

Advanced data visualization with `ggplot2`

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2024 Fall

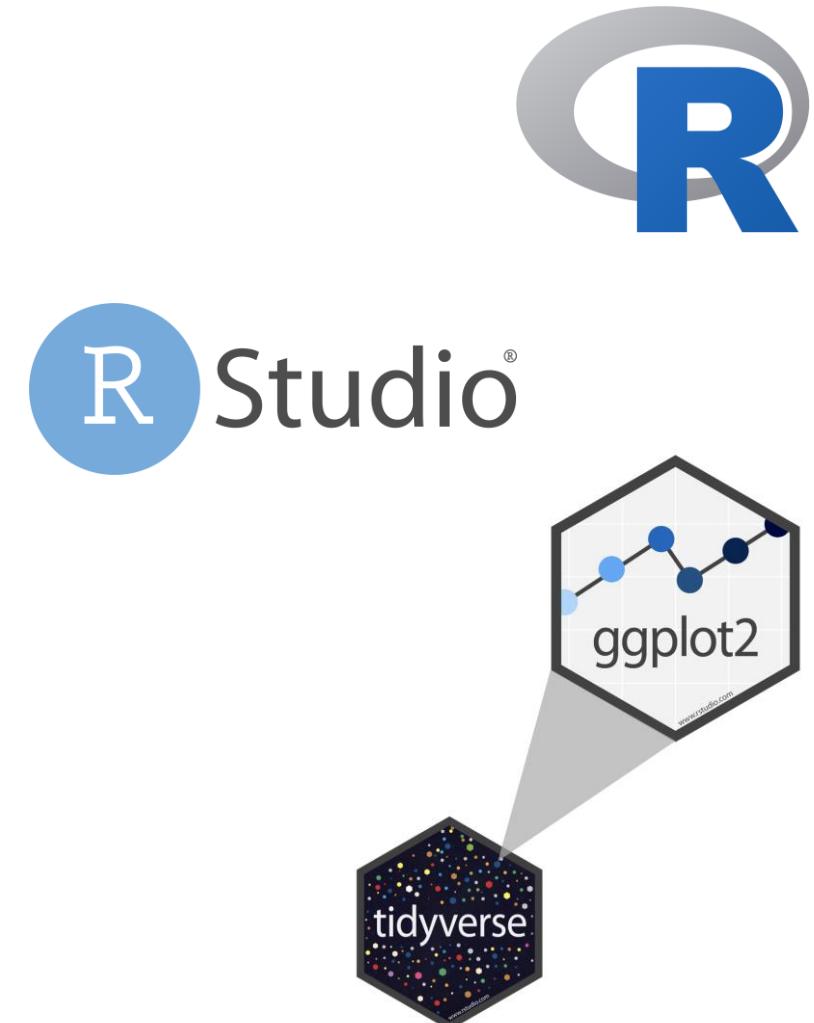
Notation of the slides

- Code or Pseudo-Code chunk starts with "➤", e.g.
➤ print("Hello world!")
- Link is underlined
- Important terminology is in **bold** font
- Practice comes with



Agenda

- Day 1: Data visualization basics
 - Getting started with ggplot2
 - Recap of data wrangling functions
- Day 2: Building a plot layer by layer
 - Exploring different plot types
 - Getting more control on the plots
- Day 3: Examples and useful packages
 - Practical examples and principles
 - Introducing some useful packages



Day 3: Examples and useful packages

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Overview

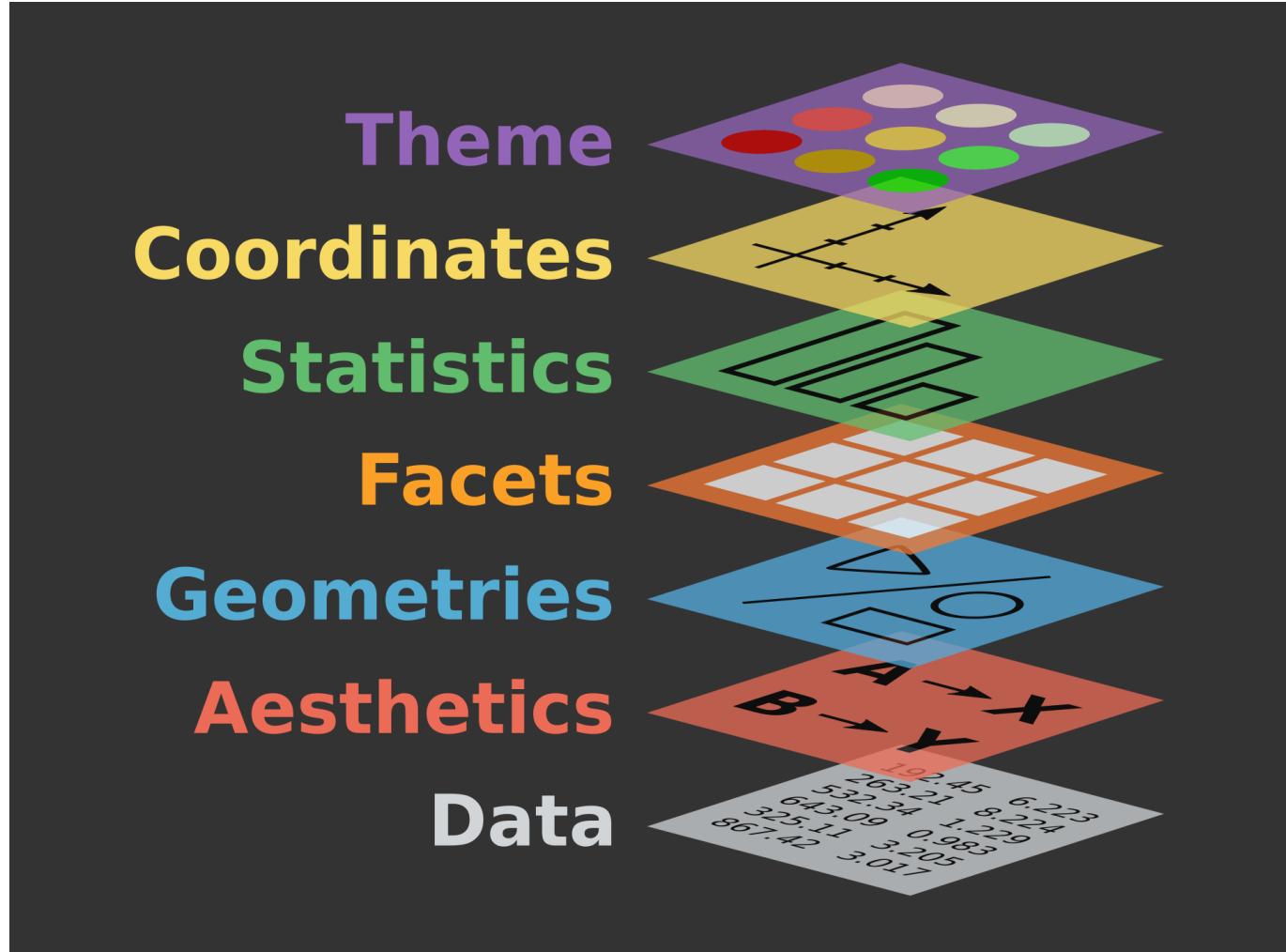
Time

- 3-hour workshop (45min + 45min + 30min + practice/Q&A)

Topics

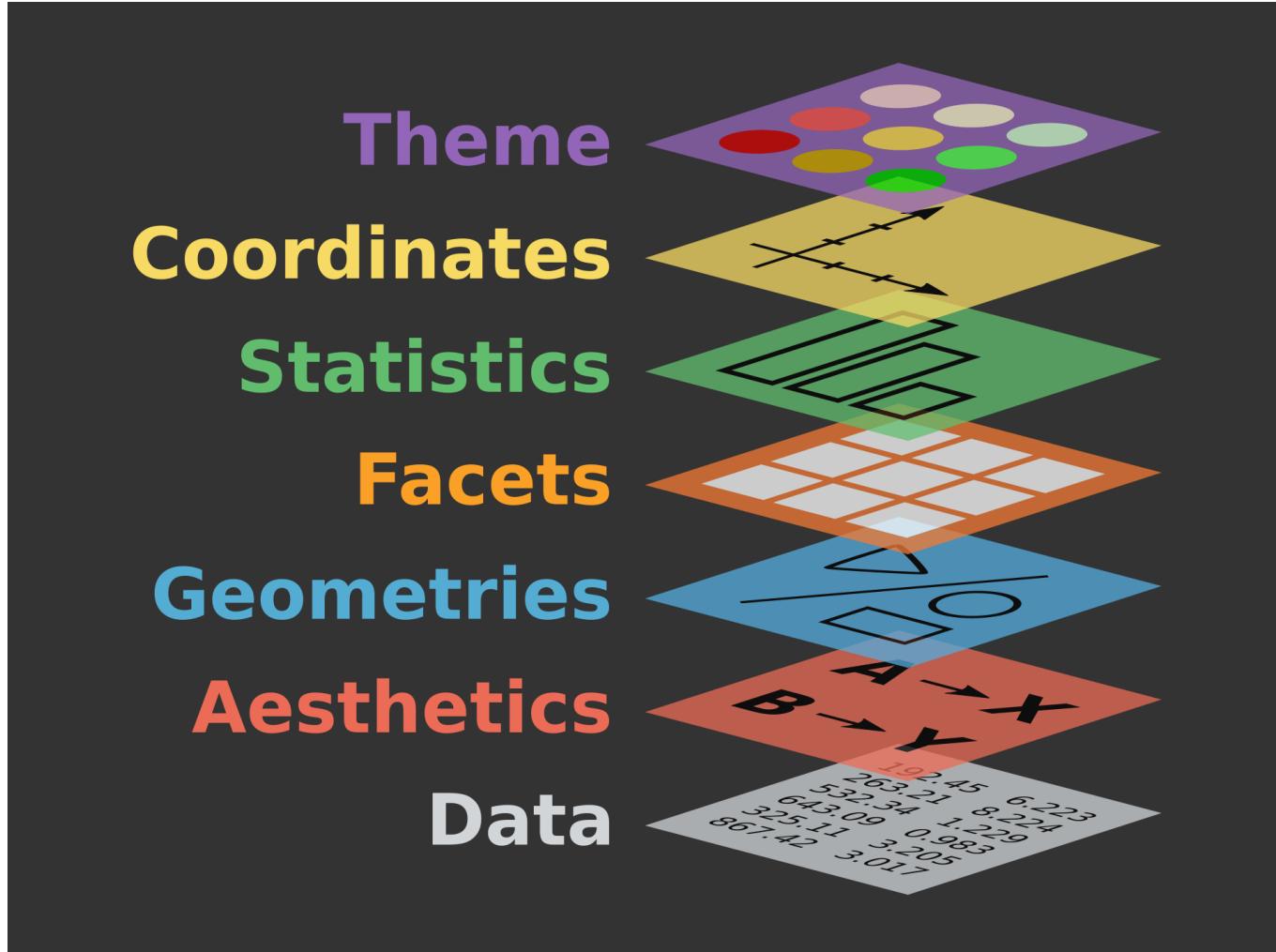
- ❑ Legends
- ❑ Themes
- ❑ Principles of data visualization
- ❑ Useful packages

Summary – Day1&2



- Describes all the non-data ink
- Plotting space for the data
- Statistical models and summaries
- Rows and columns of sub-plots
- Shapes used to represent the data
- Scales onto which data is mapped
- The actual variables to be plotted

Summary – Day1&2



```
ggplot (data = <DATA>) +  
  <GEOM_FUNCTION>(mapping = aes(<MAPPINGS>),  
    stat = <STAT>, position = <POSITION>) +  
  <COORDINATE_FUNCTION> +  
  <FACET_FUNCTION> +  
  <SCALE_FUNCTION> +  
  <THEME_FUNCTION>
```

required
Not required, sensible defaults supplied

Syntax of ggplot2

```
ggplot(df5, aes(date, cases, color = type)) +  
  geom_point(size = 0.5) + geom_line(aes(y = cases7d)) +  
  scale_x_date(date_breaks = "1 month", date_labels = "%d-%b") +  
  scale_color_manual(values=c("darkorange2","firebrick","dodgerblue2")) +  
  theme_classic(base_size = 24) +  
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 30, hjust = 1))
```

Layer	Function
Data	<code>ggplot(data)</code>
Aesthetics	<code>aes()</code>
Layers	<code>geom_*</code> and <code>stat_*</code>
Scales	<code>scale_*</code>
Coordinate System	<code>coord_*</code>
Facets	<code>facet_*</code>
Visual Themes	<code>theme()</code> and <code>theme_*</code>

Summary – Day1&2

□ Data

- Variable types, factors and data frame
- Data wrangling functions



Category	Function	Usage
Manipulate observations	filter()	keep rows that satisfy criterions
	arrange()	orders observations according to variables
	bind_rows()	bind any number of data frames by row
Manipulate variables	select()	keep variables using their names and types
	mutate()	create new variables
	*_join()	merge data frames by columns
Reshape data	pivot_longer()	convert data frame from wide to long
	pivot_wider()	convert data frame from long to wide
Summarize data	group_by()	group data frame by variable
	summarize()	summarize the grouped data frame
pipe	%>%	chain operations together

Summary – Day1&2

□ Data

□ Aesthetic mappings

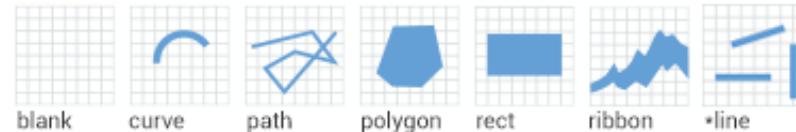
- Describes how **variables** are mapped to **visual properties** of geometric objects

➤ `aes(x = log(displ), y = hwy, colour = class)`

Aesthetic	Description
x	x-axis position
y	y-axis position
colour	Color of points or outlines of other shapes
fill	Fill color
size	size of the point or thickness of line
alpha	Transparency of the shape
linetype	Line type such a solid, dashed, dotted
labels	Text on the plot
shape	Shape of the geometry

Summary – Day1&2

- Data
- Aesthetic mappings
- Geometry



Category	Function	Usage
Blank	geom_blank()	display nothing
Line	geom_curve()	draw a curved line
	geom_segment()	draw a line segment, specified by start and end position
	geom_abline()	draw a straight line, specified by slope and intercept
	geom_path()	connect observations in order of the data
	geom_line()	connect observation in order of the variables on x axis
	geom_rect()	draw rectangles
Region	geom_polygon()	draw filled polygons
	geom_ribbon()	draw ribbons, a path with vertical thickness

Summary – Day1&2

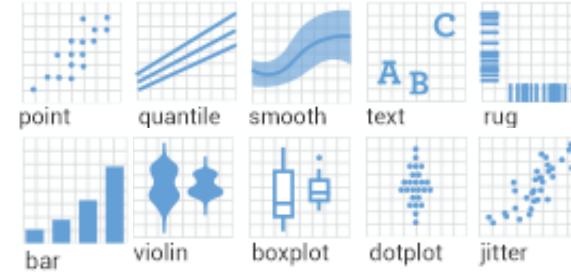
- Data
- Aesthetic mappings
- Geometry



Category	Function	Usage
Discrete	<code>geom_bar()</code>	display count distribution of discrete variable
Continuous	<code>geom_histogram()</code>	bin and count continuous variable, display with bars
	<code>geom_freqpoly()</code>	bin and count continuous variable, display with lines
	<code>geom_density()</code>	display smoothed density estimate
	<code>geom_dotplot()</code>	stack individual points into a dot plot

Summary – Day1&2

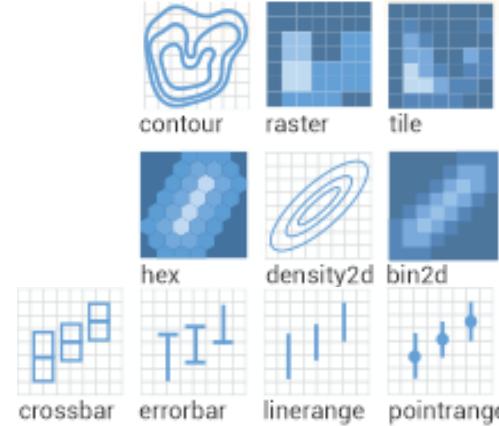
- Data
- Aesthetic mappings
- Geometry



Category	Function	Usage
Both continuous	<code>geom_point()</code>	display scatterplot
	<code>geom_smooth()</code>	display smoothed line of best fit
	<code>geom_quantile()</code>	display smoothed quantile regression
	<code>geom_rug()</code>	display marginal distribution
1 continuous + 1 discrete	<code>geom_bar(stat = "identity")</code>	display a bar chart of precomputed summaries
	<code>geom_boxplot()</code>	display box plots of different group
	<code>geom_violin()</code>	display density of values in each group
	<code>geom_jitter()</code>	randomly jitter overlapping points

Summary – Day1&2

- Data
- Aesthetic mappings
- Geometry



Category	Function	Usage
3 variables	<code>geom_contour()</code>	display contour
	<code>geom_tile()</code>	tile the plane with rectangles
	<code>geom_raster()</code>	fast version of <code>geom_tile()</code> for equal sized tiles
2D distribution	<code>geom_bin2d()</code>	bin into rectangles and count
	<code>geom_hex()</code>	bin into hexagons and count
	<code>geom_density2d()</code>	display smoothed 2d density estimate
Uncertainty	<code>geom_crossbar()</code>	display vertical bar with center
	<code>geom_errorbar()</code>	display error bars
	<code>geom_linerange()</code>	display vertical line
	<code>geom_pointrange()</code>	display vertical line with center

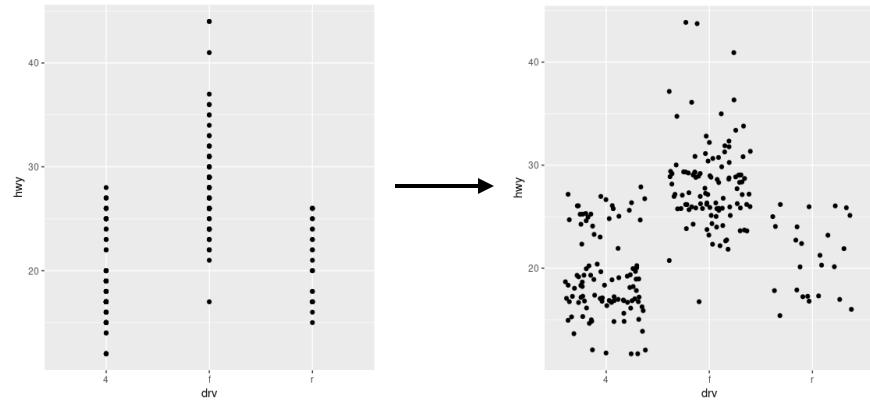
Summary – Day1&2

- Data
- Aesthetic mappings
- Geometry
- Statistical transformation

Function	Alternative form
<code>stat_bin()</code>	<code>geom_bar(stat="bin")</code>
<code>stat_bin2d()</code>	<code>geom_bin2d(stat="bin2d")</code>
<code>stat_binhex()</code>	<code>geom_hex(stat="binhex")</code>
<code>stat_contour()</code>	<code>geom_contour(stat="contour")</code>
<code>stat_smooth()</code>	<code>geom_smooth(stat="smooth")</code>
<code>stat_count()</code>	<code>geom_bar(stat="count")</code>
<code>stat_identity()</code>	<code>geom_point(stat="identity")</code>

Summary – Day1&2

- Data
- Aesthetic mappings
- Geometry
- Statistical transformation
- Position adjustment



Function	Usage
<code>position_nudge()</code>	move points by a fixed offset
<code>position_jitter()</code>	add a little random noise to every position
<code>position_jitterdodge()</code>	dodge points within groups, then add a little random noise
<code>position_stack()</code>	stack overlapping bars (or areas) on top of each other
<code>position_fill()</code>	stack overlapping bars, scaling so the top is always at 1
<code>position_dodge()</code>	place overlapping bars (or boxplots) side-by-side
<code>position_identity()</code>	does nothing

Summary – Day1&2

- Data
- Aesthetic mappings
- Geometry
- Statistical transformation
- Position adjustment
- Scale



Syntax: `scale_<aesthetic>_<type>`

Aesthetics: position, color, fill, size, shape, alpha, linetype

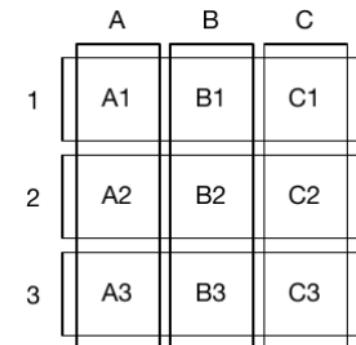
Type: continuous, discrete, ...

