

Scatter plots

INTRODUCTION TO DATA VISUALIZATION WITH GGPLOT2



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48 geometries

geom_*						
abline	contour	dotplot	jitter	pointrange	ribbon	spoke
area	count	errorbar	label	polygon	rug	step
bar	crossbar	errorbarh	line	qq	segment	text
bin2d	curve	freqpoly	linerrange	qq_line	sf	tile
blank	density	hex	map	quantile	sf_label	violin
boxplot	density2d	histogram	path	raster	sf_text	vline
col	density_2d	hline	point	rect	smooth	

Common plot types

Plot type	Possible Geoms
Scatter plots	points, jitter, abline, smooth, count

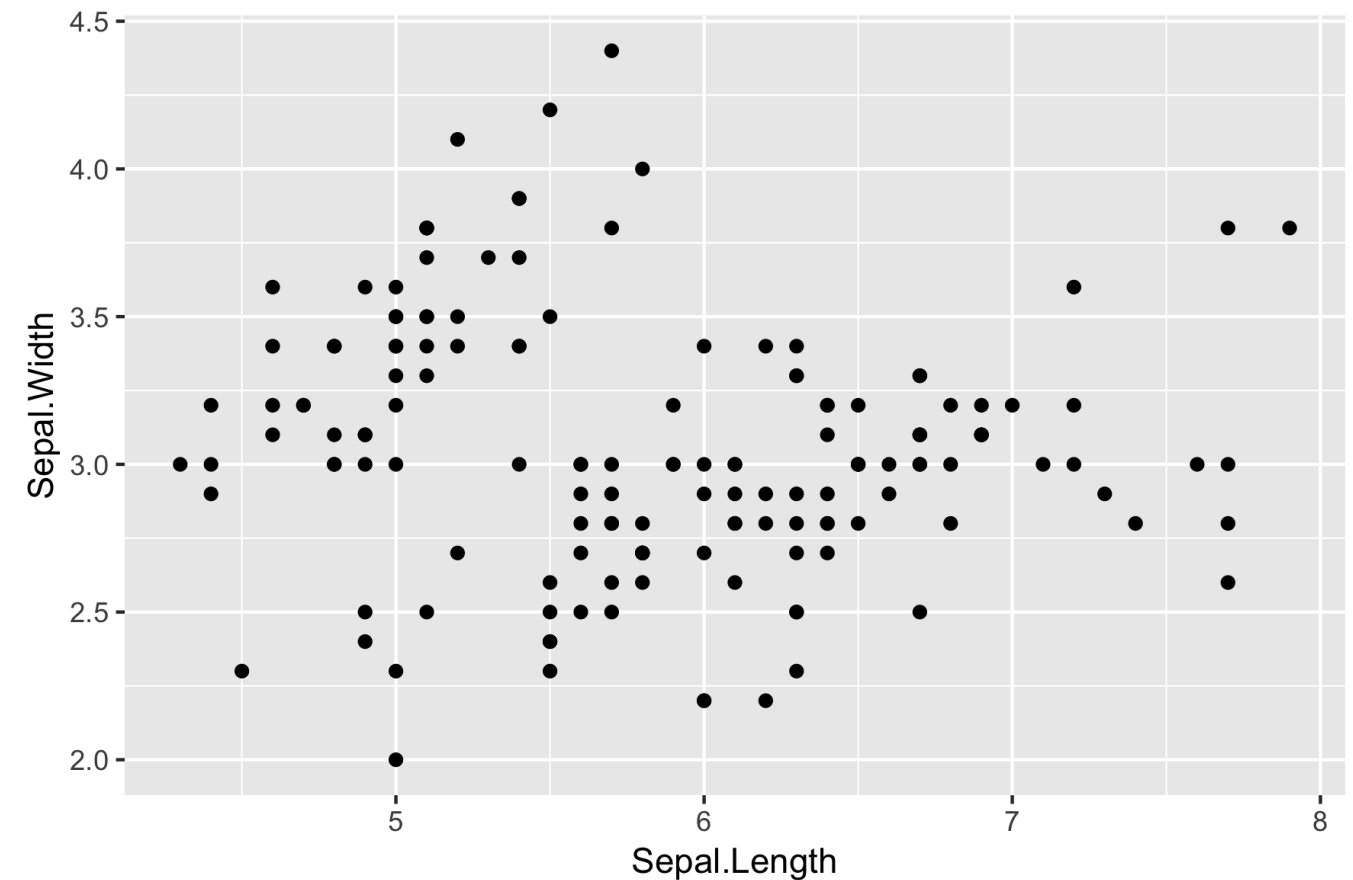
Scatter plots

- Each geom can accept specific aesthetic mappings, e.g. `geom_point()`:

Essential

x,y

```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length,  
                 y = Sepal.Width)) +  
  geom_point()
```

