

ggmatplot: An R package for data visualization on wide-format data

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DOI:

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Submitted: Published:

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Summary

The layered grammar of graphics (H. Wickham, 2010), implemented as the ggplot2 package (Hadley Wickham, 2016) in the statistical language R (R Core Team, 2021), is a powerful and popular tool to create versatile statistical graphics. This graphical system, however, requires input data to be organised in a manner that a data column is mapped to an aesthetic element (e.g. x-coordinate, y-coordinate, color, size), which create friction in constructing plots with an aesthetic element that span multiple columns in the original data by requiring users to re-organise the data.

The ggmatplot, built upon ggplot2, is an R-package that allows quick plotting across the columns of matrices or data with the result returned as a ggplot object. The package is inspired by the function matplot() in the core R graphics system, thus ggmatplot can be considered as a ggplot version of matplot with the benefits of customising the plots as any other ggplot objects via ggplot2 functions.

Statement of need

Input data to construct plots with ggplot2 require data to be organised in a manner that maps data columns to aesthetic elements. This required form is, however, not consistent with some prevelant data formats, specifically multivariate data where the rows correspond to observational units and continguous columns correspond to the responses of the same measurement units. Examples of common utilization of this form include gene expression data in bioinformatics, where rows correspond to samples, column names correspond to genes, and cell values correspond to the expression level; and multi-abundance data in ecology, where rows correspond to site, column names correspond to species name, and cell values correspond to count. Consequently, plotting with ggplot2 interrupts the workflow of a user that is trying to quickly explore these types of data. The ggmatplot R-package provides a solution to this common friction in producing plots with ggplot2.

Examples

Data can be tidied in a rectangular form where each row represents an observational unit, each column represents a variable, and each cell represents a value (Hadley Wickham, 2014). In some cases, what constitutes a variable (or observational unit), hence a column (or row), in a tidy data can be dependent upon interpretation or downstream interest (e.g. Tables 1 and 2 can be both considered as tidy data), but a clear violation of tidy data principles is when the column names contain data values, e.g. Table 3 contain the name of the species across a number of column names.

```
library(ggmatplot)
ggmatplot(x = select(wide_df, contains("rating")),
```



Table 1: Restaurant rating data in "tidy" form

	Rating						
Restaurant	Food	Service	Ambience	Overall			
R1	4	3	4	4			
R2	4	5	4	4			
R3	3	4	5	3			
R4	2	4	4	3			
R5	3	4	4	3			

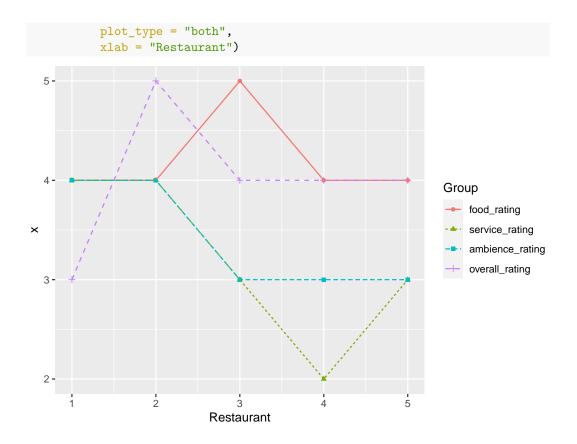
Table 2: Restaurant rating data in "molten" form

Restauant	Rating type	Rating
R1	food	4
R1	service	3
R1	ambience	4
R1	overall	4
R2	food	4
R2	service	5
R2	ambience	4
R2	overall	4
R3	food	3
R3	service	4
R3	ambience	5
R3	overall	3
R4	food	2
R4	service	4
R4	ambience	4
R4	overall	3
R5	food	3
R5	service	4
R5	ambience	4
R5	overall	3

 Table 3: Spider abundance data with environmental covariates.

	Environment co	ovariates	Species abundance				
Site	Soil dry mass	Moss	Alopcune	Arctlute	Pardpull	Trocterr	Zoraspin
1	2.3321	3.0445	10	0	45	57	4
2	3.0493	1.0986	2	0	37	65	9
3	2.5572	2.3979	20	0	45	66	1





Acknowledgements

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