Function	Usage
<code>scale_x_continuous()</code>	set x axis with name, limits, breaks, labels, expansion, transformation
<code>scale_fill_gradient()</code>	produces a 2 colour gradient for variable
<code>scale_fill_gradient2()</code>	produces a 3 colour gradient with specified midpoint
<code>scale_fill_gradientn()</code>	produces a n colour gradient
<code>scale_fill_brewer()</code>	produce a color palette for discrete variables
<code>scale_fill_manual()</code>	manually set color palette for discrete variables

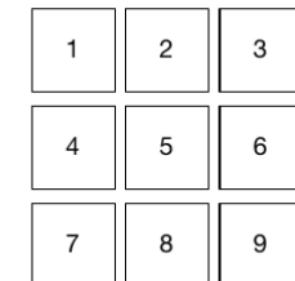
Summary – Day1&2

- Data
- Aesthetic mappings
- Geometry
- Statistical transformation
- Position adjustment
- Scale
- Facet

Function	Usage
<code>facet_null()</code>	a single plot, the default
<code>facet_wrap()</code>	wrap a 1d ribbon of panels into 2d
<code>facet_grid()</code>	generate a 2d grid of panels defined by variables which form the rows and columns



`facet_grid`

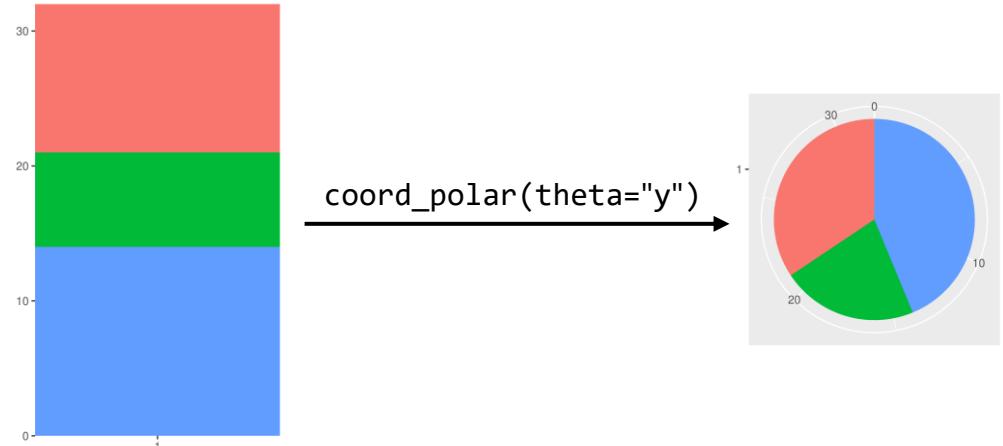


`facet_wrap`

Summary – Day1&2

- Data
- Aesthetic mappings
- Geometry
- Statistical transformation
- Position adjustment
- Scale
- Facet
- Coordinate systems

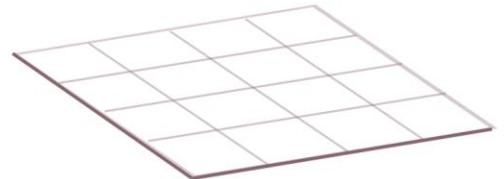
Function	Usage
<code>coord_cartesian(xlim=c(a,b))</code>	zoom into a region
<code>coord_flip()</code>	flip the axis
<code>coord_fixed(ratio = 1)</code>	set x and y with equal scales
<code>coord_trans()</code>	apply transformation to axis
<code>coord_polar()</code>	Convert to polar coordinates



More customization



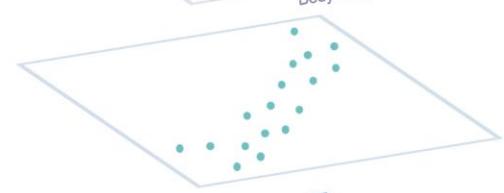
Customise the look of your plot with themes
(pre-made or your own!);
+ theme_bw()



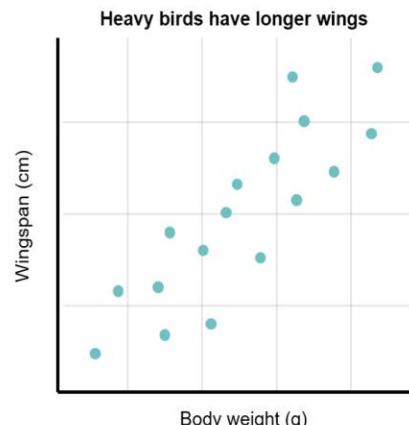
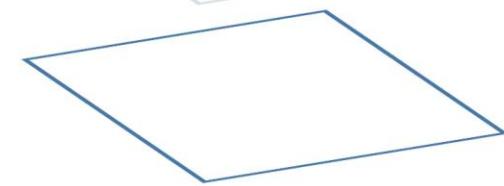
Add labels and titles:
+ labs(x = "Body weight (g)", y = "Wingspan (cm)",
title = "Heavy birds have longer wings")



Specify the type of graph and the variables to use:
+ geom_point(aes(x = body.weight, y = wingspan))



Plot the device containing your data:
ggplot(data = birds)



Los Angeles Transit Map

Diagram by Sean Sirota AKA u/thedogpill



Plot title

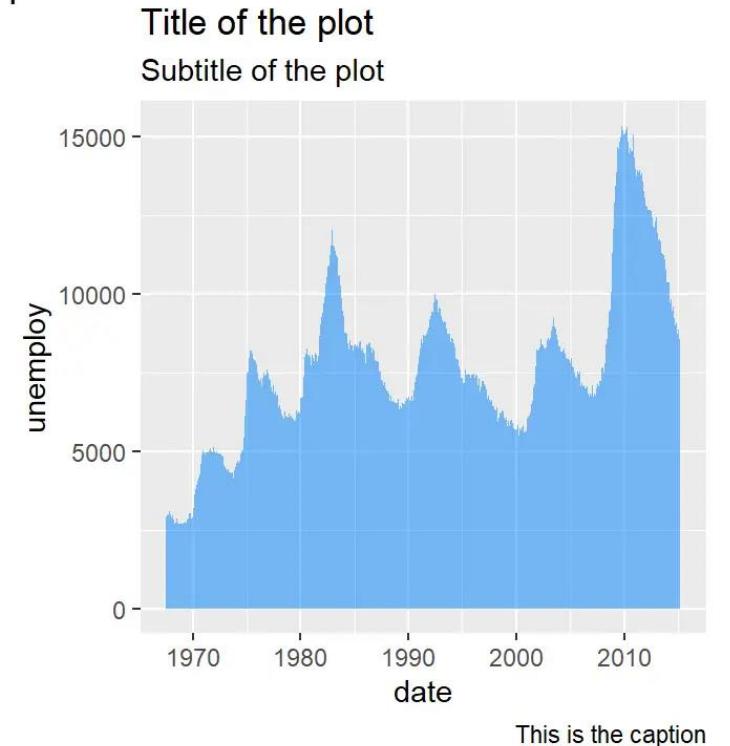
Change the title:

```
➤ labs(title = "Title of the plot",
      subtitle = "Subtitle of the plot",
      caption = "This is the caption",
      tag = "Fig. 1")
```



```
➤ ggtitle("Title of the plot",
          subtitle = "Subtitle of the plot")
```

Fig. 1



Axis and legend components

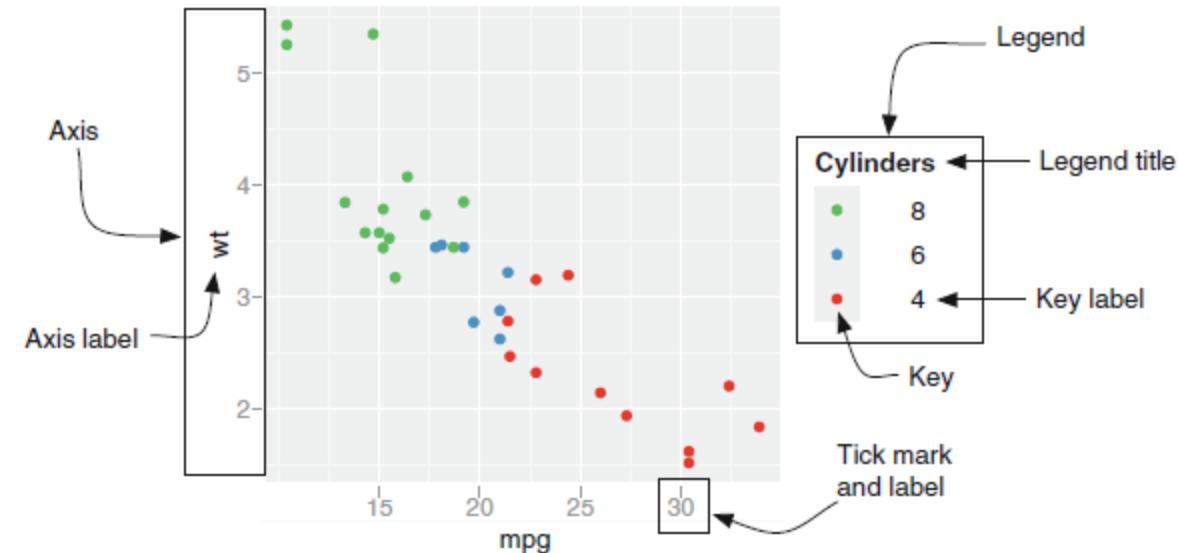
Change axis label:

- `scale_x_continuous(name = "mpg")`
- `xlab("mpg")` or `ylab("wt")`
- `labs(x = "mpg", y = "wt")`

To remove axis label:

- `labs(x = "", y = "")`
- `labs(x = NULL, y = NULL)`

Question: what's the difference between these 2 removal approaches?

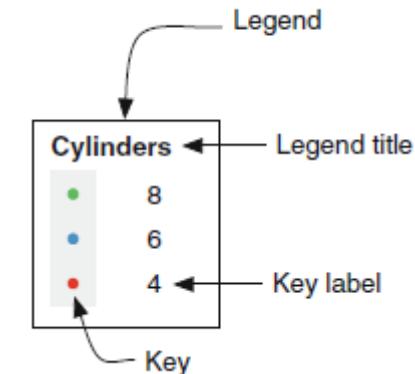


Axis	Legend	Argument name
Label	Title	<code>name</code>
Ticks & grid line	Key	<code>breaks</code>
Tick label	Key label	<code>labels</code>

Legend

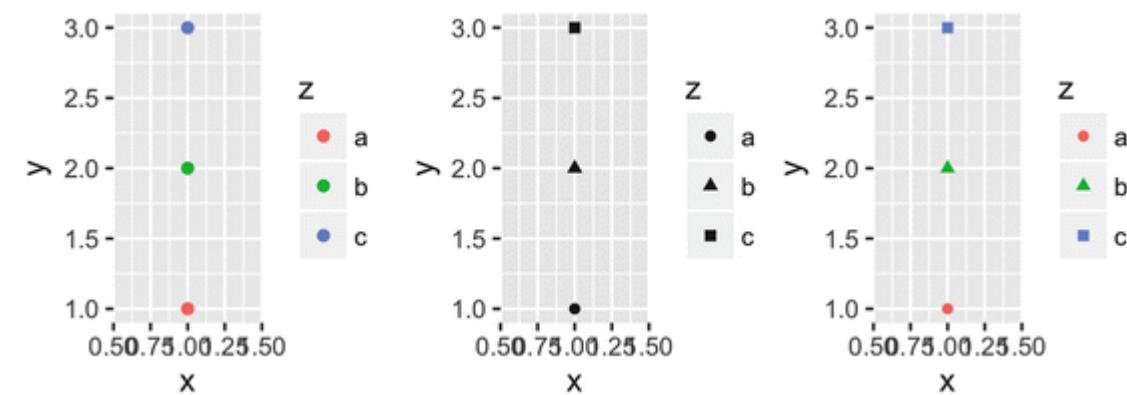
A legend can display multiple aesthetics (e.g. colour and shape) from multiple layers

- `show.legend = FALSE` to prevent layers appearing in legend
- `show.legend = TRUE` to force layers to appear



Legends will be combined when the same variable is mapped to different aesthetics

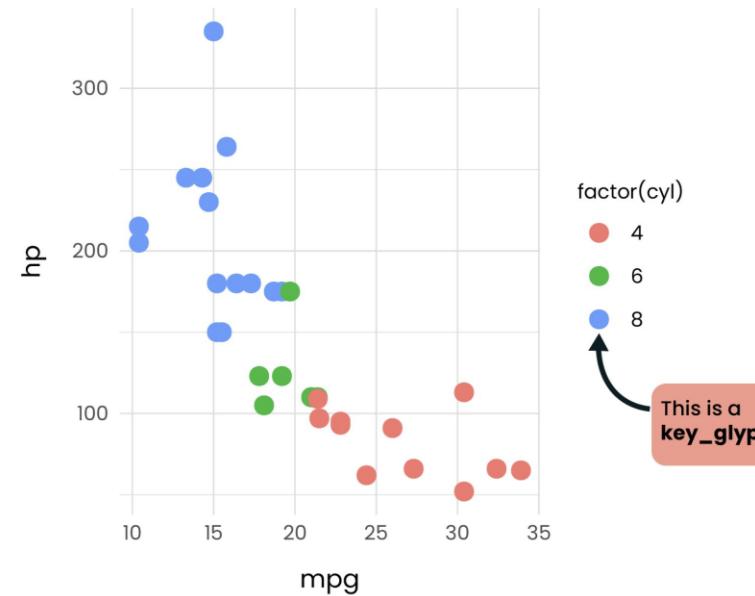
```
geom_point(aes(colour = z))
geom_point(aes(shape = z))
geom_point(aes(shape = z, colour = z))
```



Legend key glyphs

How to change the legend key glyphs

Change the param 'key_glyph' in the geom call



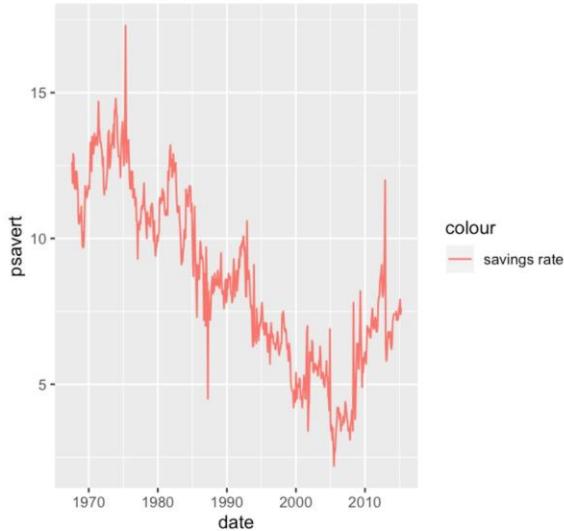
`geom_*(key_glyph = value)`

Results of changing the `key_glyphs`

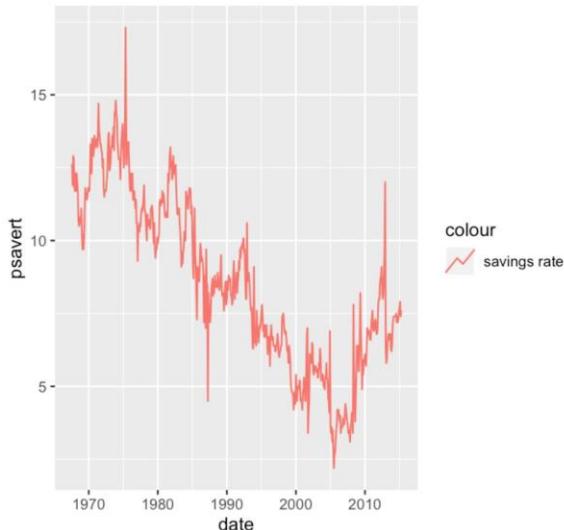
abline	blank	boxplot	crossbar
4	4	4	4
6	6	6	6
8	8	8	8
dotplot	label	point	pointrange
4	4	4	4
6	6	6	6
8	8	8	8
polygon	text	vline	vpath
4	4	4	4
6	6	6	6
8	8	8	8
timeseries	smooth	rect	
4	4	4	
6	6	6	
8	8	8	

