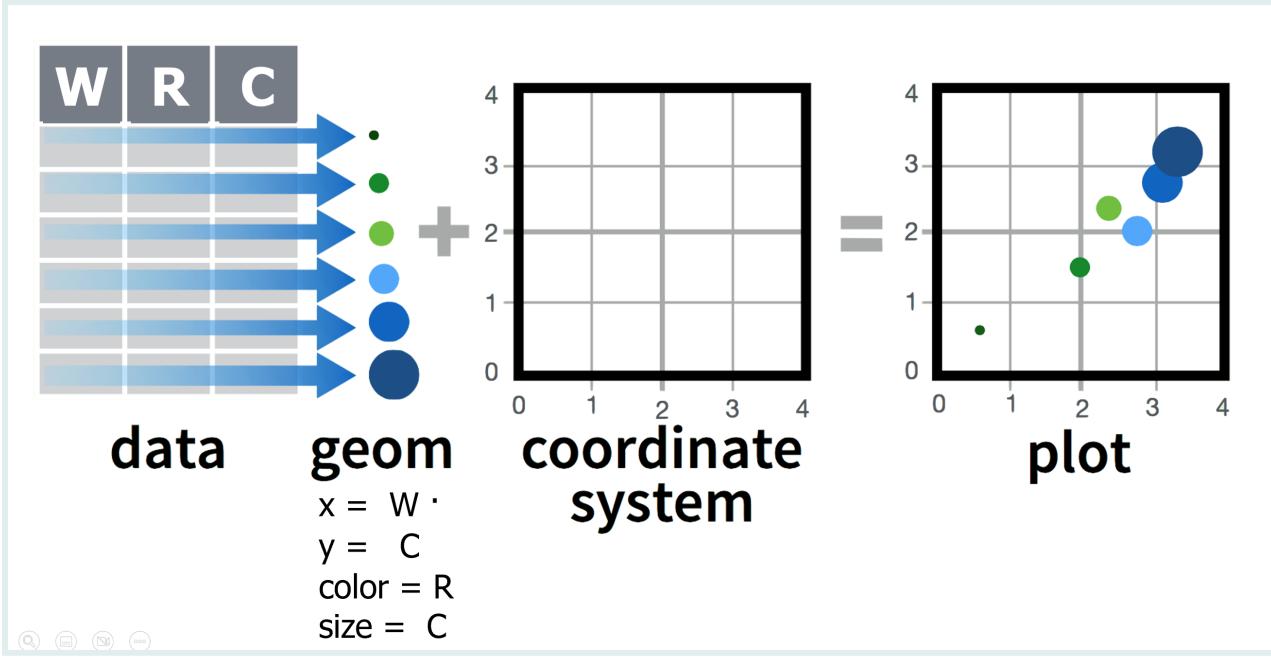
Common aesthetic attributes used in ggplot graphics.

Let's return to our original scatter plot (cases vs week):

```
ggplot(data = nigerm96,  
       mapping = aes(x = week,  
                      y = cases)) +  
  geom_point()
```



There are other aesthetics we can add, like color or size.