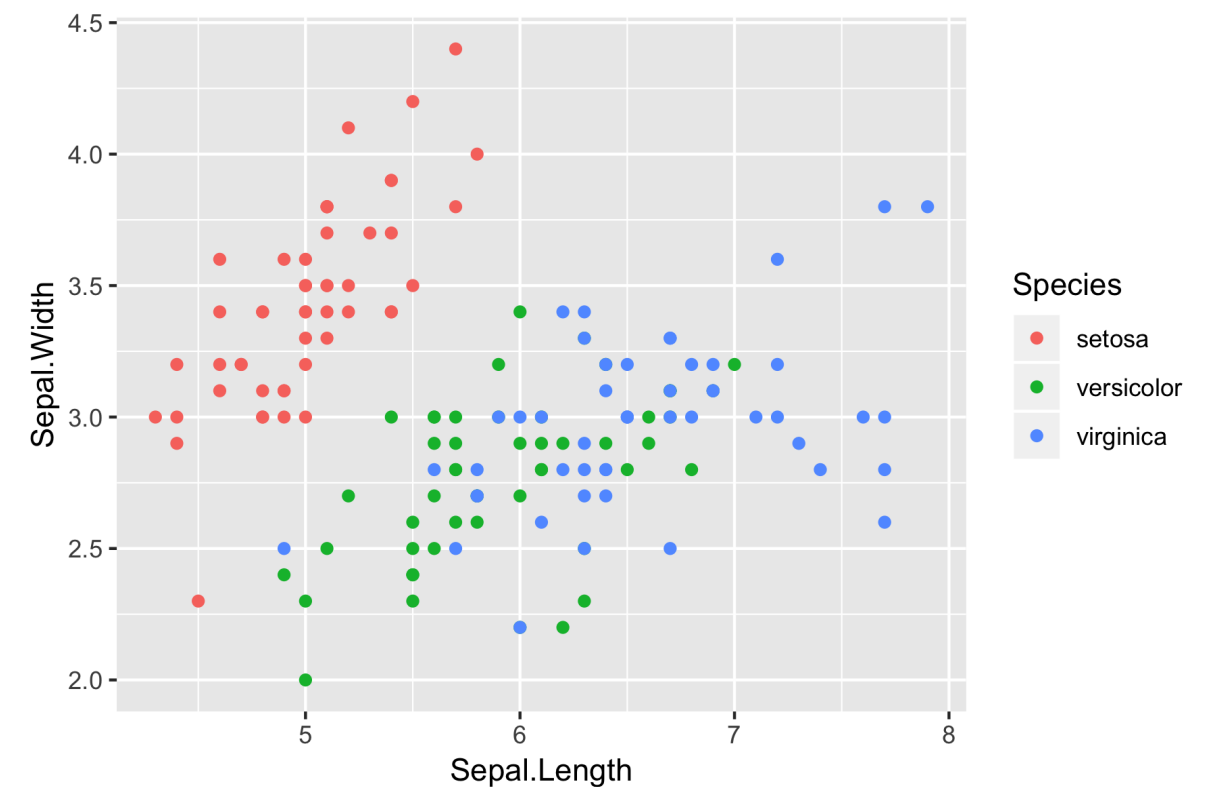


Scatter plots

- Each geom can accept specific aesthetic mappings, e.g. `geom_point()`:

Essential	Optional
x,y	alpha, color, fill, shape, size, stroke

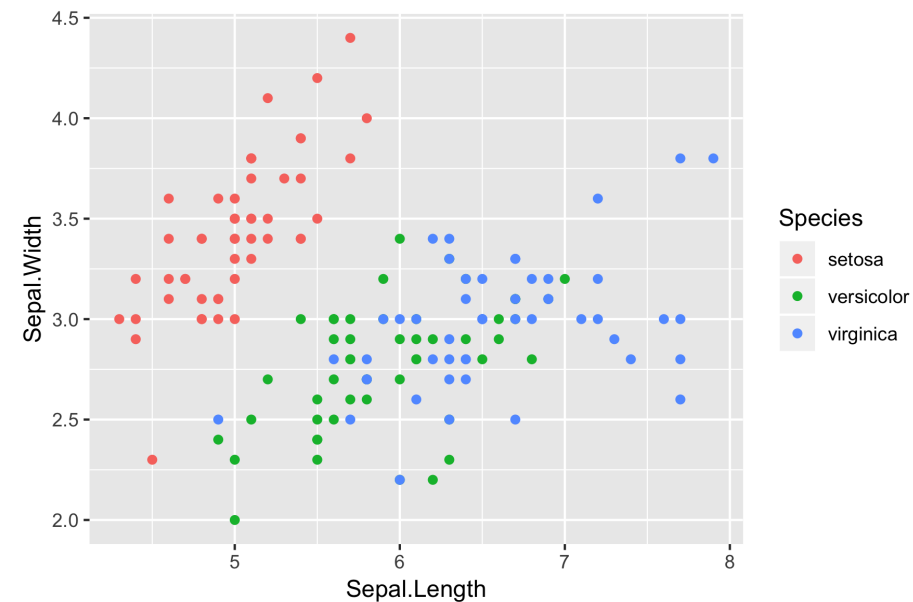
```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length,  
                 y = Sepal.Width,  
                 col = Species)) +  
  geom_point()
```