Legend key glyphs

```
ggplot(economics) +  
  aes(date,  
      psavert,  
      color = "savings rate") +  
  geom_line()
```



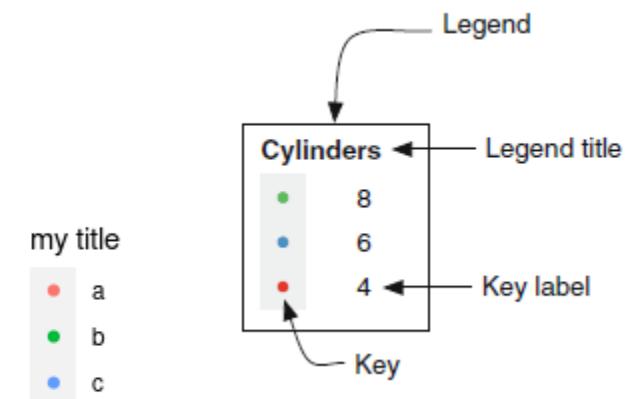
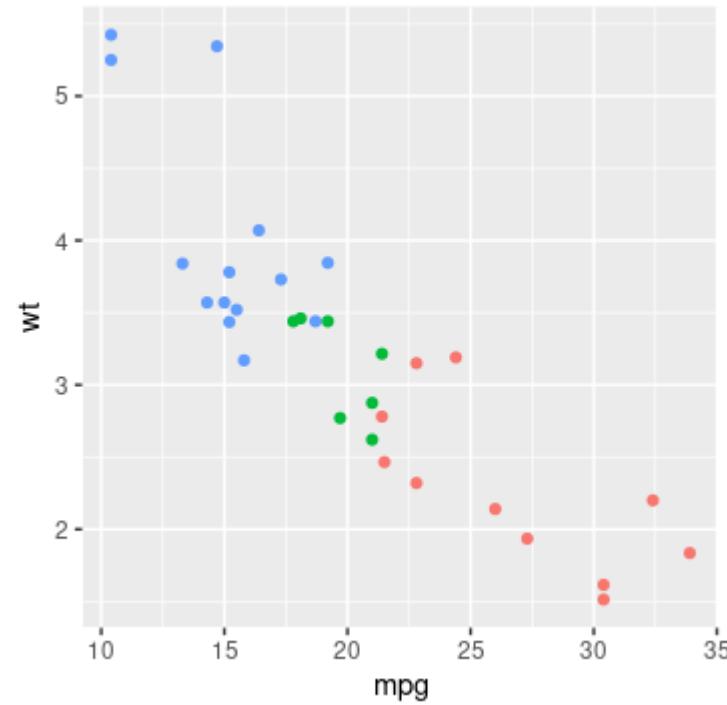
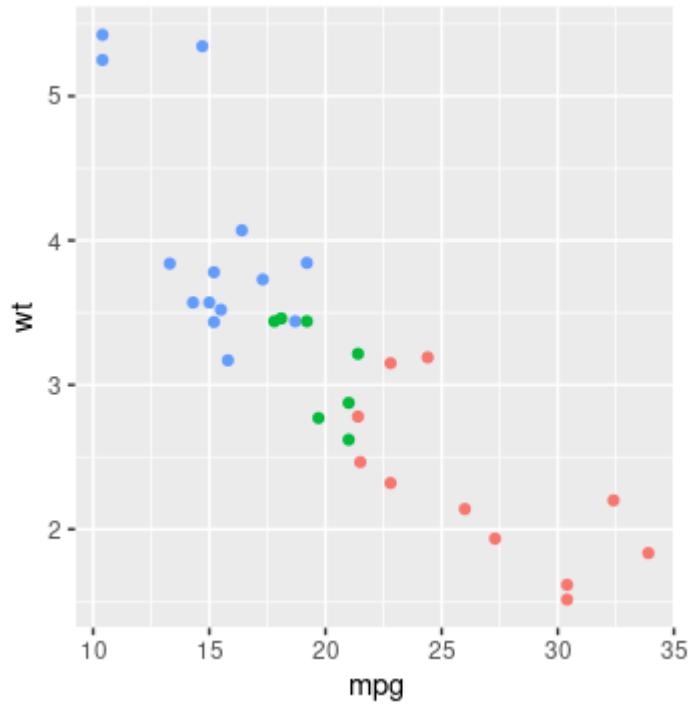
```
ggplot(economics) +  
  aes(date,  
      psavert,  
      color = "savings rate") +  
  geom_line(key_glyph = "timeseries")
```



Fine control on legend

Control legend title and label

➤ `scale_color_discrete(labels = c("a", "b", "c"), name = "my title")`



Fine control on legend

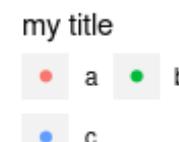
`guide_legend()` offers additional control over the fine details of the legend

Control the legend keys' layout:

- `nrow` or `ncol` specifies the dimensions of the table.
- `byrow` controls how the table is filled

➤ `guides(color = guide_legend(ncol = 2))`

➤ `guides(color = guide_legend(ncol = 2, byrow = TRUE))`



- `reverse`: reverse the order of keys

➤ `guides(color = guide_legend(ncol = 2, byrow = TRUE, reverse=TRUE))`

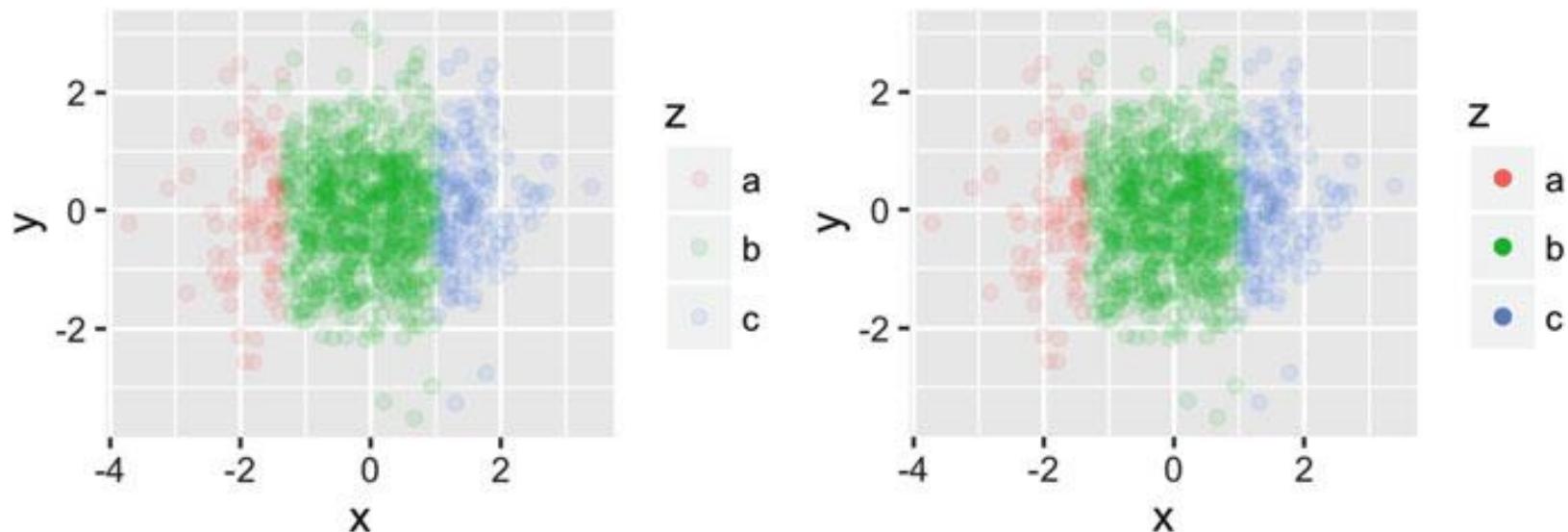


Fine control on legend

`guide_legend()` offers additional control over the fine details of the legend

Use `override.aes` to override some aesthetic settings (the geoms in the legend will display differently to the geoms in the plot)

➤ `guides(colour = guide_legend(override.aes = list(alpha = 1)))`



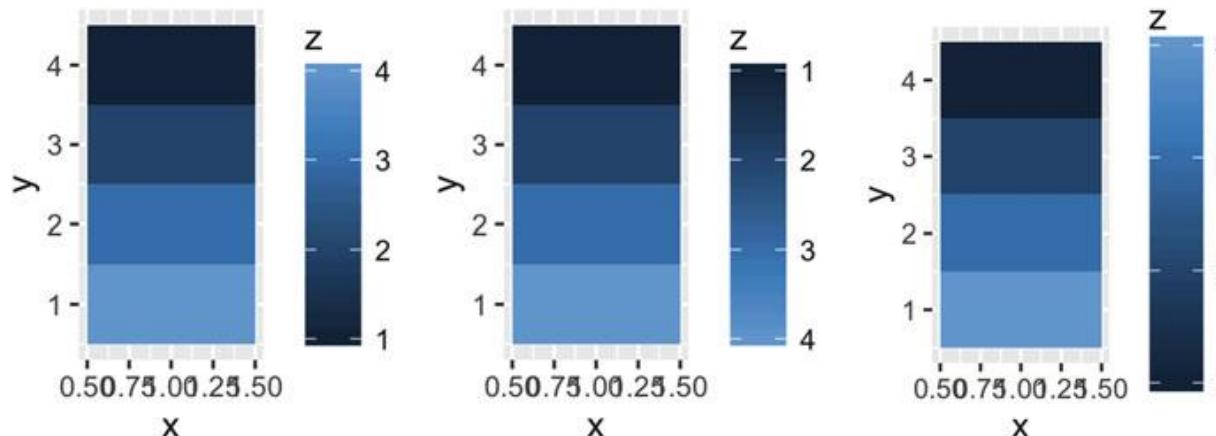
Fine control on legend

`guide_colorbar()` offers control on the continuous colour scales

Important parameters:

- `barwidth` and `barheight` controls the size of the bar
- `nbin` controls the number of slices
- `reverse` flips the colour bar to put the lowest values at the top

➤ `guides(fill = guide_colorbar(reverse = TRUE))`
➤ `guides(fill = guide_colorbar(barheight = unit(4, "cm")))`

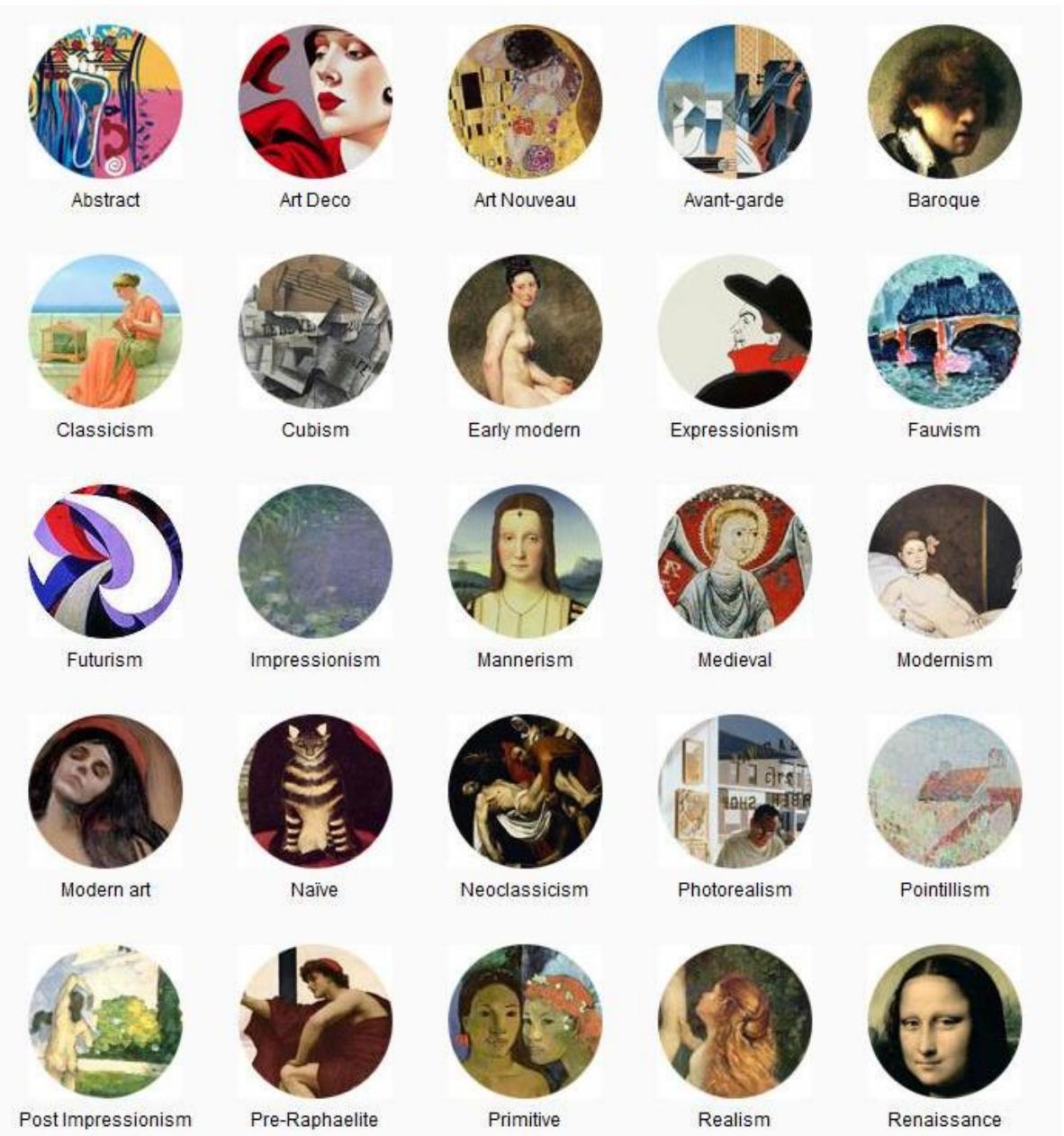


Let's do some practice!

```
➤ git clone https://github.com/wbvguo/qcbio-DataViz_w_ggplot2.git
```



Theme



Fine control on the non-data elements

After the figure has been created, we can edit the rendering details using the theming system

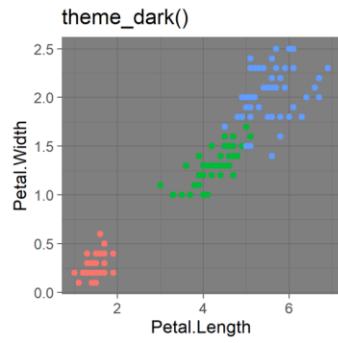
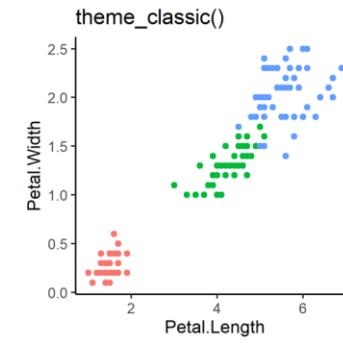
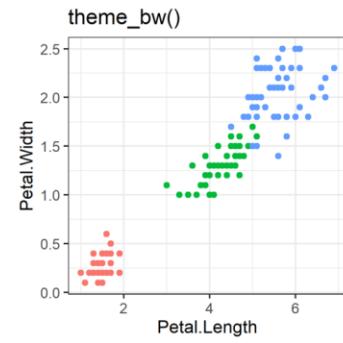
There are 4 main components in the theming system

- **Theme elements** specify the non-data elements that you can control
- Each element is associated with an **element function**, which describes the visual properties
- **The theme() function** allows you to override the default theme elements by calling theme functions
- **Complete themes** set all of the theme elements to values designed to work together harmoniously

Built-in themes in ggplot2

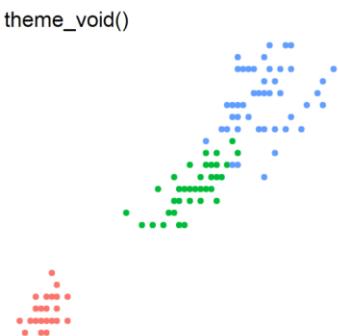
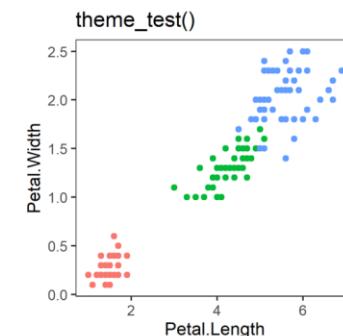
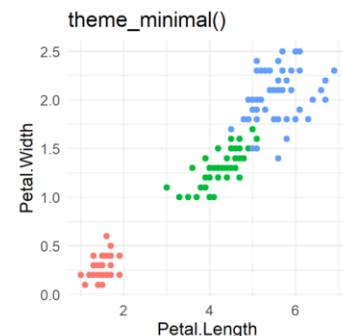
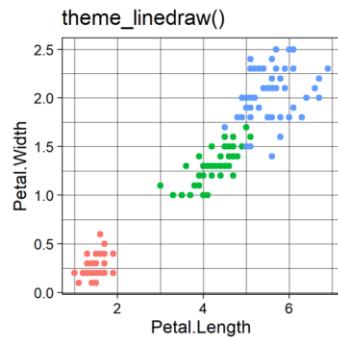
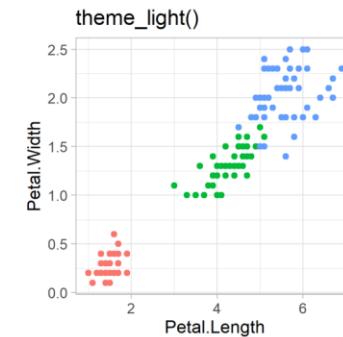
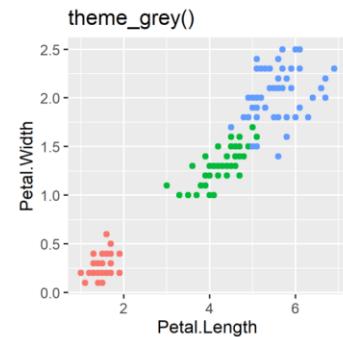
Applying theme for a plot at a time

- `plot + theme_bw()`



Use `theme_set()` to change the default theme for all plots

- `theme_set(theme_bw())`



Theme elements

ggplot2 Theme Elements

```
theme(element_name = element_function())
```

- element_text()
- element_line()
- element_rect()
- element_blank()

Plot elements:

plot.background
element_rect()

plot.title
element_text()

plot.margin
margin()

Facetting elements:

strip.background
element_rect()

panel.spacing
unit()

strip.text
element_text()