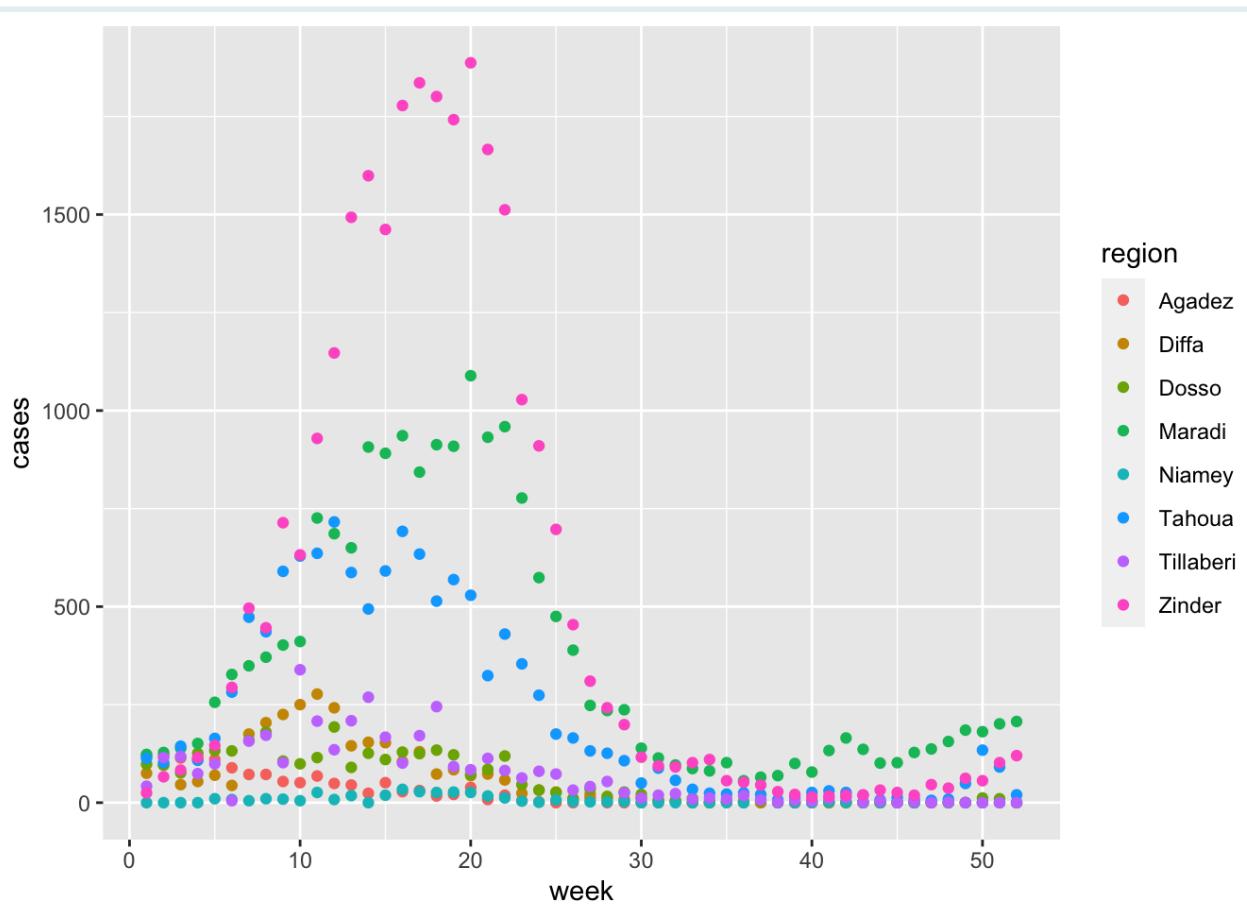




To see the full list of aesthetics that can be used with a particular `geom_*` function look it up the function documentation. You can do this by pressing F1 on a function, e.g., `geom_point()` to open the Help tab, and scroll down to the “Aesthetics” section. If F1 is hard to summon on your keyboard, type and run `?geom_point` in your Console tab.

Let's add color to our scatter plot. We can map the categorical variable `region` to the `color` aesthetic. We can do this by modifying the original code to add a new argument inside `mapping = aes()`. Let's see what happens when we add `color = region` inside `aes()`:

```
ggplot(data = nigerm96,
       mapping = aes(x = week,
                     y = cases,
                     color = region)) + # use a different color for
each region
       geom_point()
```



Now we have a colorful scatter plot! Each point is colored according to the region it belongs to. This allows us to better distinguish between regions.

Note that `ggplot()` automatically provides a color legend on the left.

SIDE NOTE



The colors are from `{ggplot2}`'s default rainbow color palette. In later lessons we will learn how to customize color scales and palettes, including making figures colorblind-friendly.

By examining the color patterns in the plot, you can make out the classic bell-shaped epidemic curves showing a rise and fall in measles incidence in each region.