Geom-specific aesthetic mappings

```
# These result in the same plot!  
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width, col = Species)) +  
  geom_point()  
  
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width)) +  
  geom_point(aes(col = Species))
```

Control aesthetic mappings of each layer independently:



```
head(iris, 3) # Raw data
```

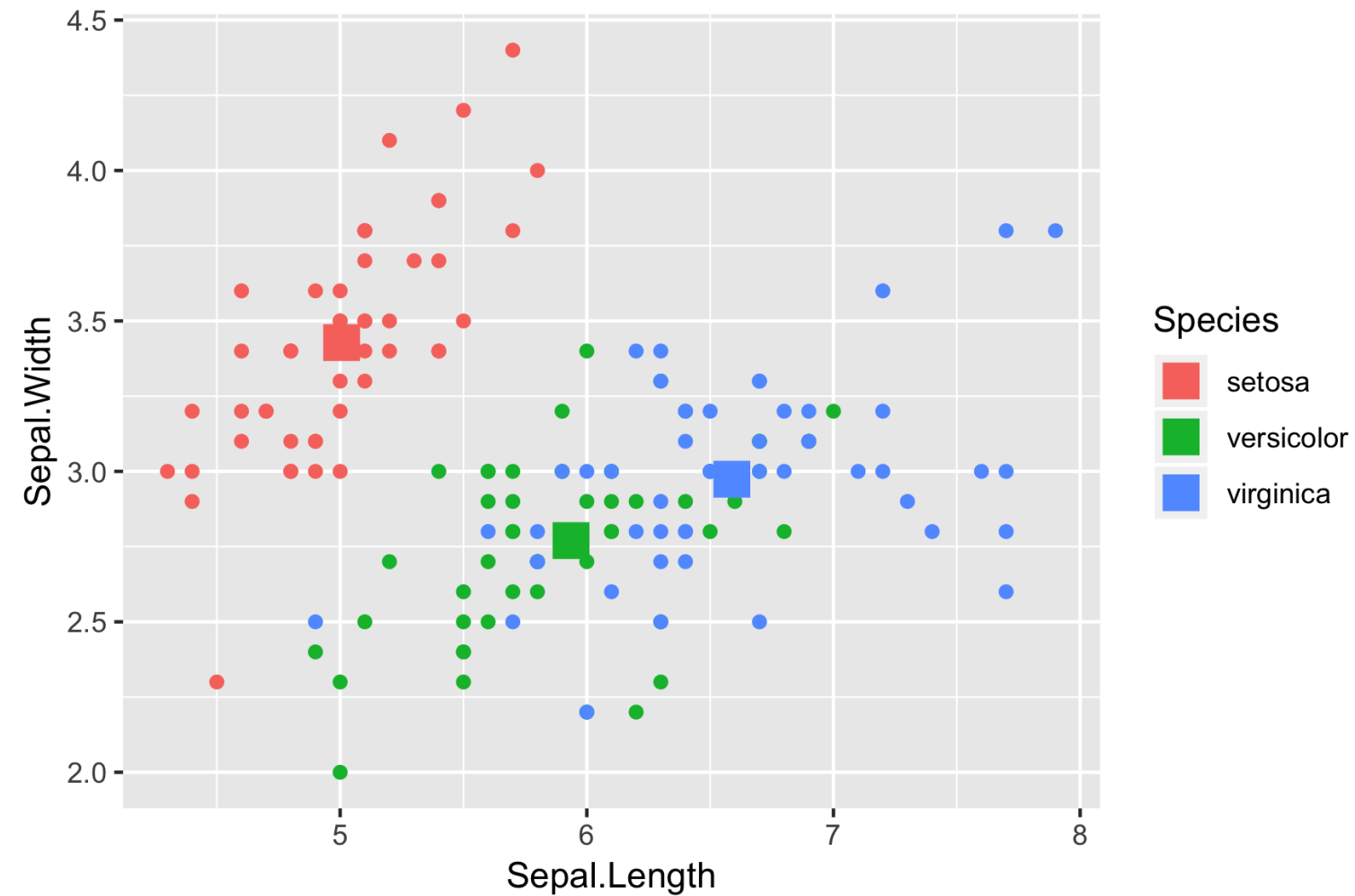
```
Species Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width
1  setosa           5.1           3.5           1.4           0.2
2  setosa           4.9           3.0           1.4           0.2
3  setosa           4.7           3.2           1.3           0.2
```

```
iris %>%
  group_by(Species) %>%
  summarise_all(mean) -> iris.summary
```

```
iris.summary # Summary statistics
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 5
  Species      Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width
  <fct>          <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>
1 setosa         5.01           3.43           1.46           0.246
2 versicolor    5.94           2.77           4.26           1.33
3 virginica     6.59           2.97           5.55           2.03
```

```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width, col = Species)) +  
  # Inherits both data and aes from ggplot()  
  geom_point() +  
  # Different data, but inherited aes  
  geom_point(data = iris.summary, shape = 15, size = 5)
```