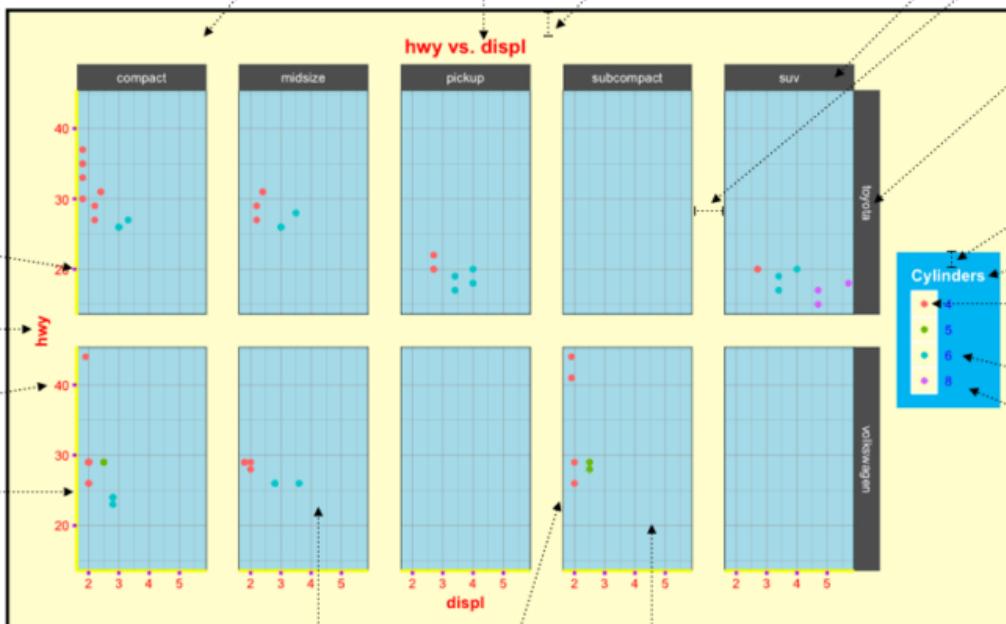
Axis elements:

axis.ticks
element_line()

axis.title
element_text()

axis.text
element_text()

axis.line
element_line()



panel.background
element_rect()

panel.border
element_rect(fill = NA)

panel.grid
element_line()

Panel elements:

Legend elements:

legend.margin
margin()

legend.title
element_text()

legend.key
element_rect()

legend.text
element_text()

legend.background
element_rect()

Modifying theme components

Syntax:

- `plot + theme(element.name = element function())`

There are **four basic types** of built-in element functions:

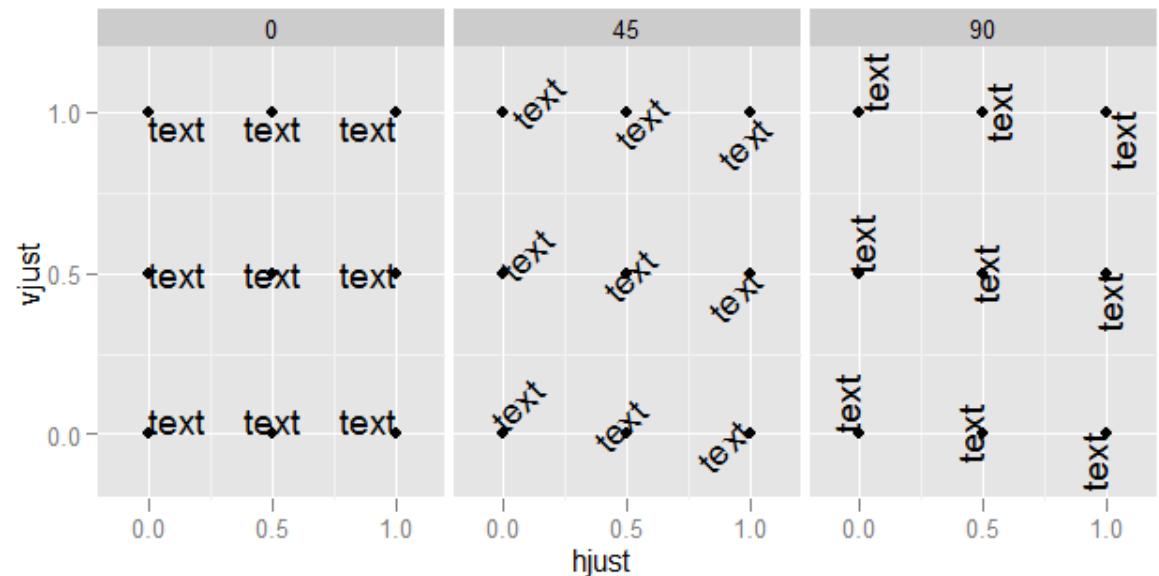
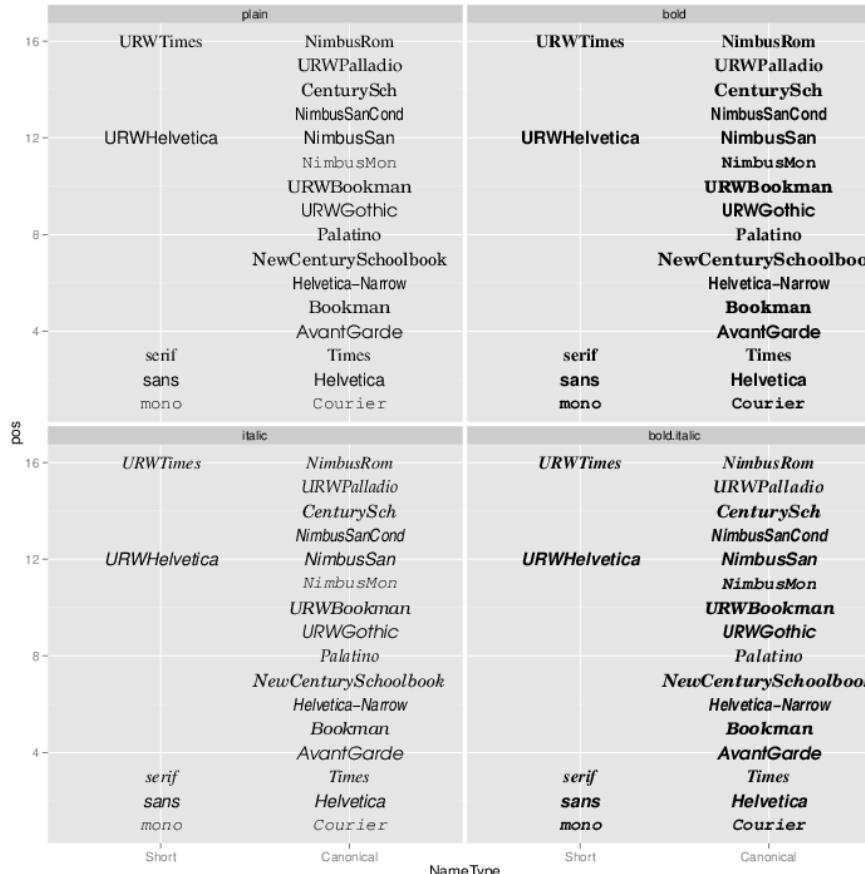
- `element_text()`
- `element_line()`
- `element_rect()`
- `element_blank()`

Modifying theme components

`element_text()`: draws labels and headings

- Arguments: font **family**, **face**, colour, size, **hjust**, **vjust**, **angle** (in degrees)

➤ `theme(plot.title = element_text(face = "bold", colour = "red", size = 2))`



- 0 means left-justified
- 1 means right-justified

Modifying theme components

`element_text()`: draws labels and headings

- Arguments: font `family`, `face`, colour, size, `hjust`, `vjust`, `angle` (in degrees)

➤ `theme(plot.title = element_text(face = "bold", colour = "red", size = 2))`

Control the margins around the text:

- Use margin argument and `margin()` function (specify space to add to top, bottom, right, left)

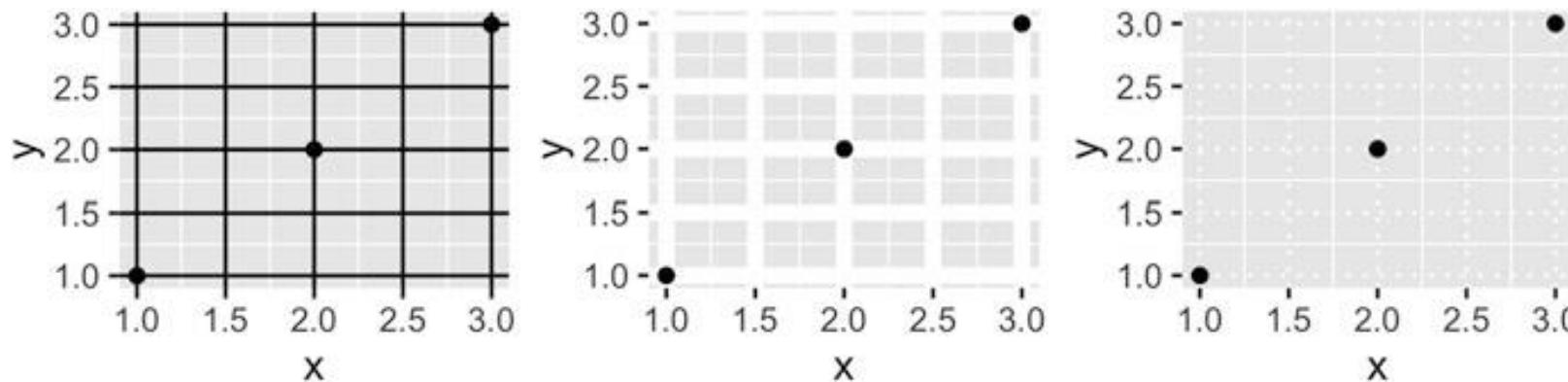
➤ `theme(plot.title = element_text(margin = margin(t=1, b=1, r=1, l=1)))`

Modifying theme components

`element_line()`: draws lines

- Arguments: colour, size and linetype

```
➤ theme(panel.grid.major = element_line(colour = "black"))
➤ theme(panel.grid.major = element_line(size = 2))
➤ theme(panel.grid.major = element_line(linetype = "dotted"))
```

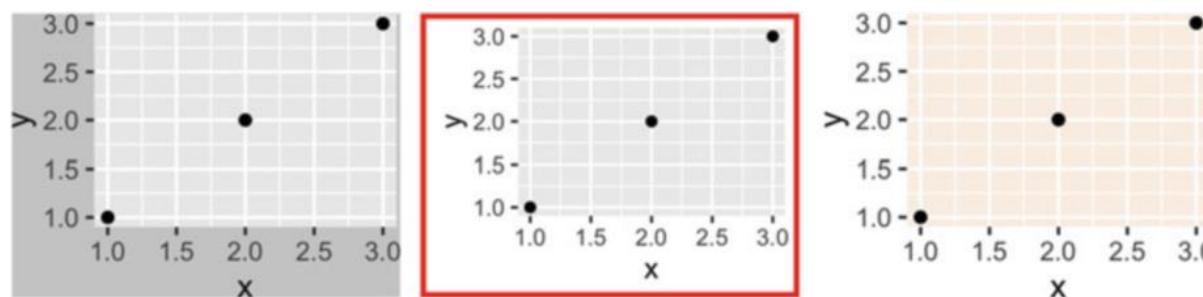


Modifying theme components

`element_rect()`: draws rectangles, mostly used for backgrounds

- Arguments: fill, colour and border colour, size and linetype

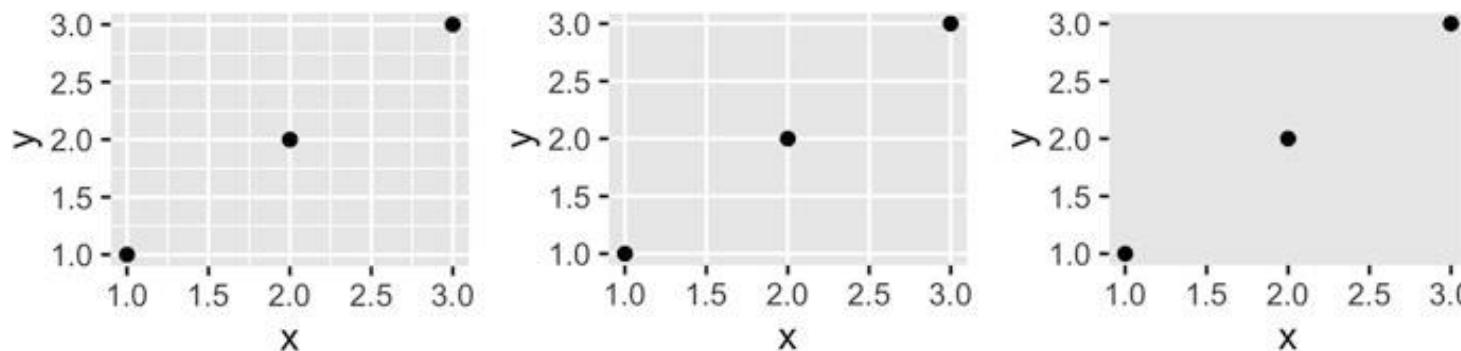
```
➤ theme(plot.background = element_rect(fill = "grey80", colour = NA))  
➤ theme(plot.background = element_rect(colour = "red", size = 2))  
➤ theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill = "linen"))
```



Modifying theme components

`element_blank()`: draws nothing

- `theme(panel.grid.minor = element_blank())`
- `theme(panel.grid.major = element_blank())`



Set the element's color or fill as NA vs use `element_blank()`:

- Set element as NA: `theme(axis.title = element_text(colour = "NA"))` will create invisible elements, space will be reserved.
- Use `element_blank()`: `theme(axis.title = element_blank())` will not draw anything, no space is allocated for that element

Useful functions for modifying theme elements

`theme_update()`: modify theme elements for all future plots

- It returns the previous theme settings, so you can easily restore the original settings once you're done

```
old_theme <- theme_update(  
  plot.background = element_rect(fill = "lightblue3", colour = NA),  
  panel.background = element_rect(fill = "lightblue", colour = NA),  
  axis.text = element_text(colour = "linen"),  
  axis.title = element_text(colour = "linen")  
)  
base  
theme_set(old_theme)  
base
```



Save plots

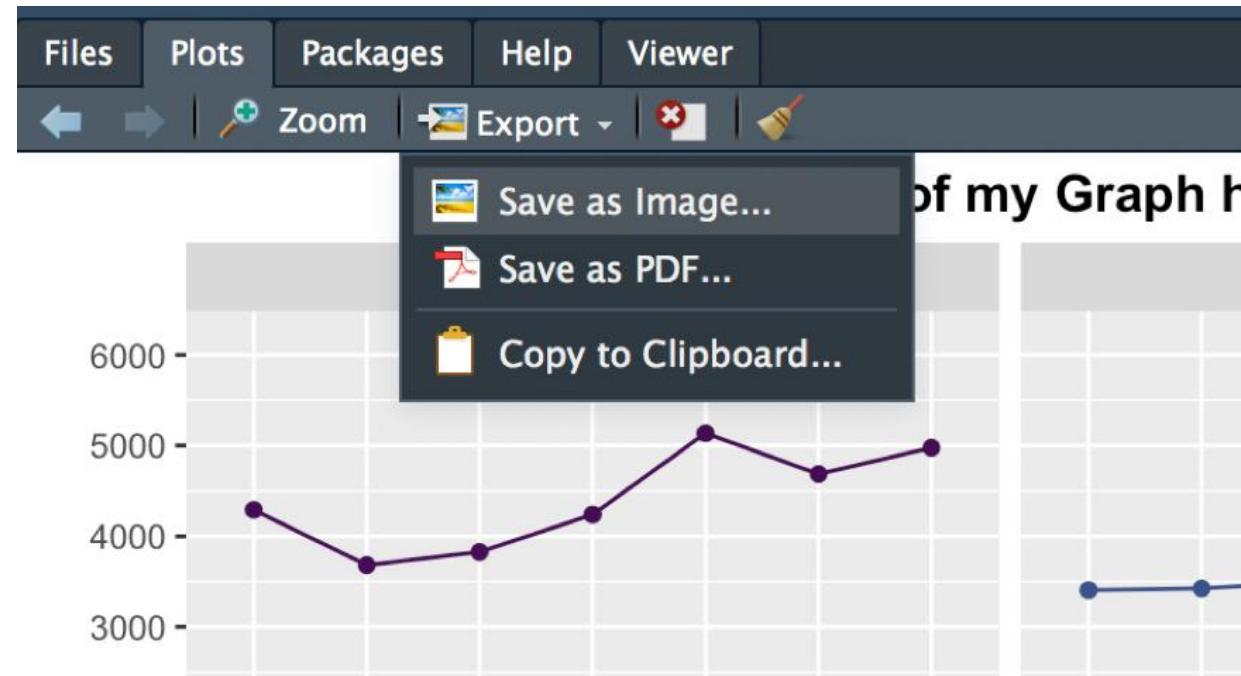


Figure file format

Vector graphics describe a plot as sequence of operations:

- draw a line from (x_1, y_1) to (x_2, y_2)
- draw a circle at (x_3, x_4) with radius r

This means that they are effectively ‘infinitely’ zoomable; there is no loss of detail. Widely-used vector graphic formats are pdf and svg

Raster graphics store plot as an array of pixel colours and have a fixed optimal viewing size. Widely-used raster graphic format are png and jpg

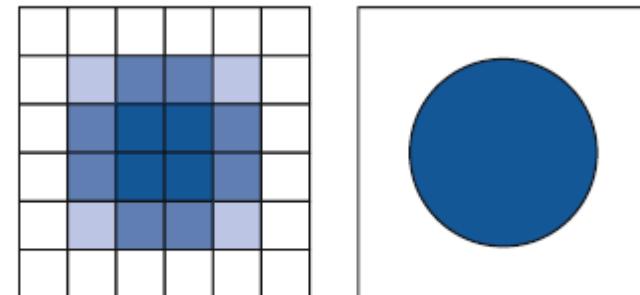
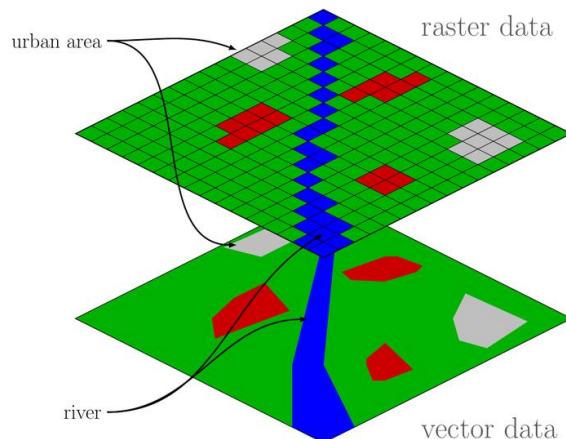


Fig. 8.1 The schematic difference between raster (*left*) and vector (*right*) graphics

Raster vs vector, which one to choose?