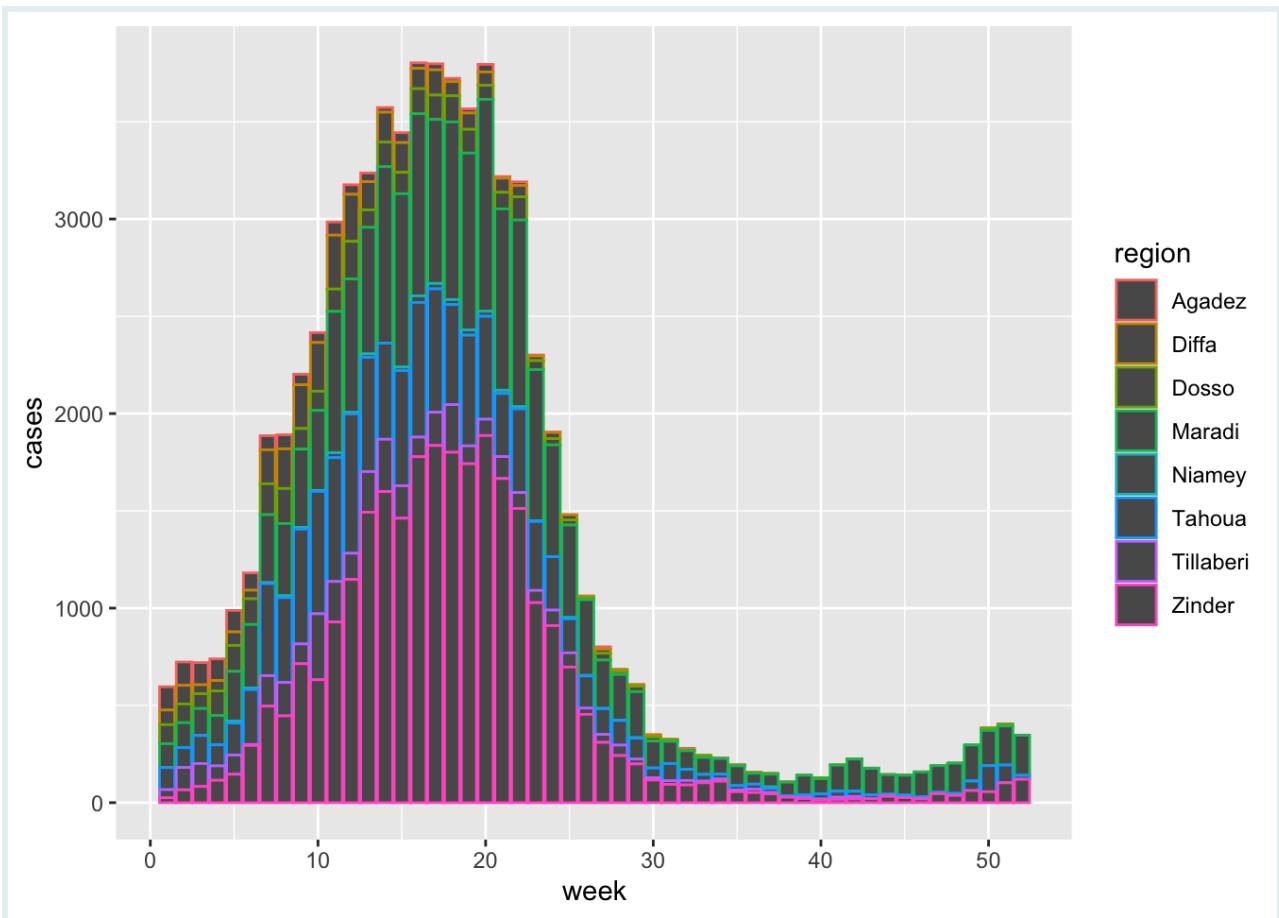
Zinder had the largest number of cases and the steepest epidemic curve, followed by Maradi and Niamey.

While the colorful plot provides more insight into measles patterns at the regional level than the scatter plot with no color mapping, this graph still looks busy and is not the most intuitive to read. A different plot type could help with this.

Next we will try a bar plot, then a line graph.

Let's try the same `color = region` aesthetic mapping with `geom_col()` instead:

```
ggplot(data = nigerm96,  
       mapping = aes(x = week,  
                      y = cases,  
                      color = region)) + # use a different outline  
color for each region  
geom_col()
```