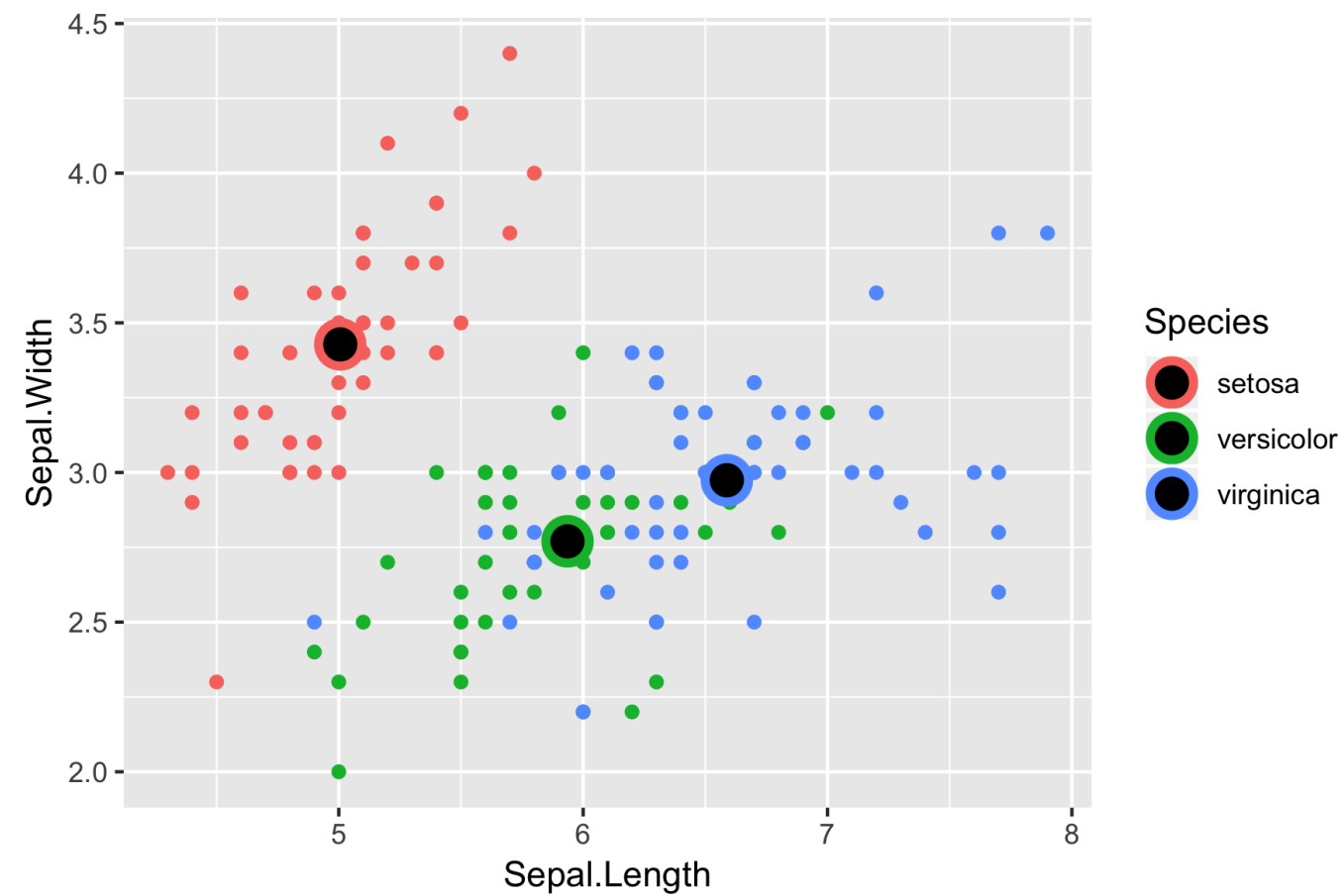


Shape attribute values

 0	 1	 2	 3	 4	
 5	 6	 7	 8	 9	
 10	 11	 12	 13	 14	
 15	 16	 17	 18	 19	
 20	 21	 22	 23	 24	 25