Usually the vector format is preferred, unless there is a compelling reason not to

- Format restriction: e.g. if png is the only accepted format
- Speed and size consideration: if there are thousands of graphical objects (i.e. points) in the figure. A vector version will be large and slow to render



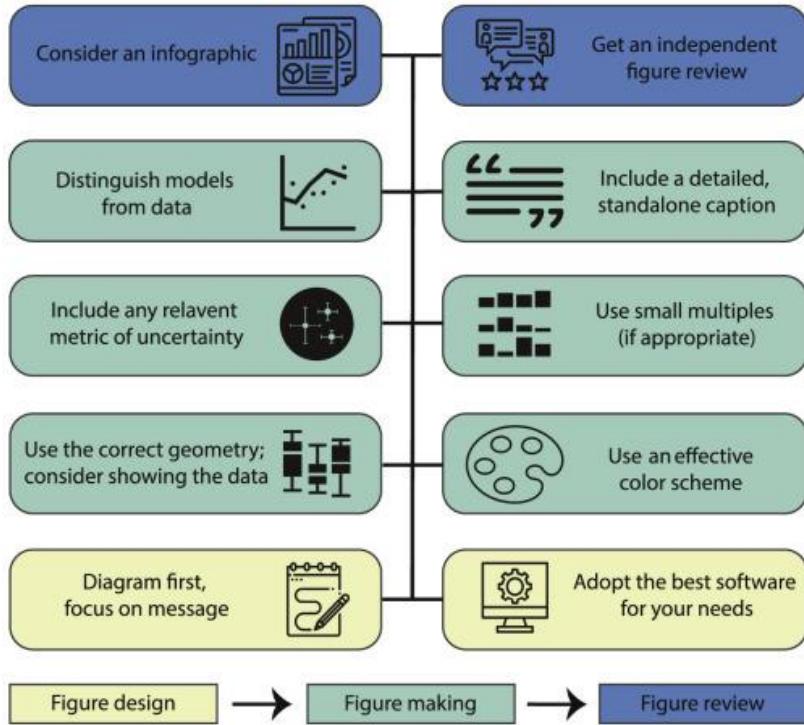
Save plots to file

- `pdf()`/`png()`: the standard R approach where you open a graphics device, generate the plot, then close the device
 - `pdf("output.pdf", width = 6, height = 6)`
 - `ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, cty)) + geom_point()`
 - `dev.off()`
- `ggsave()`: save the ggplot plot to a file, it can automatically select the graphics device based on the file extension
 - `plot = ggplot(mpg, aes(displ, cty)) + geom_point()`
 - `ggsave("output.pdf", plot)`

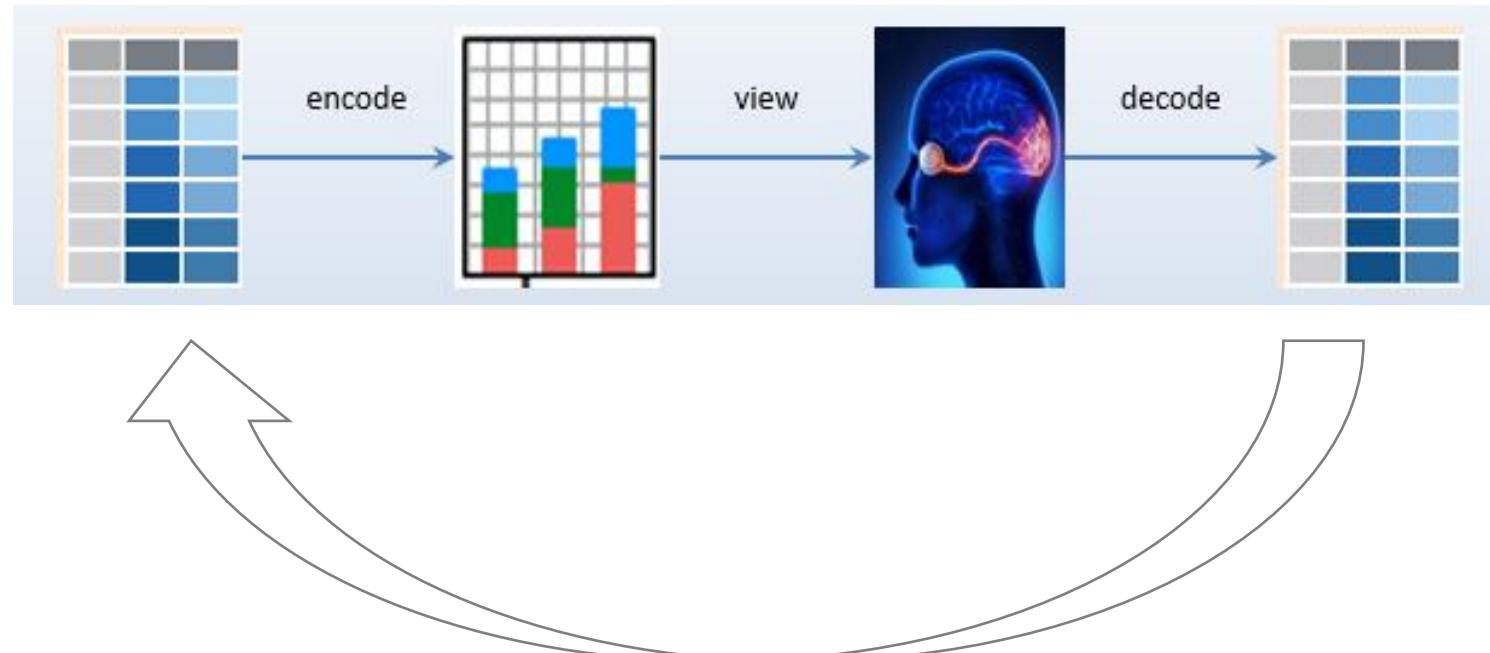
Parameters

- `width` and `height`: control the output size, specified in inches. If left blank, they'll use the size of the on-screen graphics device.
- `dpi`: control the resolution of plots for raster graphics
- `plot`: ggplot object. If omitted, it will save the last plot

Principles of visualization

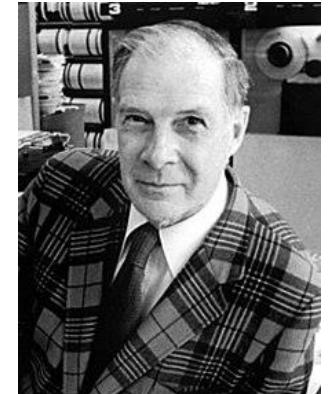


Effective data visualization



Minimize the reconstruction loss?

Think about the message you want to convey



Richard Hamming
(1915-1998)

*“The purpose of (scientific) computing is **insight**, not **numbers**”*

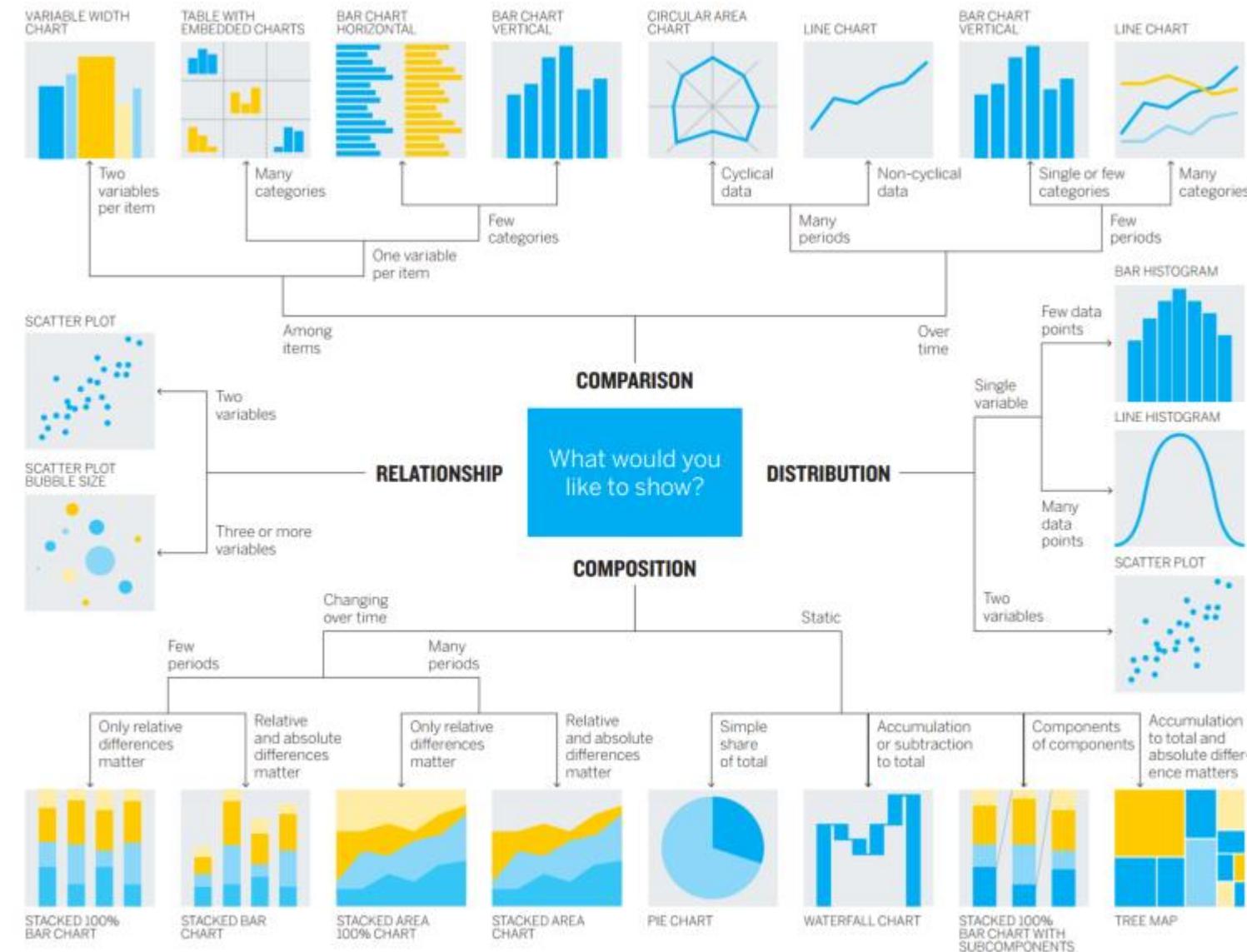
— *Numerical Methods for Scientists and Engineers* (1962)

The purpose of plotting is **message**, not .jpeg/.png/.svg/.pdf...

— *UCLA QCBio Collaboratory workshop... (2024)**

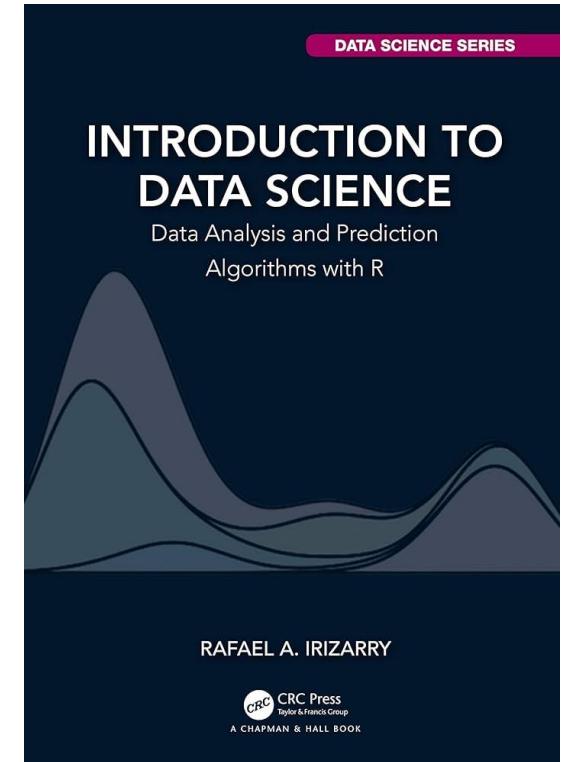


Decide on the right type of plot



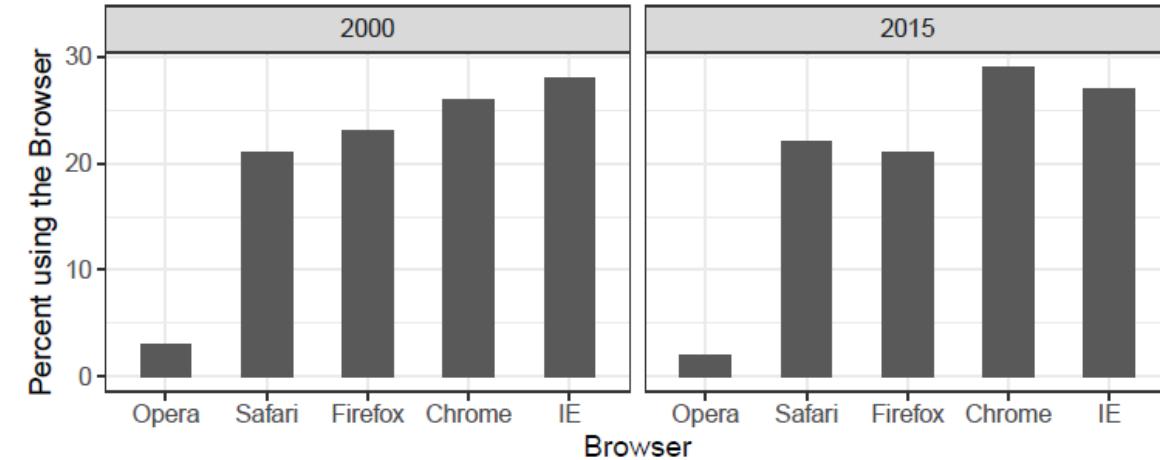
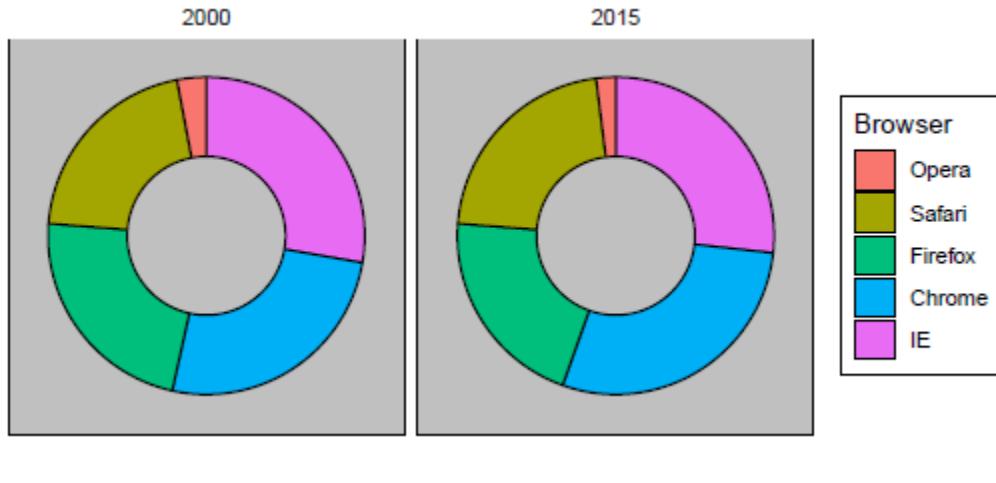
Principles for data visualization

- Use appropriate representations
- Add necessary annotation
- Don't mislead the reader
- Order categories by a meaningful value
- Show the data
- Make comparisons easy
- Be mindful about the color
- Avoid pseudo-three-dimensional plots



[link](#)

Use appropriate representations

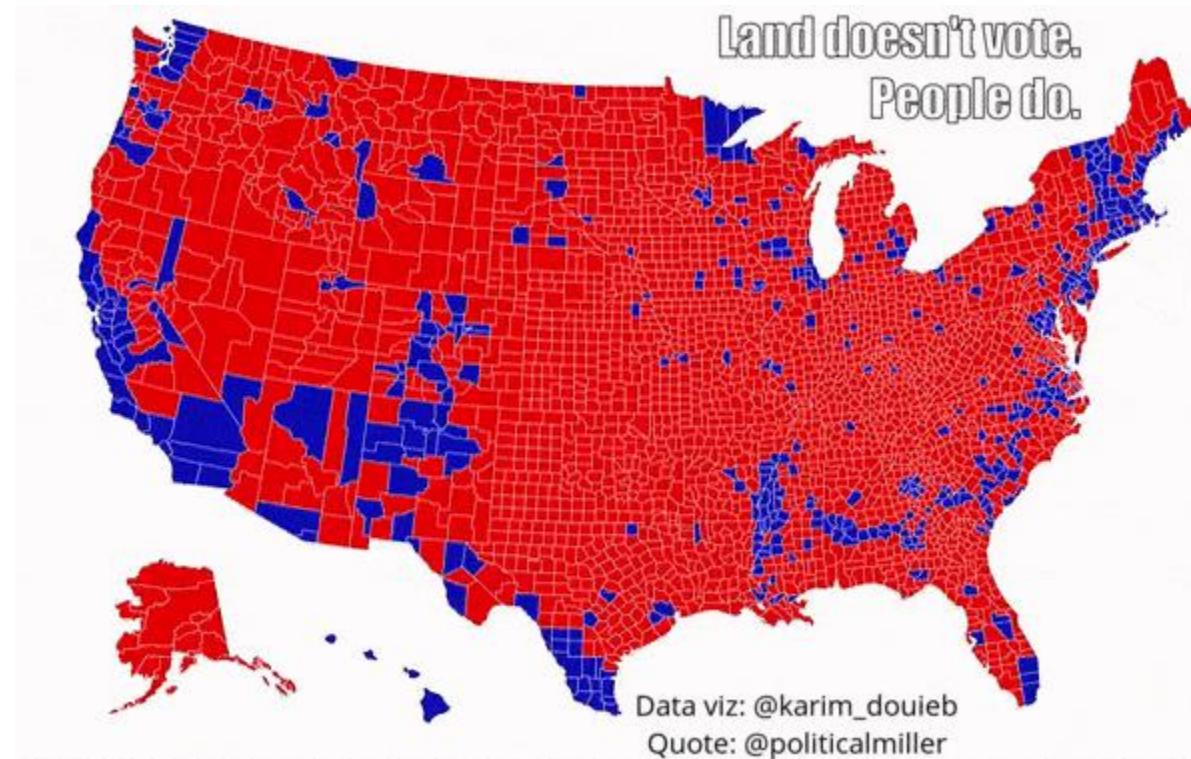


Our eyes are good at judging linear measures and bad at judging relative areas

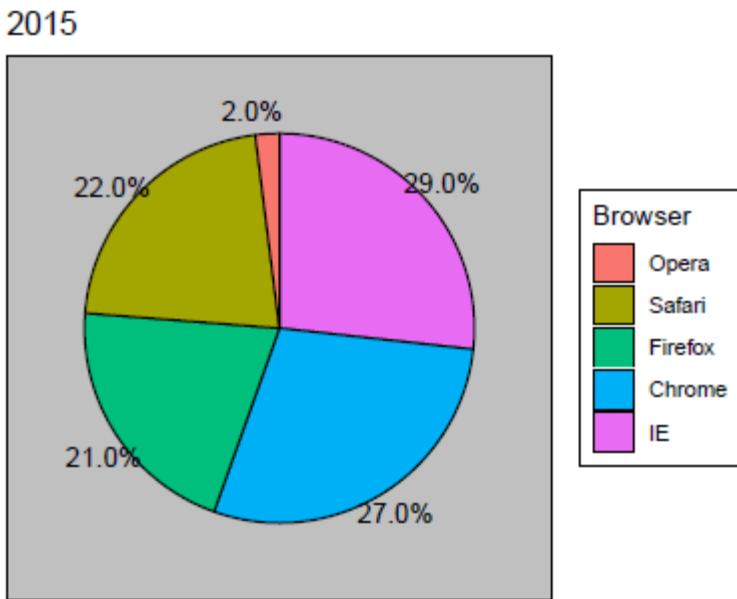
In general, **when displaying quantities, position and length are preferred over angles and/or area**. Brightness and color are even harder to quantify than angles.