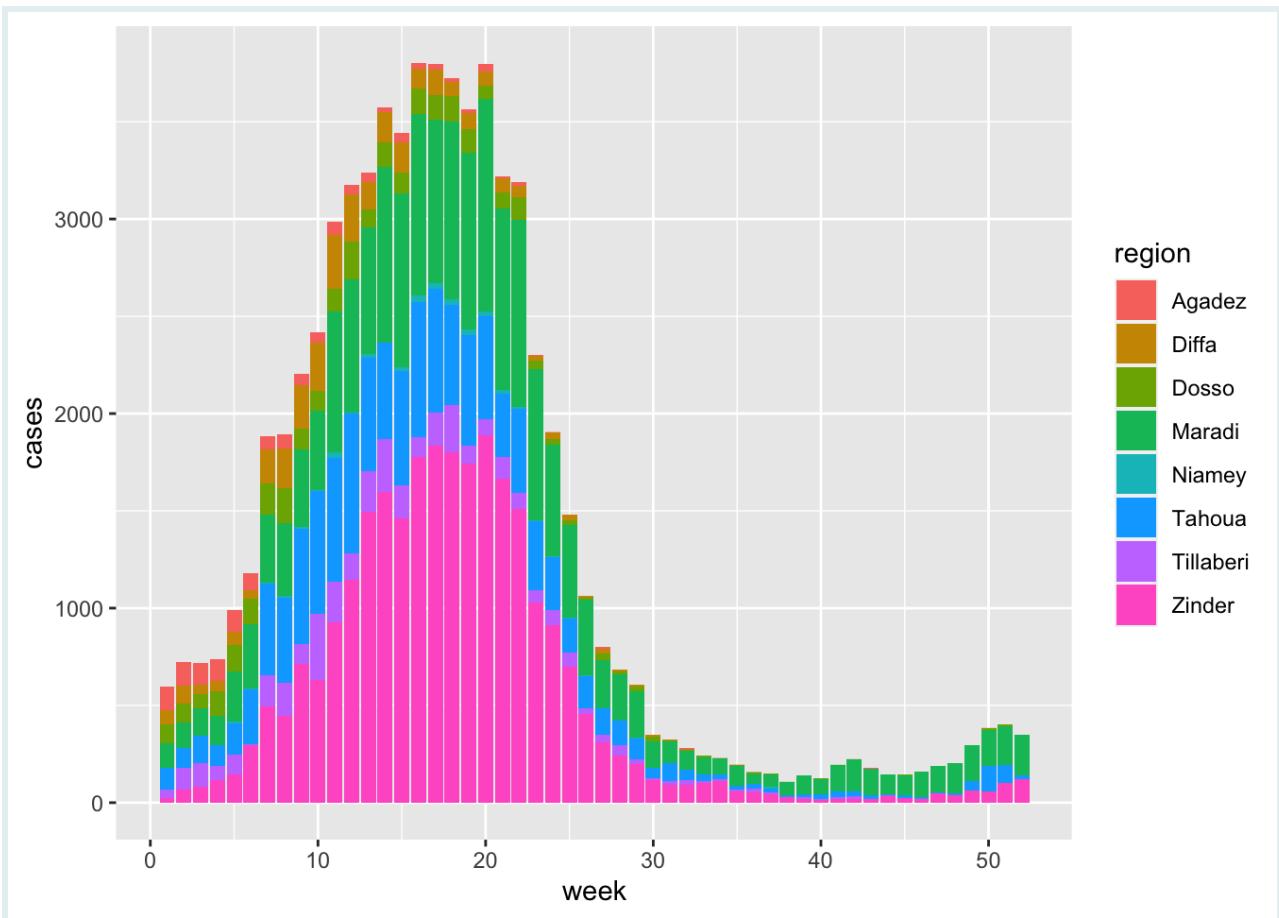


This gives us a stacked bar plot, where the bars are divided into smaller sections. This shows us the proportional contribution of individual regions (i.e., the height or length of each subsection represents how much each region contributes to the total number of cases that week).

The stacked bar plot here is outlined by color. This is because the `color` aesthetic in `{ggplot2}` generally refers to the border around a shape. This did not apply to the default shapes in our scatter plot created with `geom_point()` because they are solid dots (not hollow), but you can see that it does apply to the bars in a bar chart created `geom_col()`. However, the grey filling is not very pretty.

We might want to color the inside of the bars instead. This is done by mapping our variable to the `fill` aesthetic. We can copy the code above and simply change `color` to `fill` inside `aes()`:

```
ggplot(data = nigerm96,
       mapping = aes(x = week,
                     y = cases,
                     fill = region)) + # use a different fill color
for each region
  geom_col()
```



Voilà! The inside of the bars are now filled with colors.

Now practice using the `color` aesthetic mapping with a new plot type: line graphs. Line graphs are generally considered one of the best plot types for time series data.

PRACTICE



Use the `nigerm04` data frame to create a line graph of weekly cases, colored by region. Map `cases` on the y-axis, `week` on the x-axis, and `region` to color. The `geom_*` function for a line graph is called `geom_line()`.

Fixed aesthetics outside aes()

It is very important to understand the difference between **aesthetic mappings** and **fixed aesthetics**. The main aesthetics in ggplot are: `x`, `y`, `color`, `fill`, and `size`, and any of these could be either a mapping or a fixed value. This depends on whether they appear inside or outside the `aes()` function.