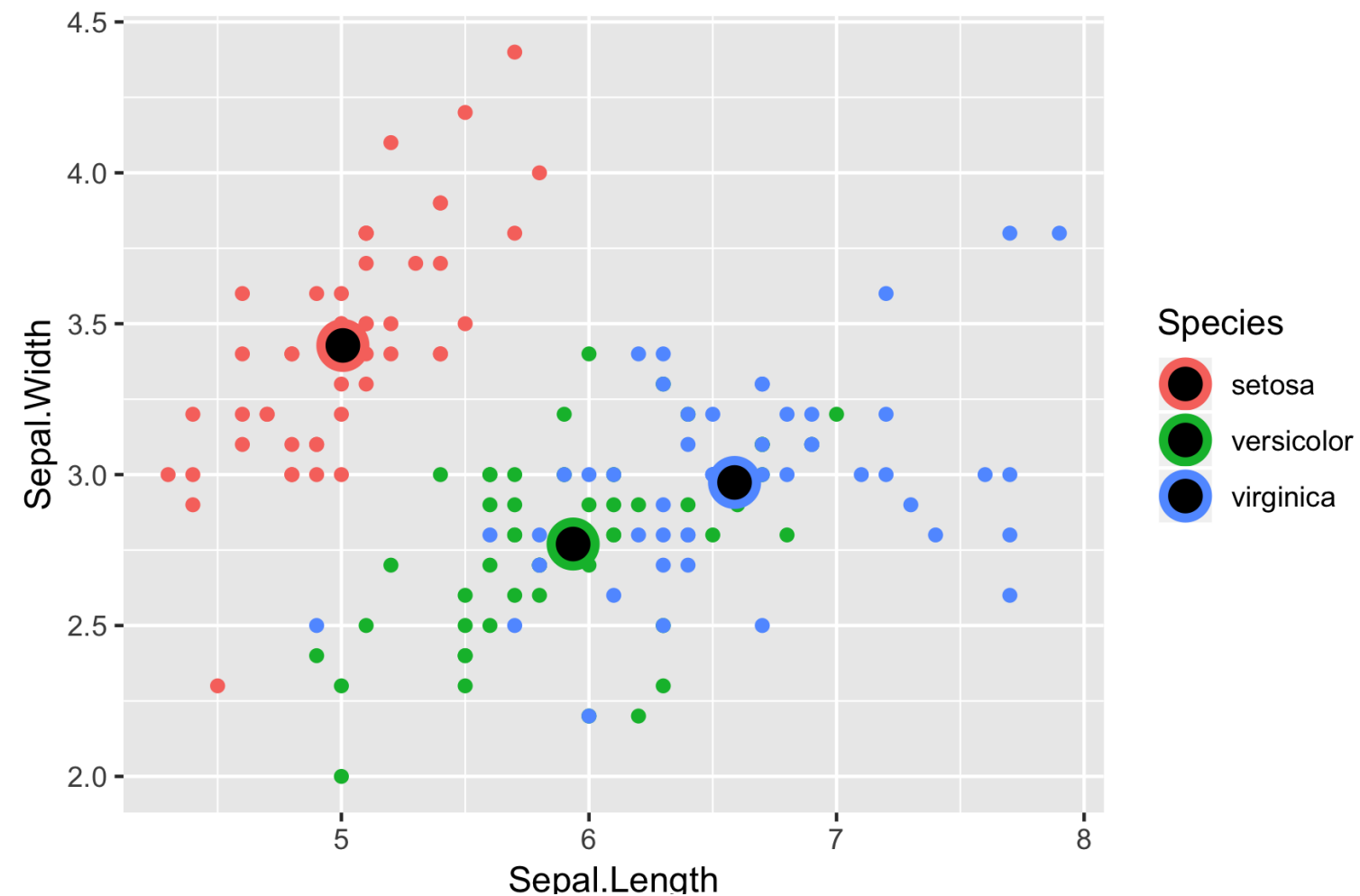
Example

```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width, col = Species)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_point(data = iris.summary, shape = 21, size = 5,  
            fill = "black", stroke = 2)
```