Use appropriate representations

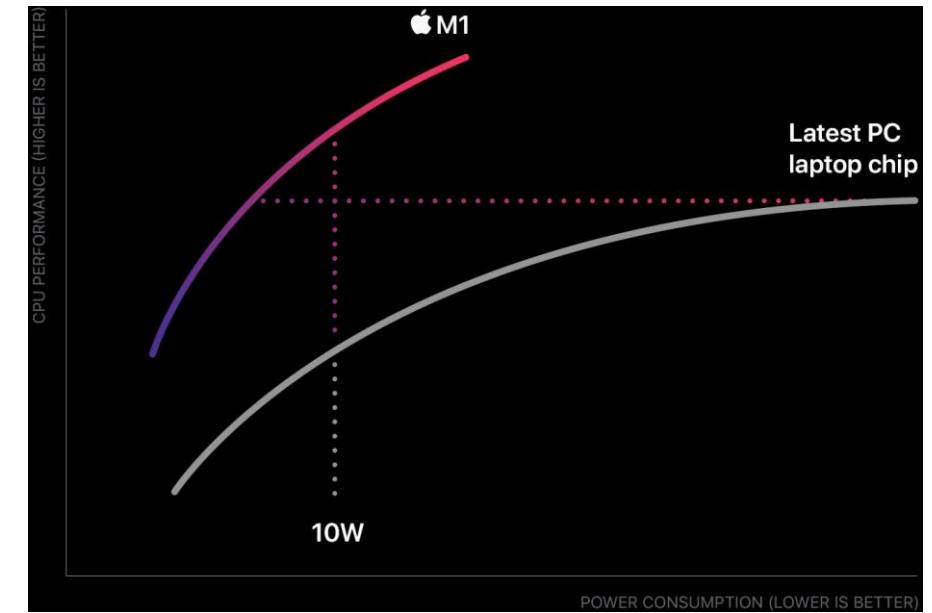
- Different representations have different focuses



Add necessary annotation



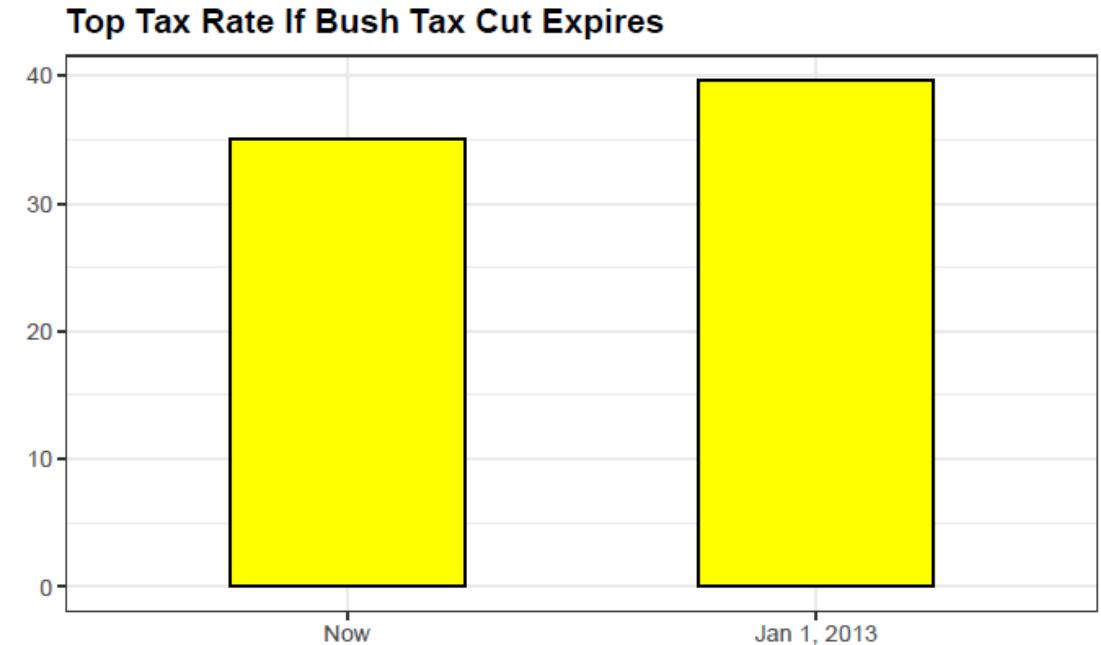
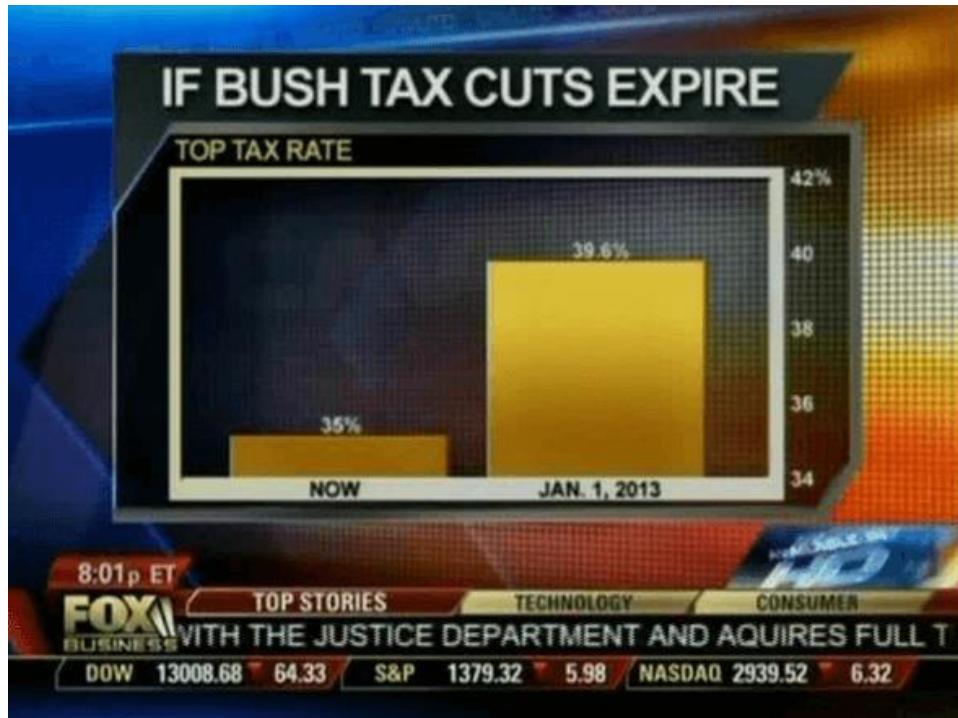
Example 1



Example 2

Add necessary annotation to help better understand the plots

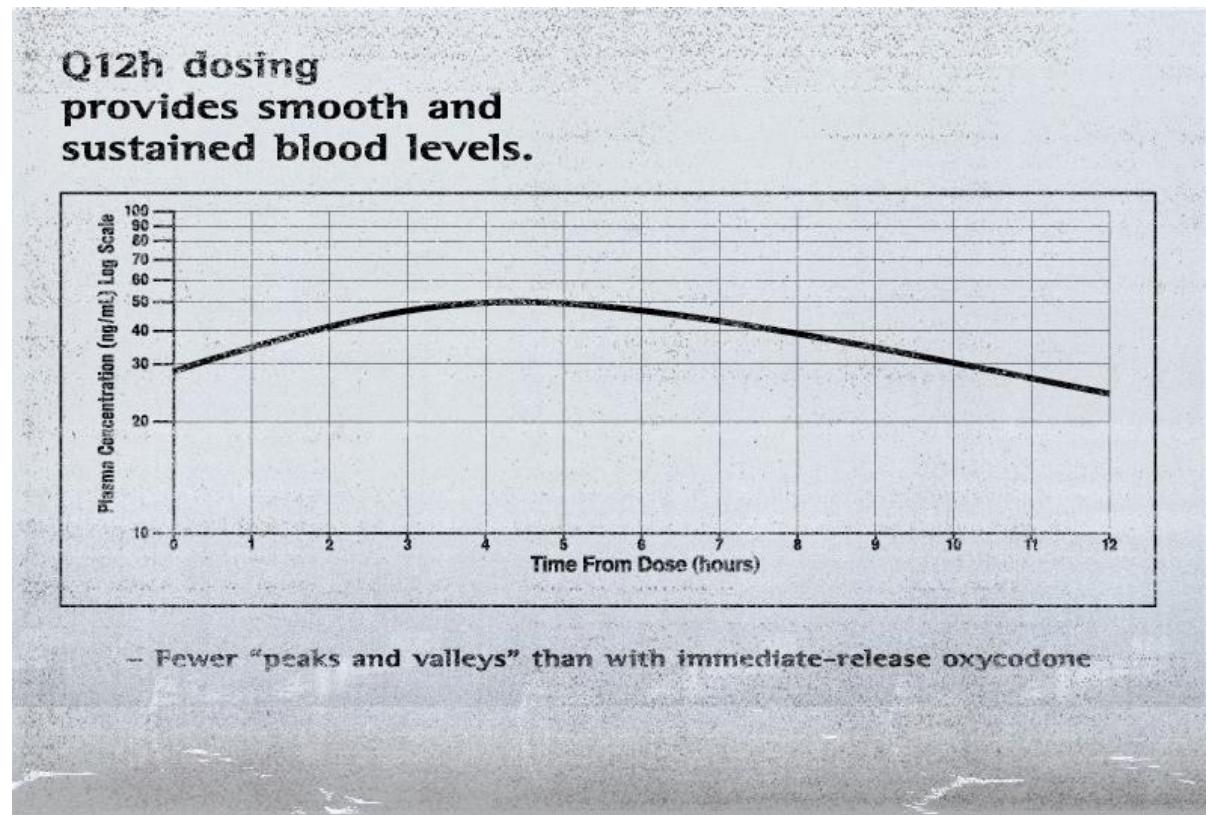
Don't mislead the reader



$$(39.6\%-35\%)/35\% = 13\% \text{ increase}$$

When using barplots, it is misinformative not to start the bars at 0

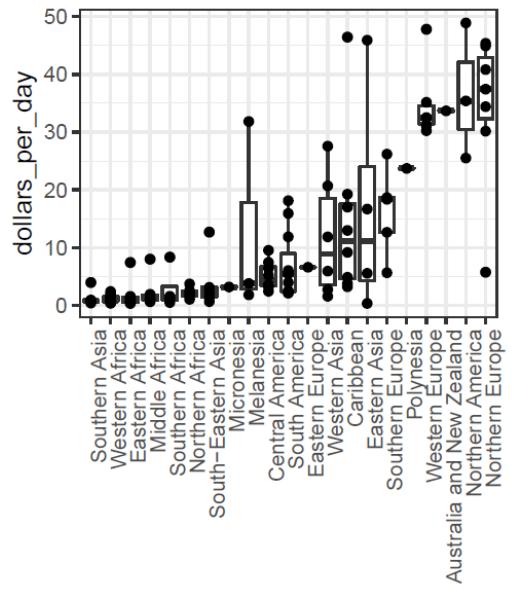
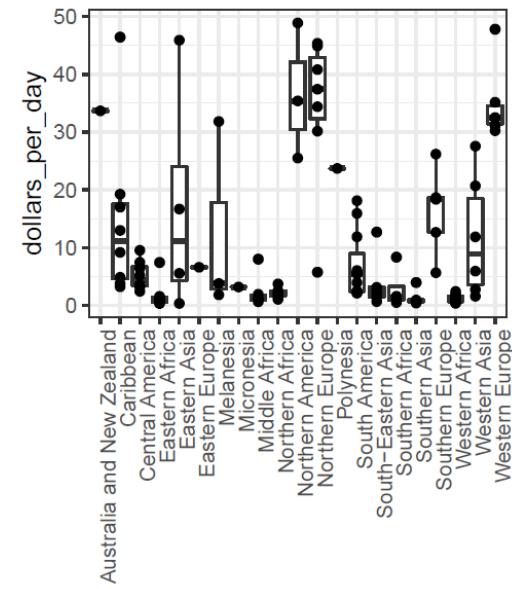
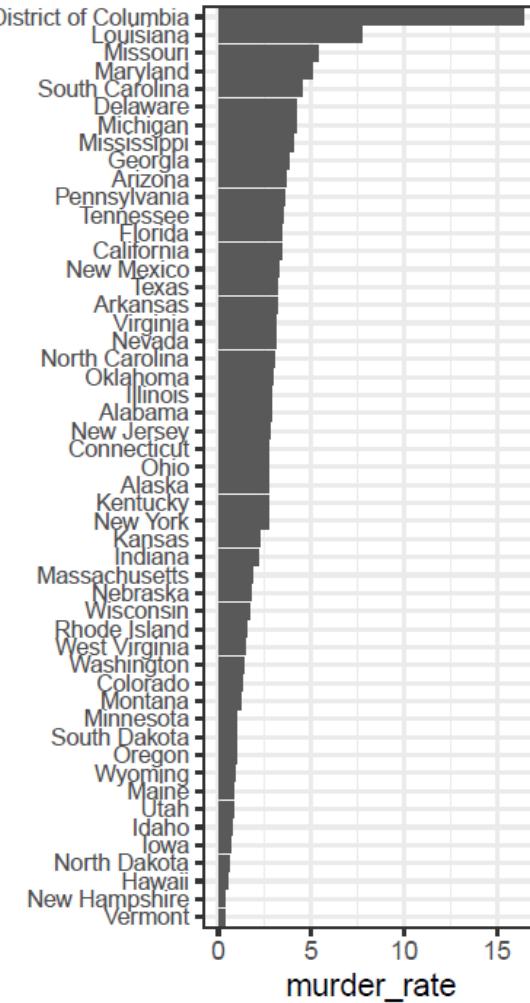
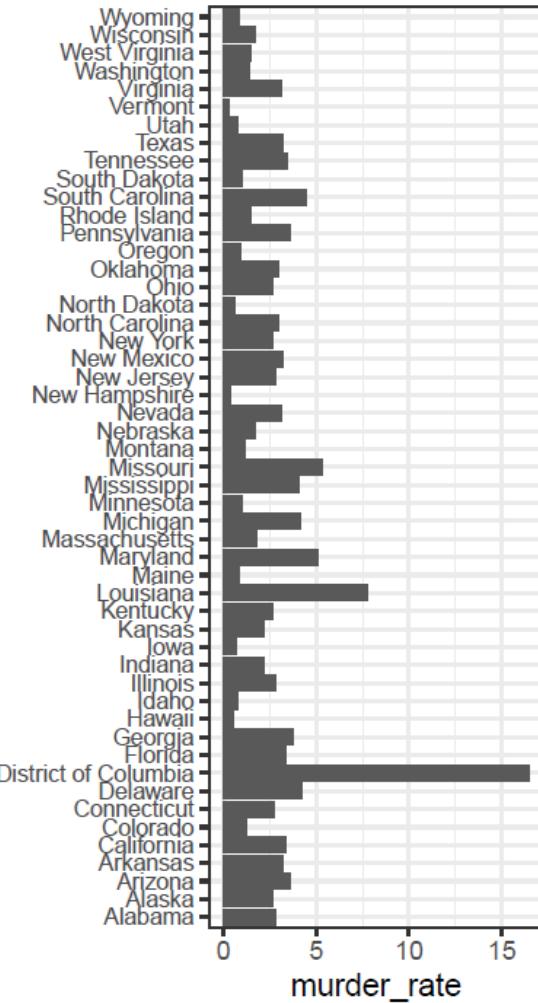
Don't mislead the reader



Seeing is not believing, be skeptical !!