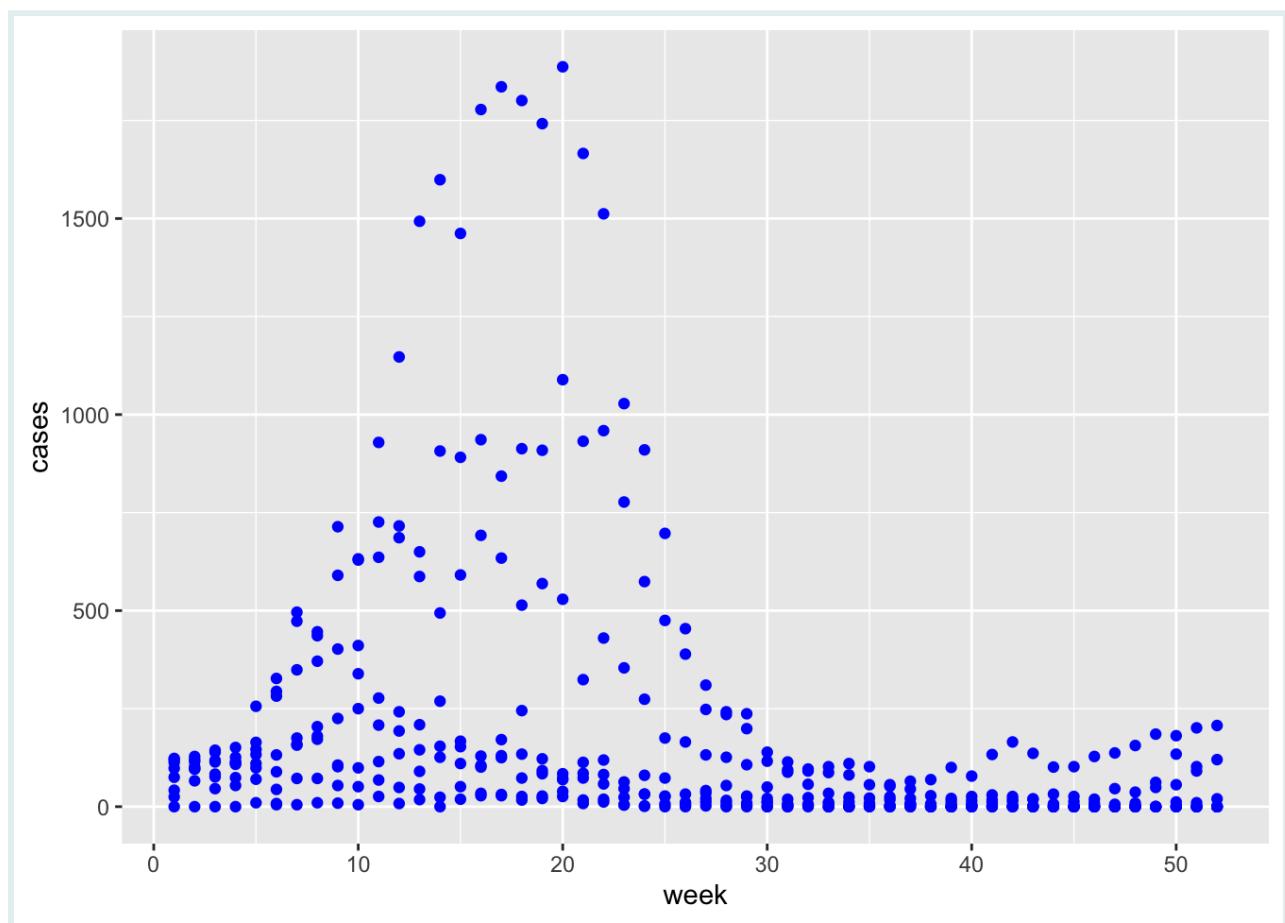
When we apply an aesthetic to modify the geometric objects according to a variable (e.g., the color of points changes according to the region variable), that's an aesthetic

mapping. This must always be defined **inside** `mapping = aes()`, like we just did in previous examples.

But if you want to apply a visual modification to *all* the geometric objects evenly (e.g., manually change the color of all points to be one color), that's a fixed aesthetic. We must set fixed aesthetics to a constant value **outside** `mapping = aes()` and directly inside the `geom_*` function - e.g., `geom_point(color = "COLOR_NAME")`.

Here let's change the color of all the points in our scatter plot to blue:

```
ggplot(data = nigerm96,  
       mapping = aes(x = week,  
                      y = cases)) +  
  geom_point(color = "blue")      # use the same color for all  
  points
```



This colors each point with the same R color ("blue"). In this plot, the color aesthetic does not represent any values from the data frame. Note that the color names in R are character strings, so it needs to go inside quotation marks.