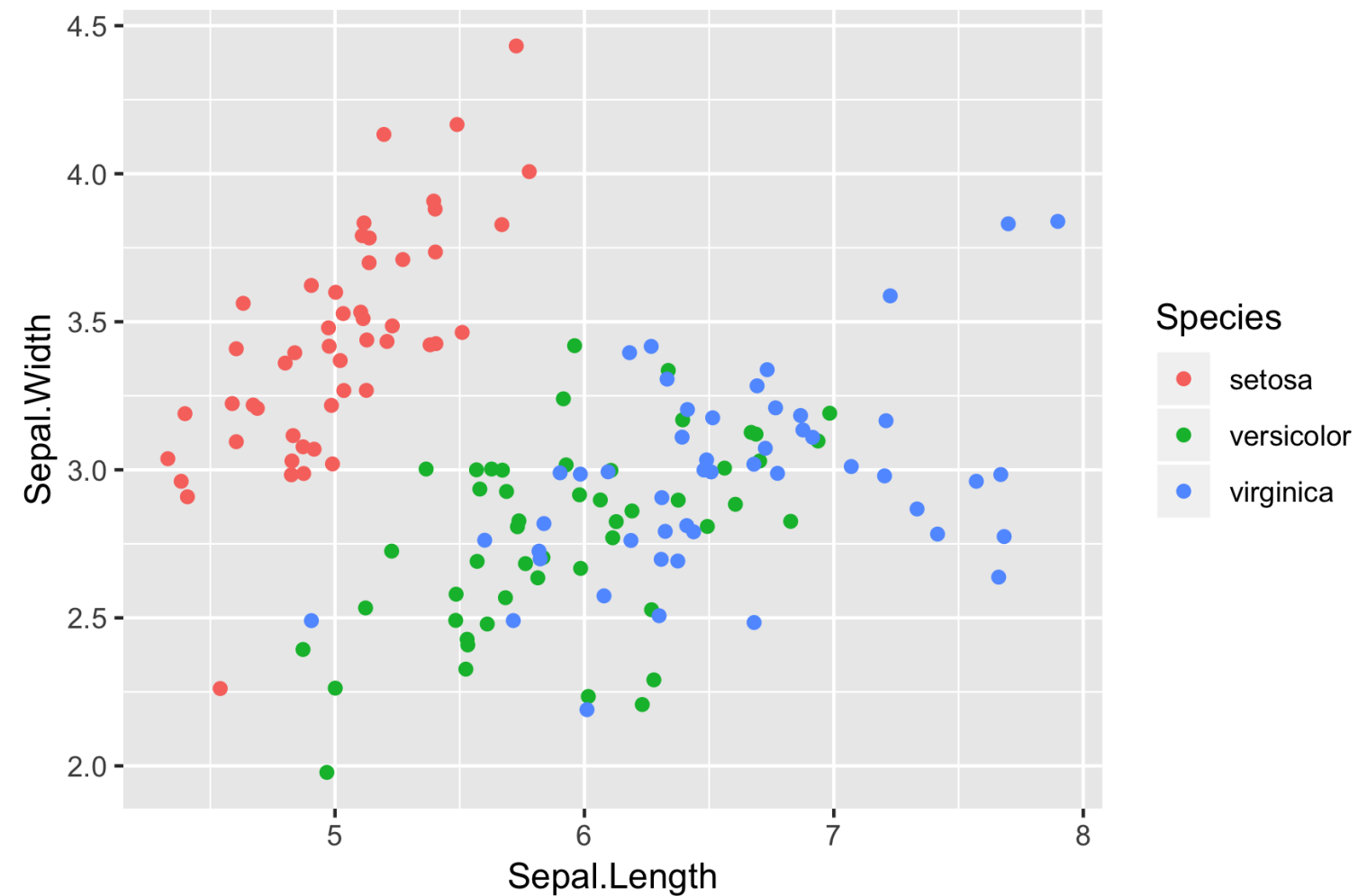
On-the-fly stats by ggplot2

- See the second course for the stats layer.
- Note: Avoid plotting only the mean without a measure of spread, e.g. the standard deviation.



position = "jitter"