Order categories by a meaningful value

the default **ggplot2** behavior is to order the categories alphabetically

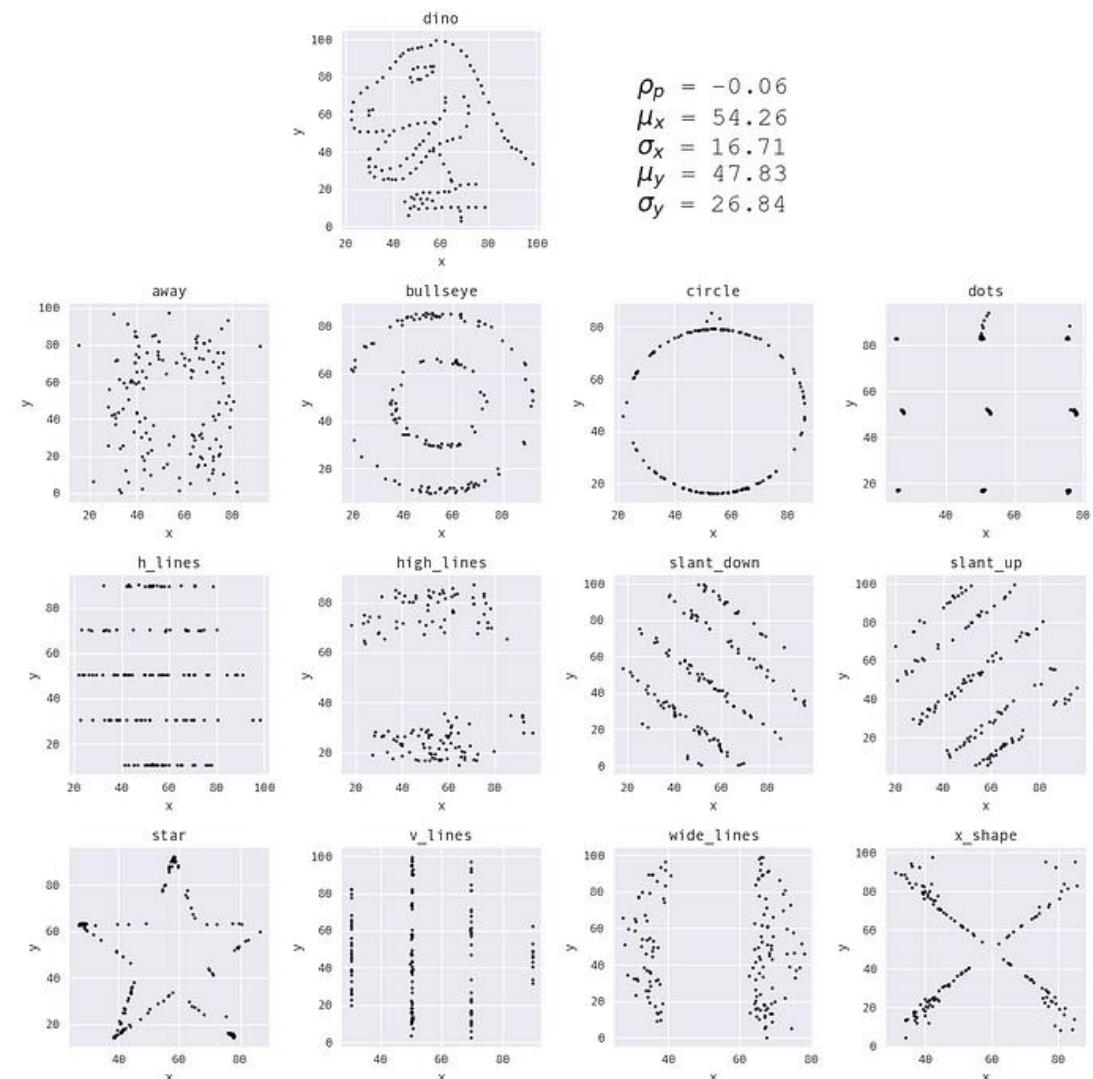
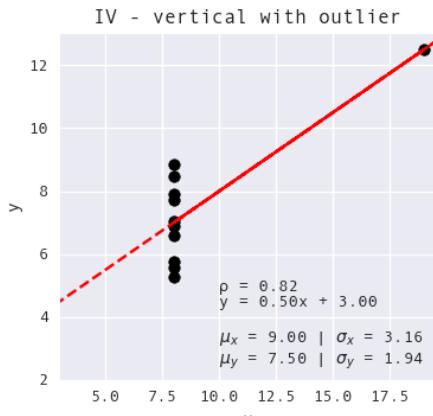
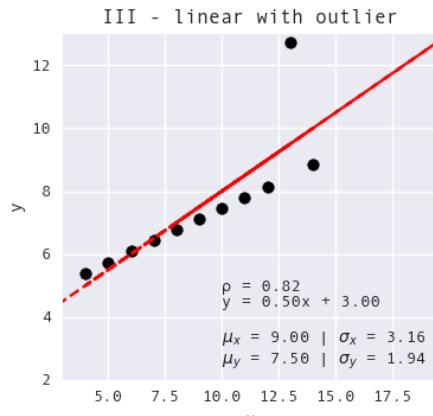
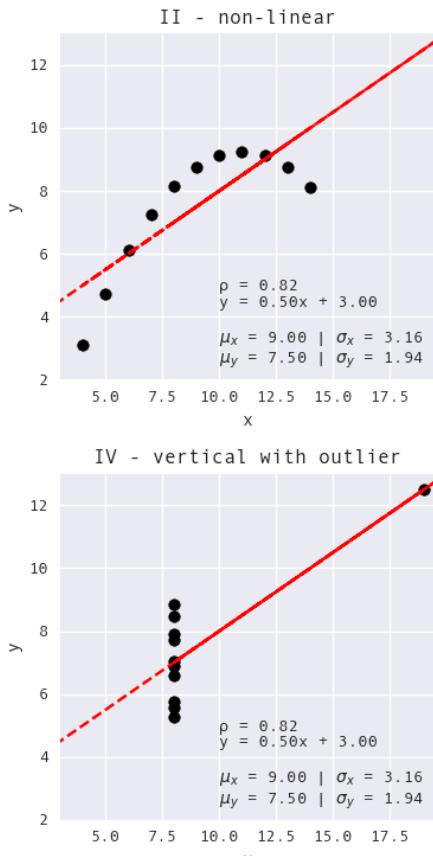
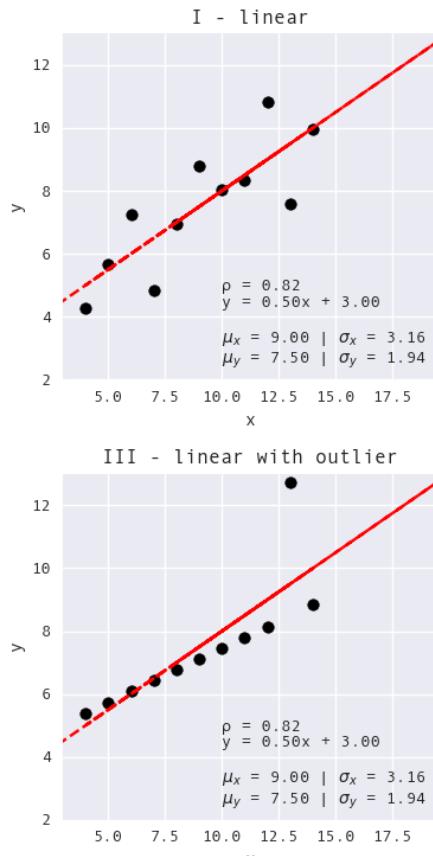


Chaotic

Organized

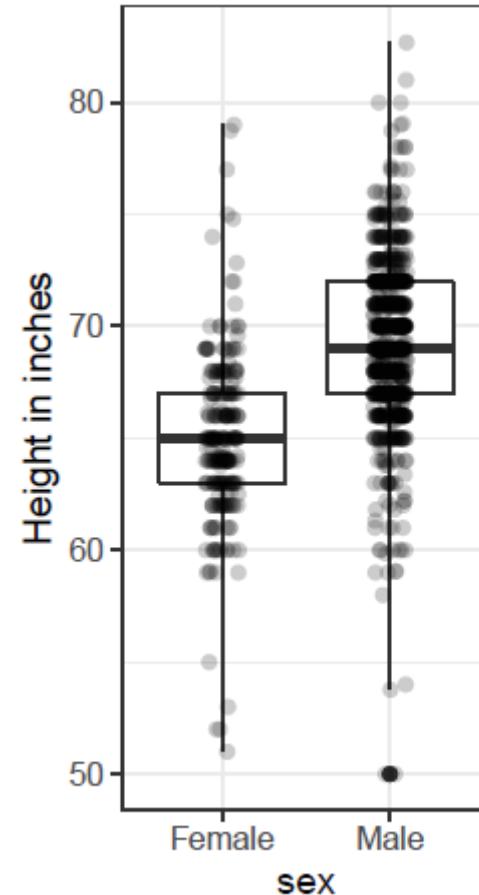
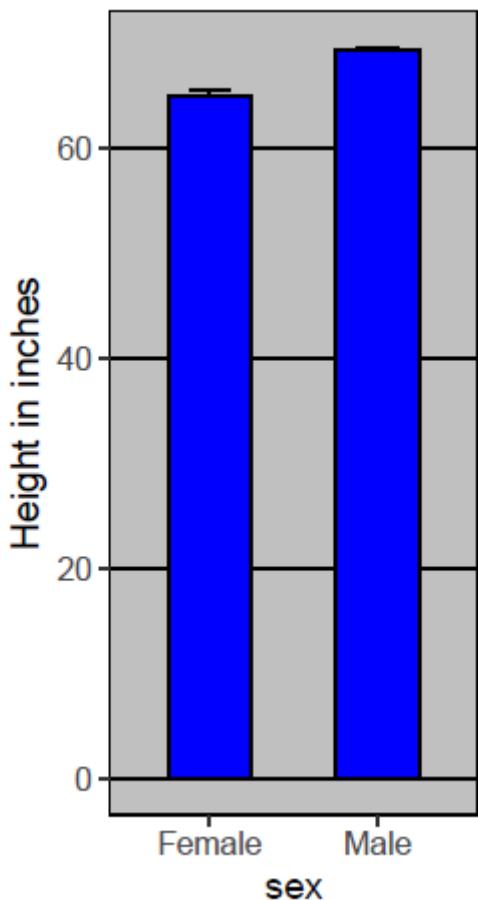
Show the data

Anscombe's Quartet



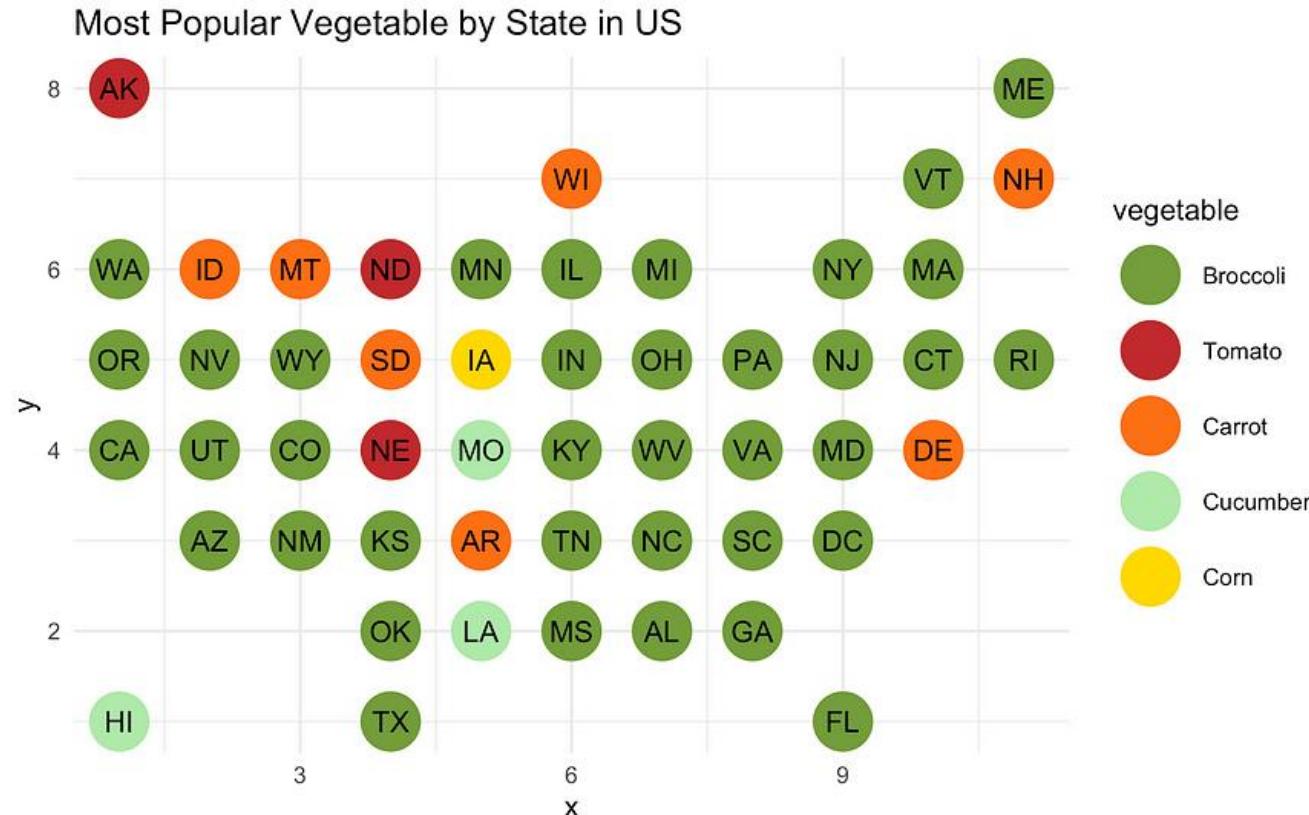
Don't purely rely on summary statistics, it's important to show the data

Show the data



Visualizing the distribution is much more informative

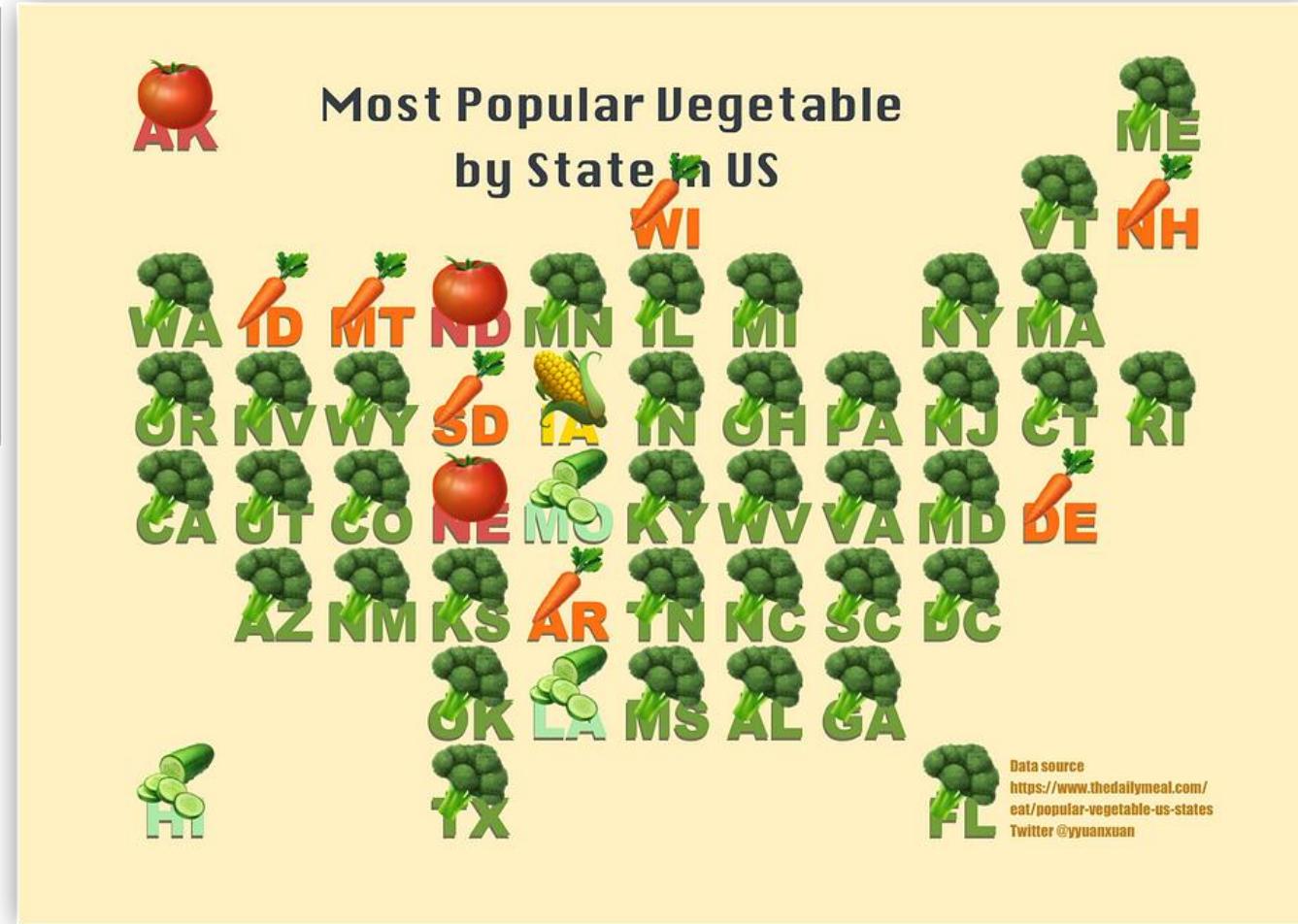
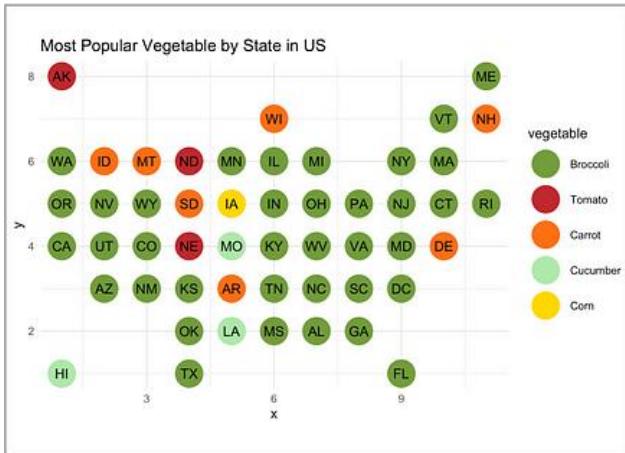
Reduce processing



Find the most popular vegetable of a specific state:

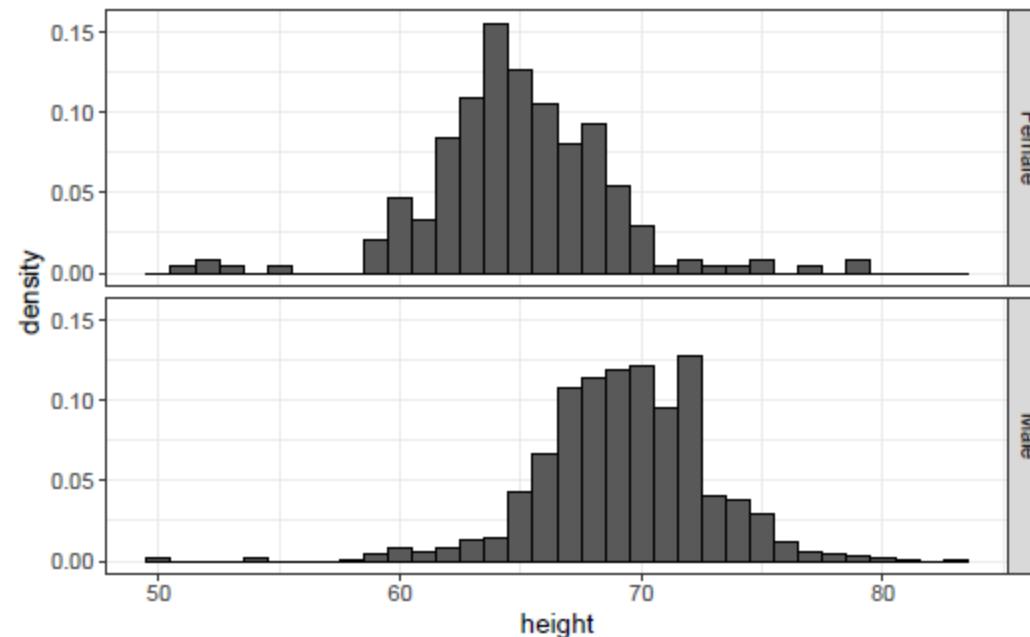
- Locate state -> get color -> get vegetable name

Reduce processing



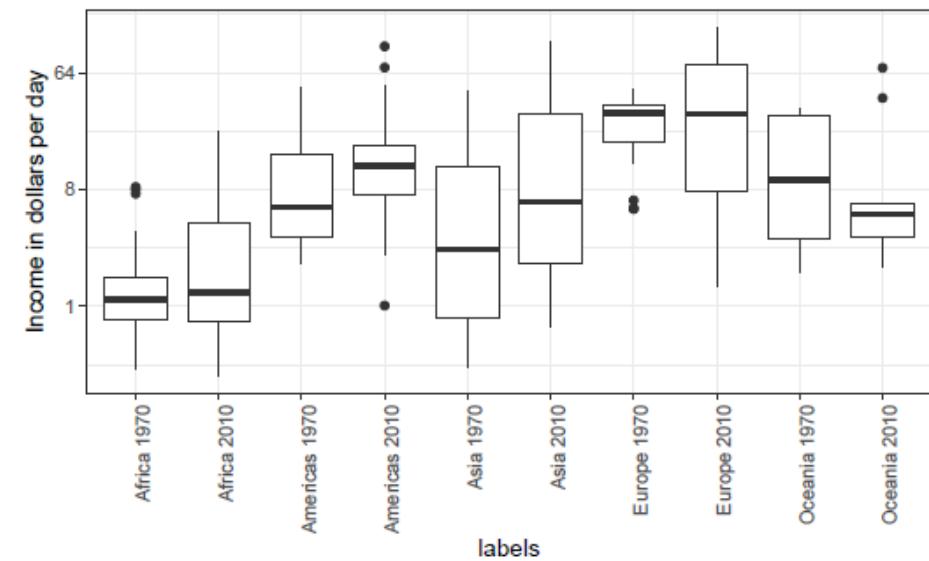
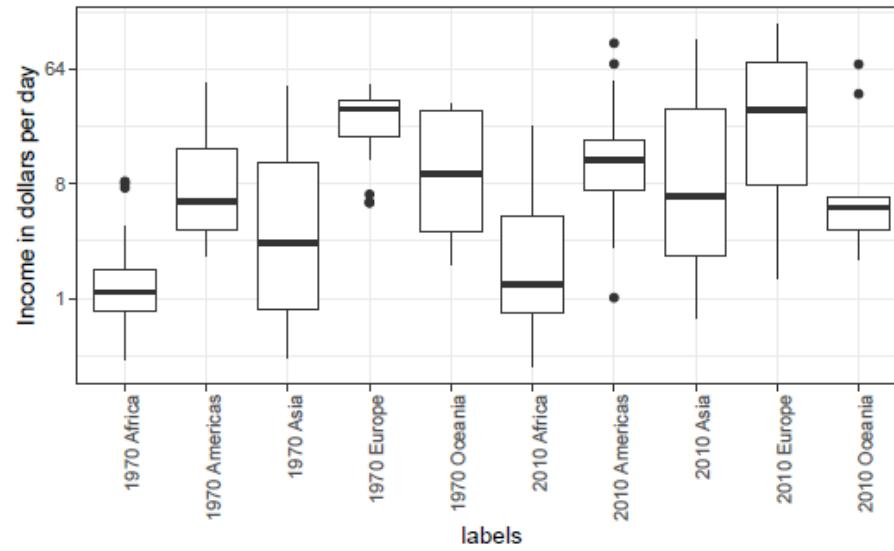
Make comparisons easy

- An important principle here is to **keep the axes the same** when comparing data across two plots.
- **Align plots vertically to see horizontal changes and horizontally to see vertical changes**



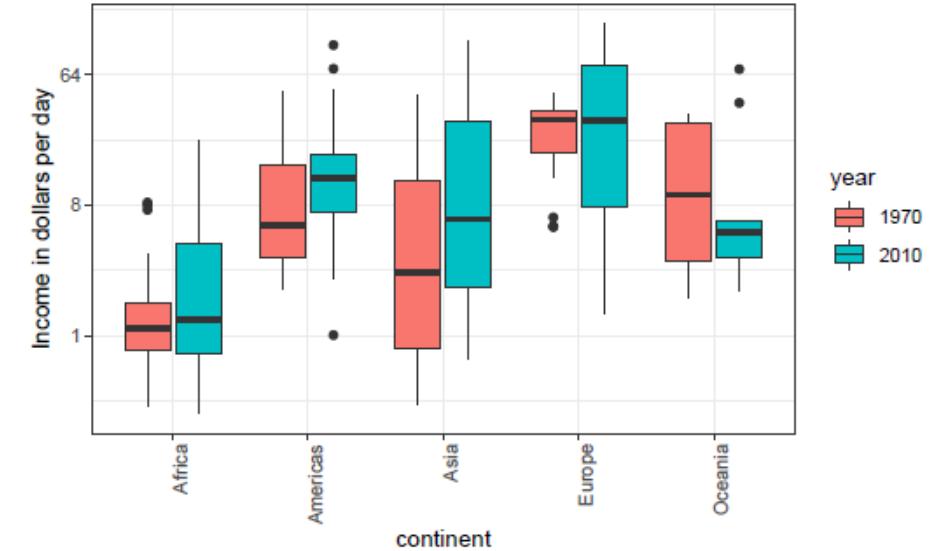
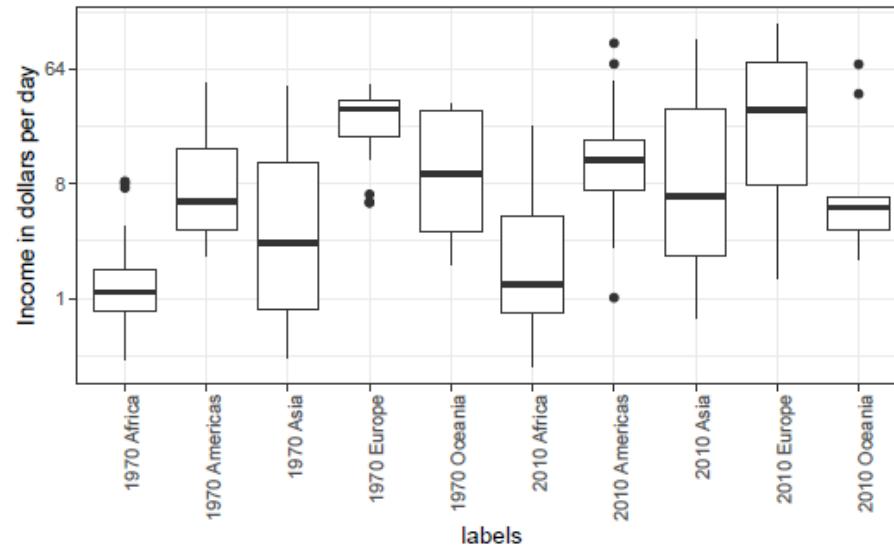
Make comparisons easy

- An important principle here is to **keep the axes the same** when comparing data across two plots.
- **Align plots vertically to see horizontal changes and horizontally to see vertical changes**
- **Visual cues to be compared should be adjacent**



Make comparisons easy

- An important principle here is to **keep the axes the same** when comparing data across two plots.
- **Align plots vertically to see horizontal changes and horizontally to see vertical changes**
- **Visual cues to be compared should be adjacent**
- **Use color**

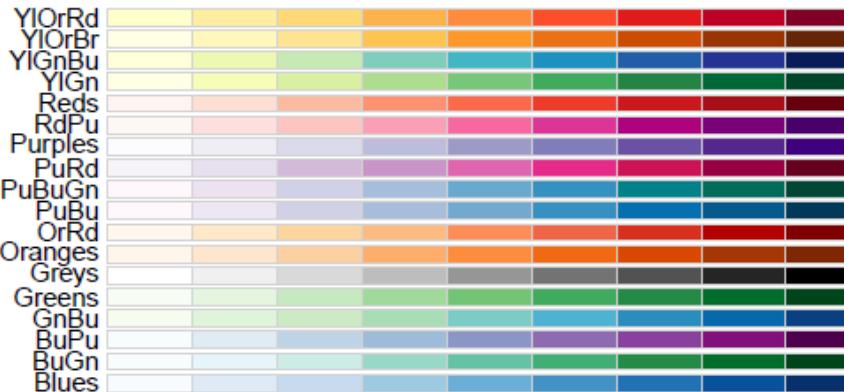


Be mindful about color

Select the color that suits your message best

- **Sequential colors** are suited for data that goes from high to low, with high values more clearly distinguished from low values

```
library(RColorBrewer)
```



- **Diverging colors** are used to represent values that diverge from a center. We put equal emphasis on both ends of the data range: higher than the center and lower than the center



Wes Anderson palettes



Be mindful about color

Color theory

PURPLE	BLUE	GREEN	YELLOW	ORANGE	RED
Association: Wisdom, wealth, royalty, power, luxury, magic	Association: Depth, stability, wisdom, trust, confidence	Association: Growth, health, harmony, safety nature.	Association: Energy, happy, warming, attention	Association: Enthusiasm, heat, success creativity	Association: Passion, energy, strength, love, power, determination
Mood: Powerful, calming, strength	Mood: Calming	Mood: Calm, refreshed	Mood: Aggravation, joy	Mood: Warmth, excitement	Mood: Intensity, angry, excitement

Which button makes you more inclined to buy a product?

BUY NOW!

BUY NOW!

Be mindful about color

Be mindful about your audience (~4.5% people are color blind in the world)

Use colorblind-friendly palette:

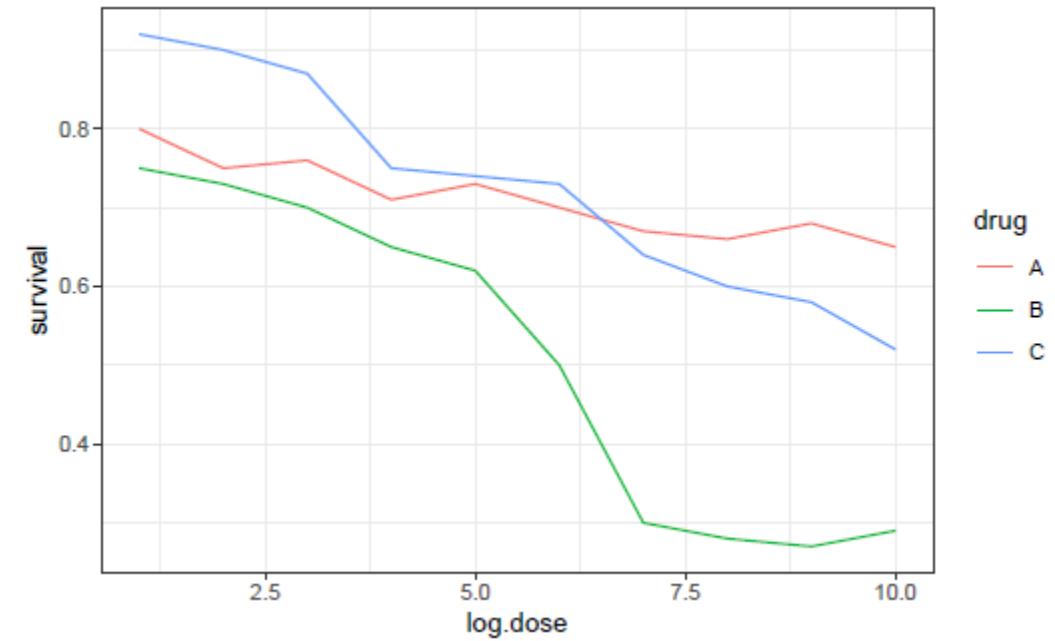
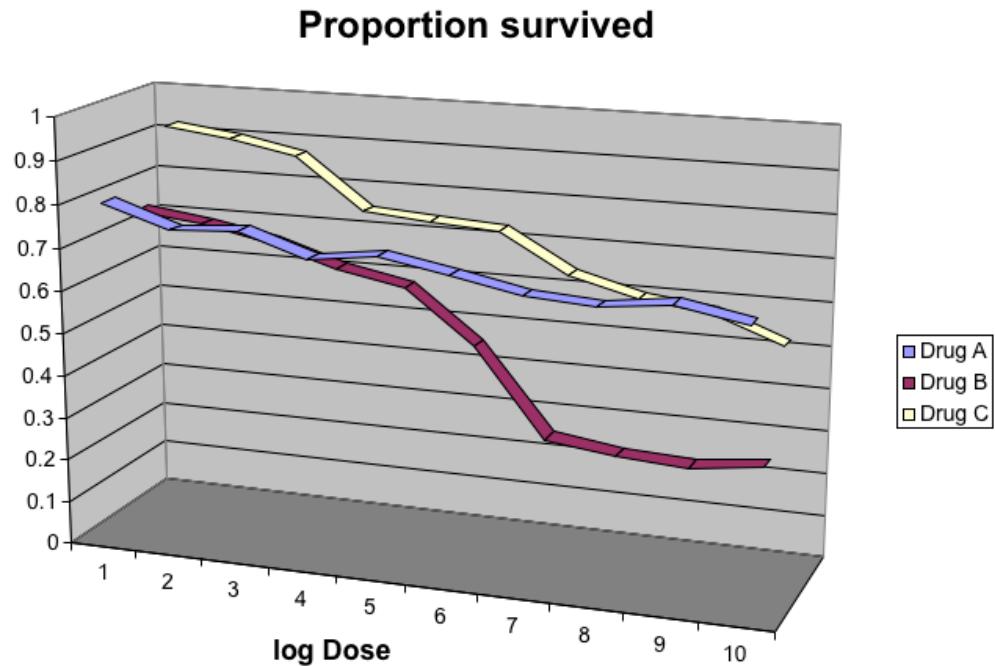
```
> c("#999999", "#E69F00", "#56B4E9", "#009E73", "#F0E442", "#0072B2", "#D55E00", "#CC79A7")
```



```
> c("#000000", "#E69F00", "#56B4E9", "#009E73", "#F0E442", "#0072B2", "#D55E00", "#CC79A7")
```



Avoid pseudo-three-dimensional plots



Humans are not good at seeing in three dimensions (which explains why it is hard to parallel park)

Where to get help?

- <https://community.rstudio.com/tag/ggplot2>
- <https://r-graph-gallery.com/>
- <https://www.google.com>
- <https://stackoverflow.com>
- <https://chat.openai.com/>



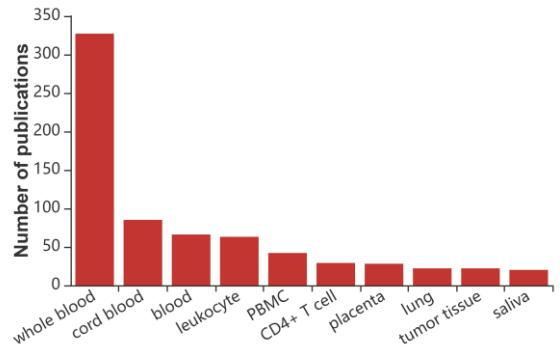
Google



Ask ChatGPT to help you make the plot

Example figure

TOP 10 tissues



customize

Ask ChatGPT

Code template by ChatGPT

```
library(ggplot2)

# Data for plotting
tissues <- c("whole blood", "cord blood", "blood leukocyte", "PBMC",
            "CD4+ T cell", "placenta", "lung", "tumor tissue", "saliva")
publications <- c(350, 100, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20)

# Create a data frame
data <- data.frame(tissues, publications)

# Create a ggplot2 bar chart
ggplot(data, aes(x=reorder(tissues, -publications), y=publications, fill=tissues)) +
  geom_bar(stat="identity") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    text = element_text(colour = "white"),
    plot.background = element_rect(fill = "black", color = NA),
    panel.background = element_rect(fill = "black", color = NA),
    axis.title = element_text(color = "white"),
    axis.text = element_text(color = "white"),
    legend.position = "none"
  ) +
  labs(
    title = "TOP 10 tissues",
    x = "Tissues",
    y = "Number of publications"
  ) +
  scale_fill_manual(values=rep("darkred", length(tissues)))
```

Return the code

please write ggplot2 code to generate the example figure

ChatGPT

The screenshot shows a ChatGPT interface. The user asks for ggplot2 code to generate the example figure. ChatGPT generates a bar chart titled "TOP 10 tissues" with the same data as the example figure above. Below the chart, ChatGPT provides the R code used to generate it. The code is identical to the one shown in the "Code template by ChatGPT" section, except for the addition of `scale_fill_manual` at the bottom.

I have generated a similar bar chart using Matplotlib in Python, which is a different library from ggplot2. The ggplot2 library is specific to R, not Python. However, if you need a ggplot2 code example in R, here it is:

```
R
library(ggplot2)

# Data for plotting
tissues <- c("whole blood", "cord blood", "blood leukocyte", "PBMC", "CD4+ T cell",
            "placenta", "lung", "tumor tissue", "saliva")
publications <- c(350, 100, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20)

# Create a data frame
data <- data.frame(tissues, publications)
```

Message ChatGPT...

ChatGPT can make mistakes. Consider checking important information.



Good luck and have fun!

(although the picture is **not** a good example of effective data visualization)

Thank you!