SIDE NOTE

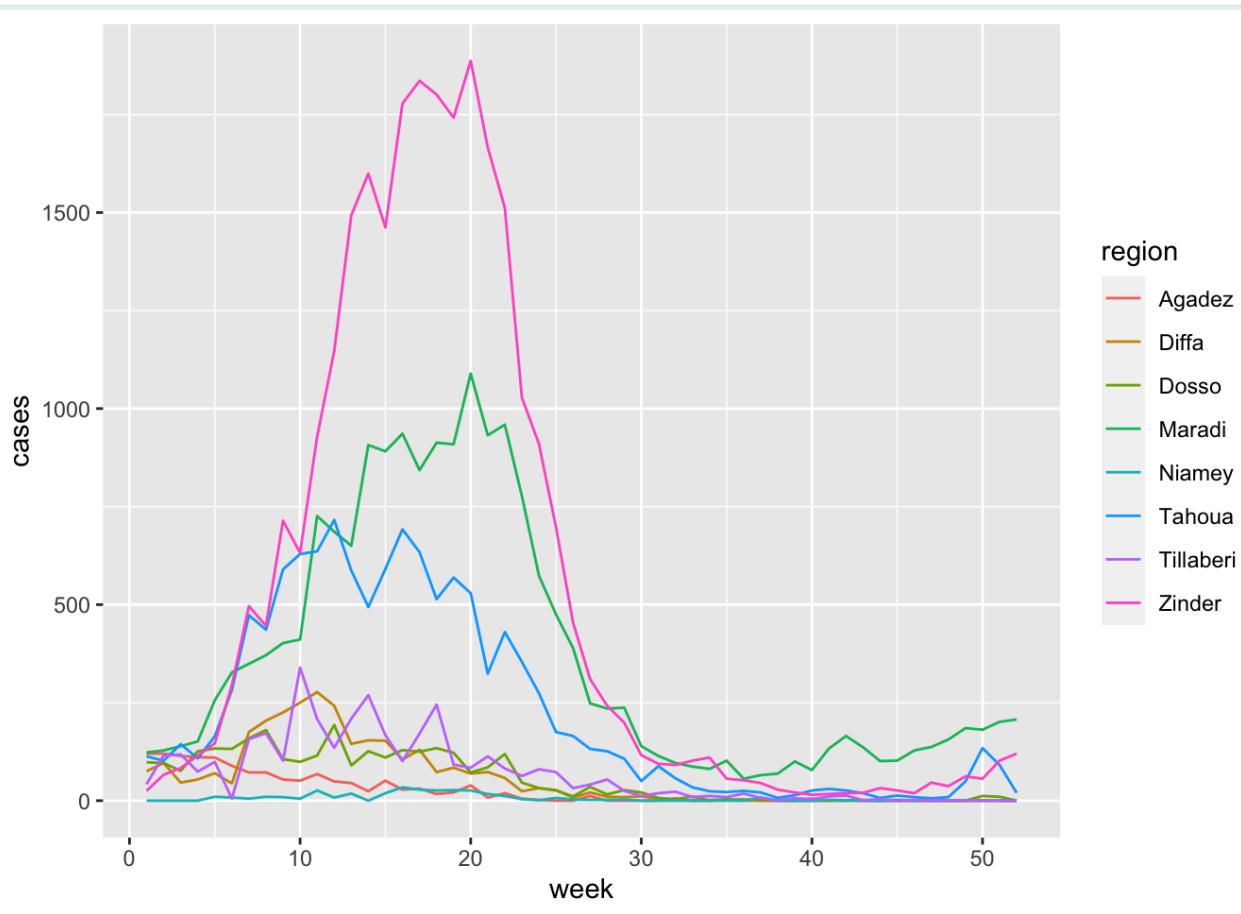


SIDE NOTE

```
colors() %>% length().
```

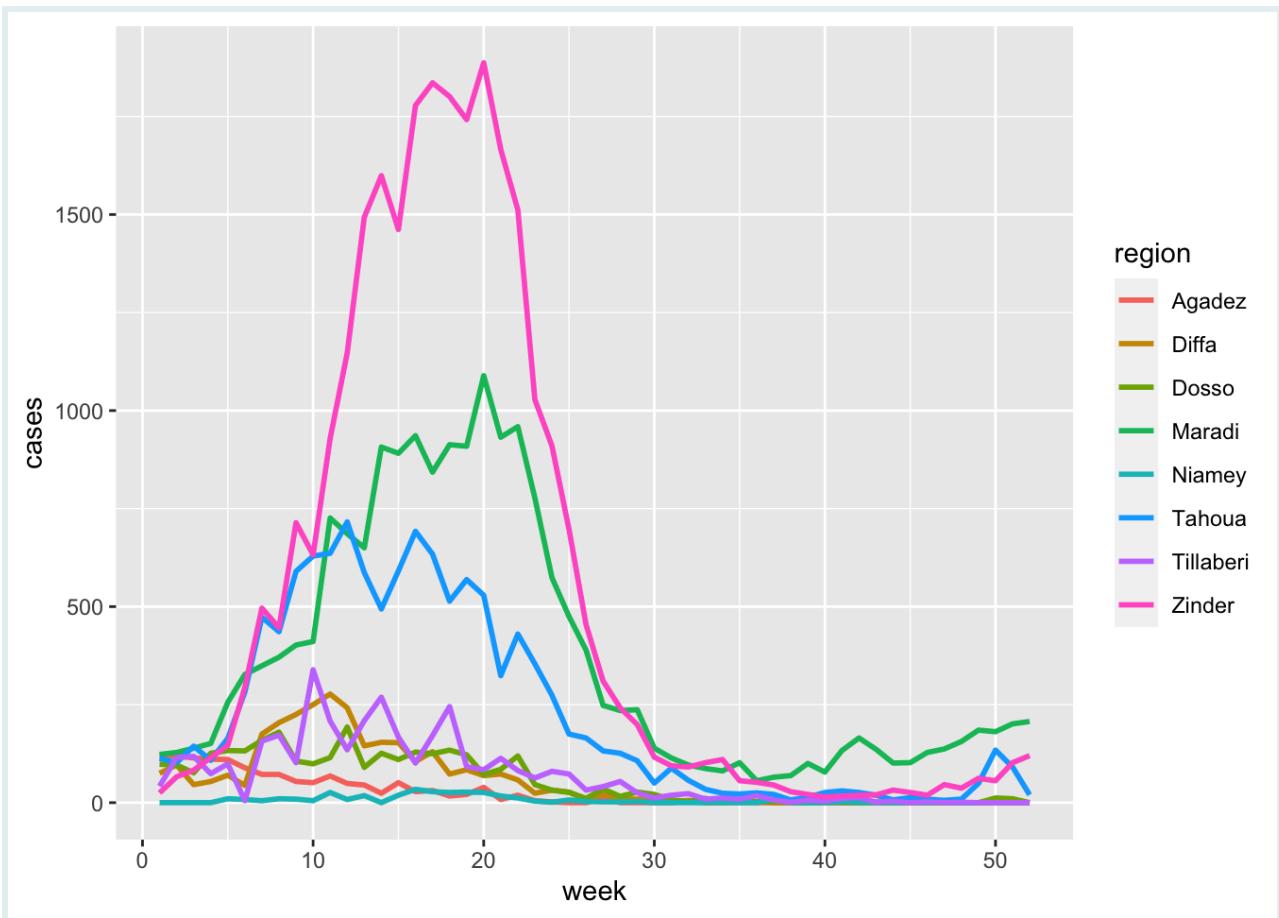
Now let's add a fixed aesthetic called `size`. The default line width used by `geom_line()` is 0.5 mm, which looks like this:

```
ggplot(data = nigerm96,  
       mapping = aes(x = week,  
                      y = cases,  
                      color = region)) +  
  geom_line()
```