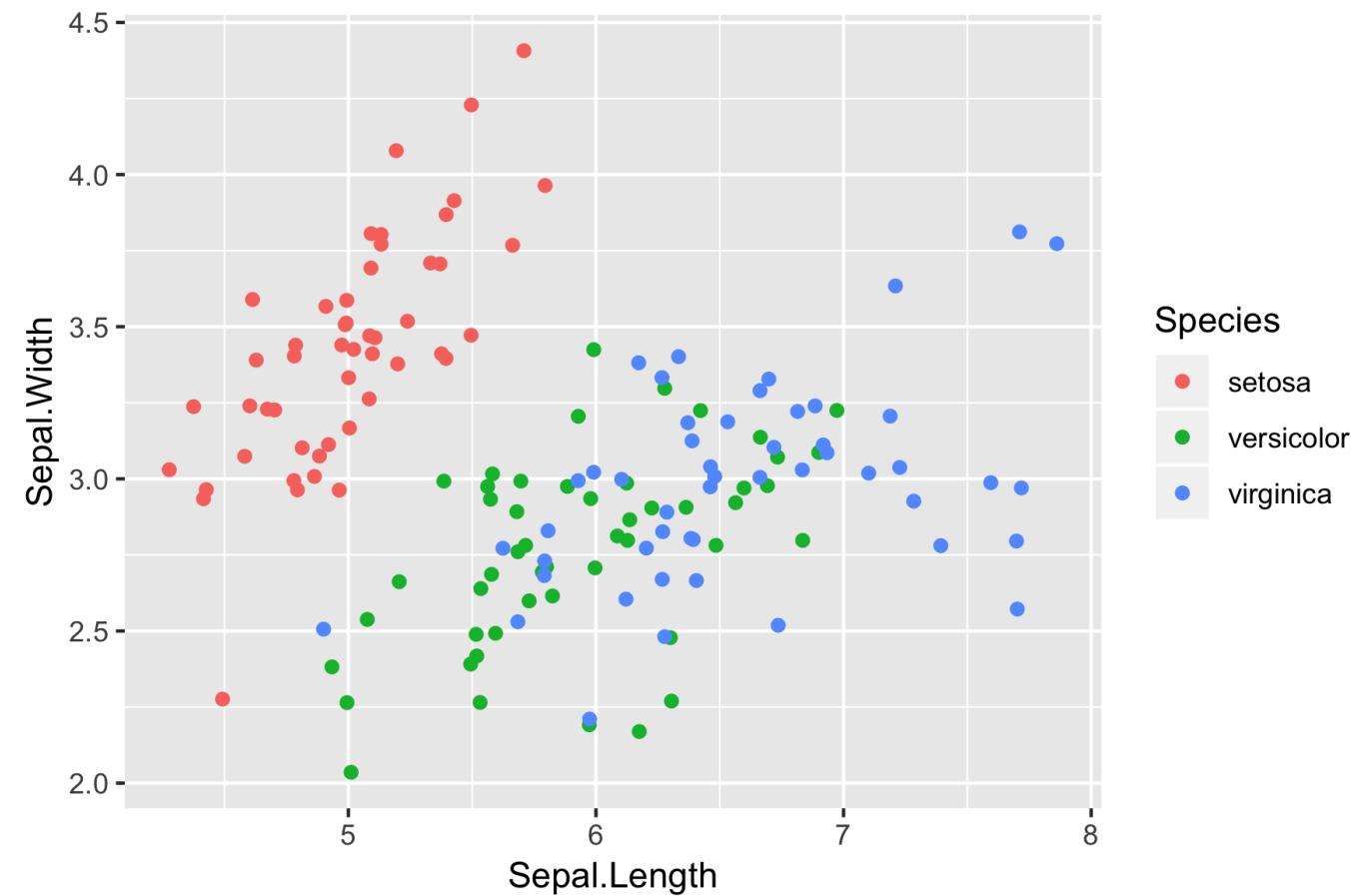
```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width, col = Species)) +  
  geom_point(position = "jitter")
```



geom_jitter()

A short-cut to `geom_point(position = "jitter")`

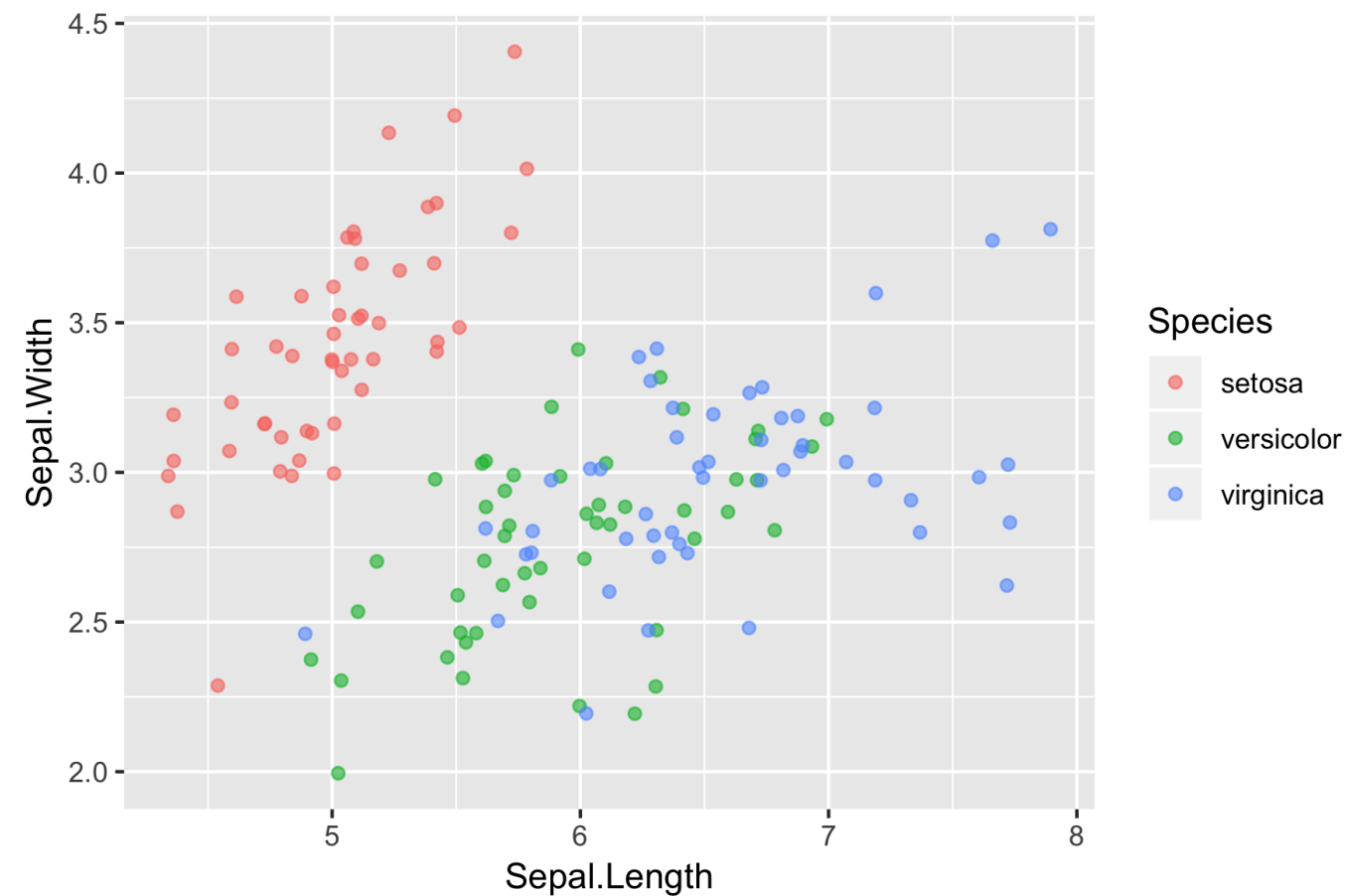
```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width, col = Species)) +  
  geom_jitter()
```