To make all of the lines in our figure a little thicker, let's fix this aesthetic at 1 mm. We do this by adding `size = 1` inside the `geom_line()` function:

```
ggplot(data = nigerm96,  
       mapping = aes(x = week,  
                      y = cases,  
                      color = region)) +  
  geom_line(size = 1)
```



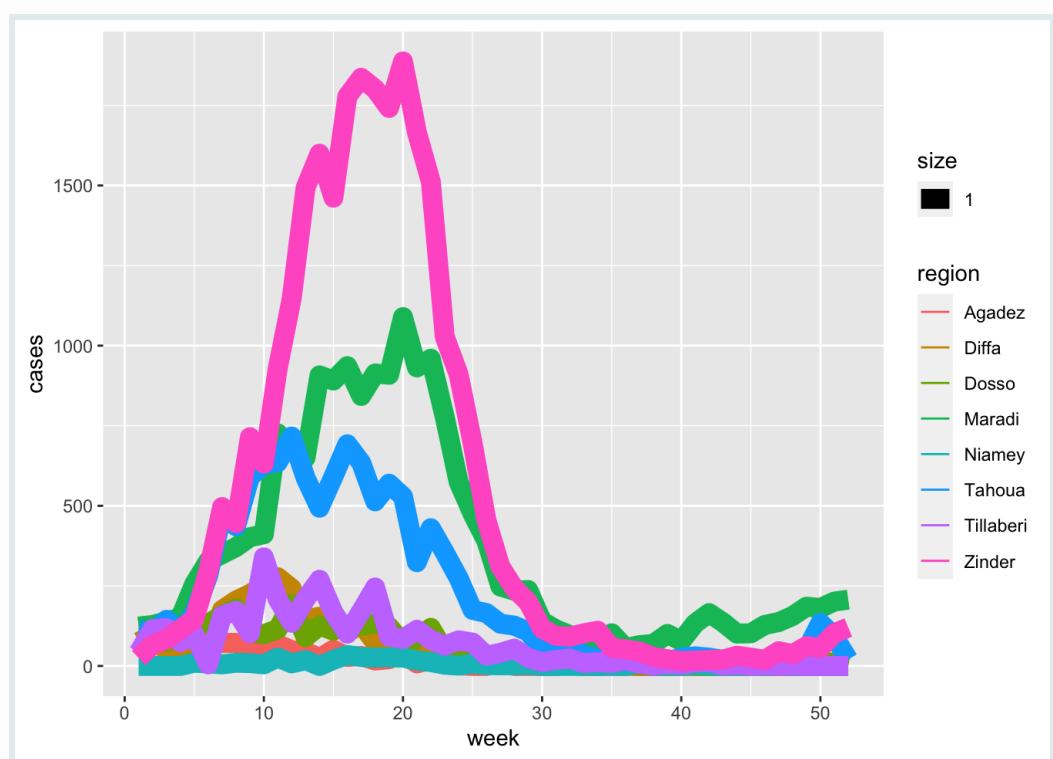
All the lines in the plot have been made thicker, and the line width is set to a constant value of 1 mm. Note that here the value of size is numeric, so it should not be in quotation marks.

WATCH OUT



Remember that fixed aesthetics are manually set to constant value (as opposed to a variable from the data), and goes directly in the `geom_*` function, **not** inside `aes()`. If you try to put a fixed aesthetic in `aes()`, you might get a weird result. For example, let's try moving the `size = 1` aesthetic from `geom_line()` to `aes()` to see how it can go wrong:

```
ggplot(data = nigerm96,
       mapping = aes(x = week,
                     y = cases,
                     color = region,
                     size = 1)) +
  geom_line() # INCORRECT placement
```



`aes()` is a mapping function that modifies plots based on variables from the data. Since there is no variable called “1” in the `nigerm96` data frame, `aes()` cannot process or map this aesthetic correctly.

Practice using `fill` as a fixed aesthetic for a bar plot.



Use the `nigerm04` data frame to create a bar graph of weekly cases, and fill all bars with the same color. Map cases on the y-axis, week on the x-axis, and fix the `color` aesthetic of the bars to the R color “hotpink”.

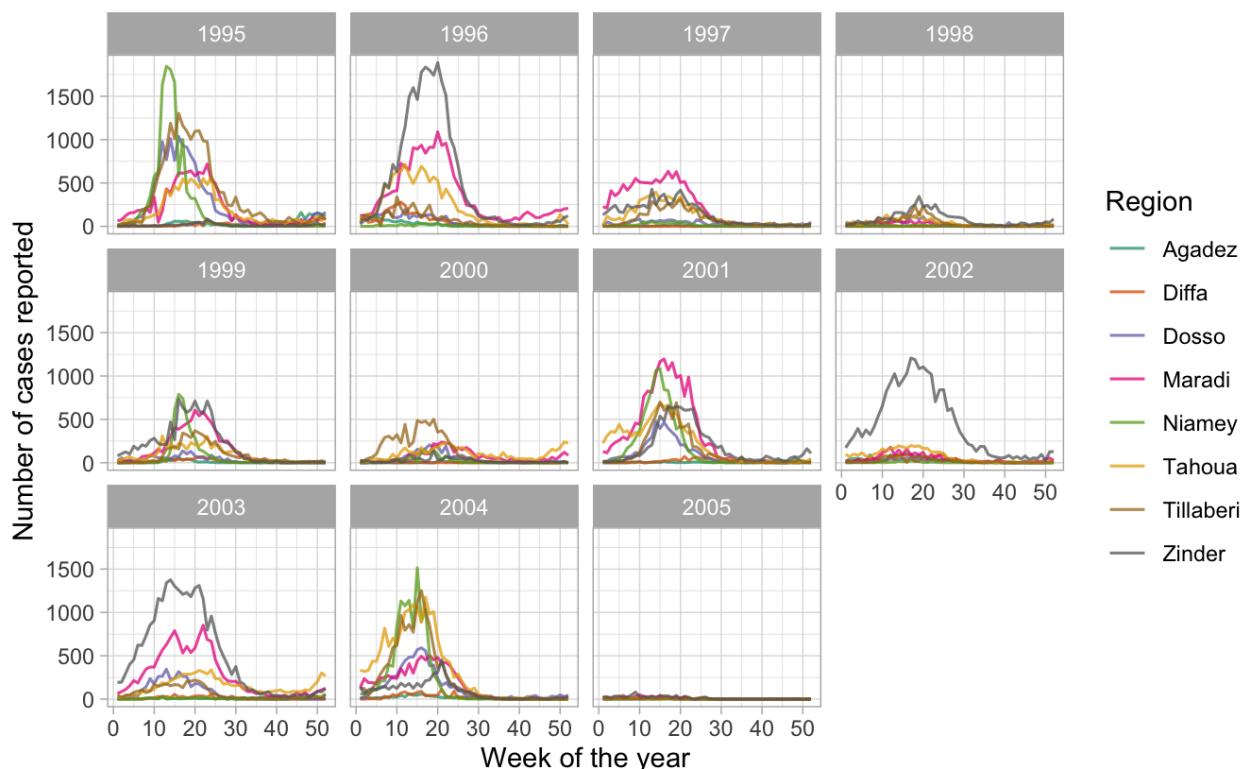
Additional GG layers

In this lesson, we kept things simple and only worked with the three required layers. As you start to delve deeper into plotting with `{ggplot2}`, you'll start to encounter the other layers more frequently.

Soon you'll be able to create more complex plots, like this one:

Seasonal patterns of measles incidence in Niger

Weekly reported at region level (1995-2005)



Source: doi:10.5061/dryad.1jwstqrd

RECAP



To build a complete ggplot, you must first supply a data frame using the **data** argument of `ggplot()`, and define variables and map them to aesthetics inside `aes()` using the **mapping** argument of `ggplot()`. Then start a new layer with a `+` sign and specify the type of plot you want using an appropriate **geom_*** function. You can copy this code template and adapt it to create different ggplot graphics:

```
ggplot(data = DF_NAME,  
       mapping = aes(AES1 = VAR1,  
                     AES2 = VAR2,  
                     AES3 = VAR3,  
                     ...)) +  
  geom_FUCNTION()
```

Learning outcomes

1. You can recall and explain how the **{ggplot2}** package for data visualization is based on a theoretical framework called the **grammar of graphics**.
2. You can name and describe the 3 essential layers for building a graph: **data**, **aesthetics**, and **geometries**.
3. You can write code to **build a complete ggplot graphic** by correctly supplying the 3 essential layers to the **ggplot()** function.
4. You can create different types of plots such as **scatter plots**, **line graphs**, and **bar graphs**.
5. You can add or modify aesthetics of a plot such as the **color**, and **size**.

Contributors

The following team members contributed to this lesson:



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Loves doing science and teaching science

References

Some material in this lesson was adapted from the following sources:

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