Don't forget to adjust alpha

- Combine jittering with alpha-blending if necessary

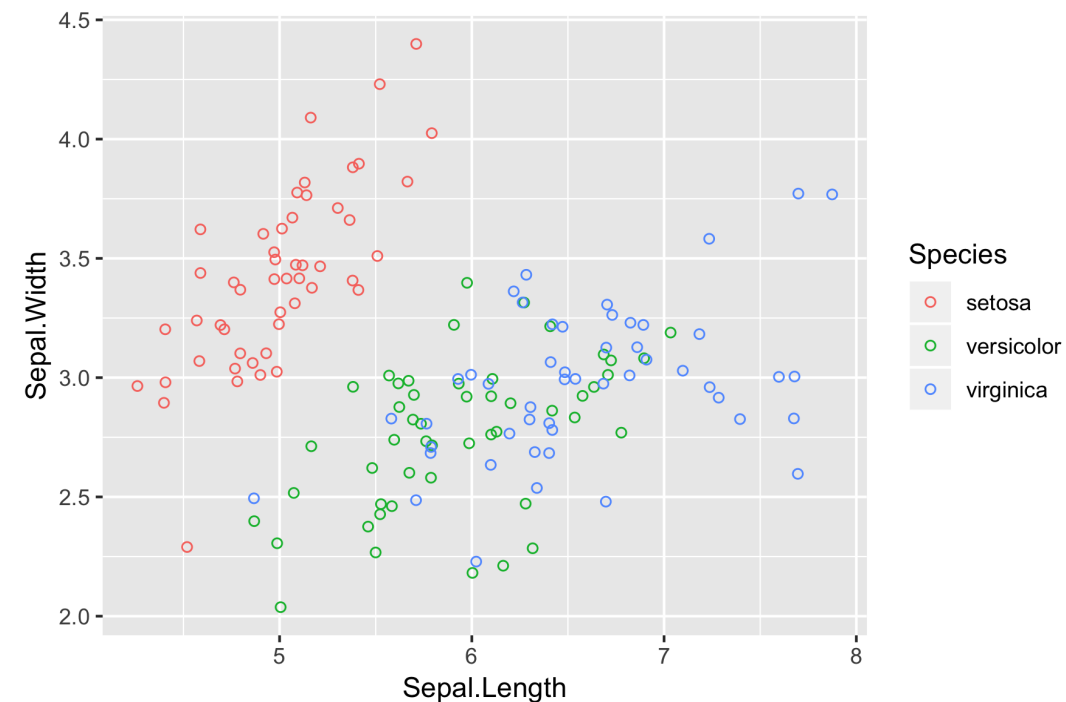
```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width, col = Species)) +  
  geom_jitter(alpha = 0.6)
```



Hollow circles also help

- `shape = 1` is a hollow circle.
- Not necessary to also use alpha-blending.

```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width, col = Species)) +  
  geom_jitter(shape = 1)
```



Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO DATA VISUALIZATION WITH GGPIOT2

Histograms

INTRODUCTION TO DATA VISUALIZATION WITH GGLOT2



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Common plot types

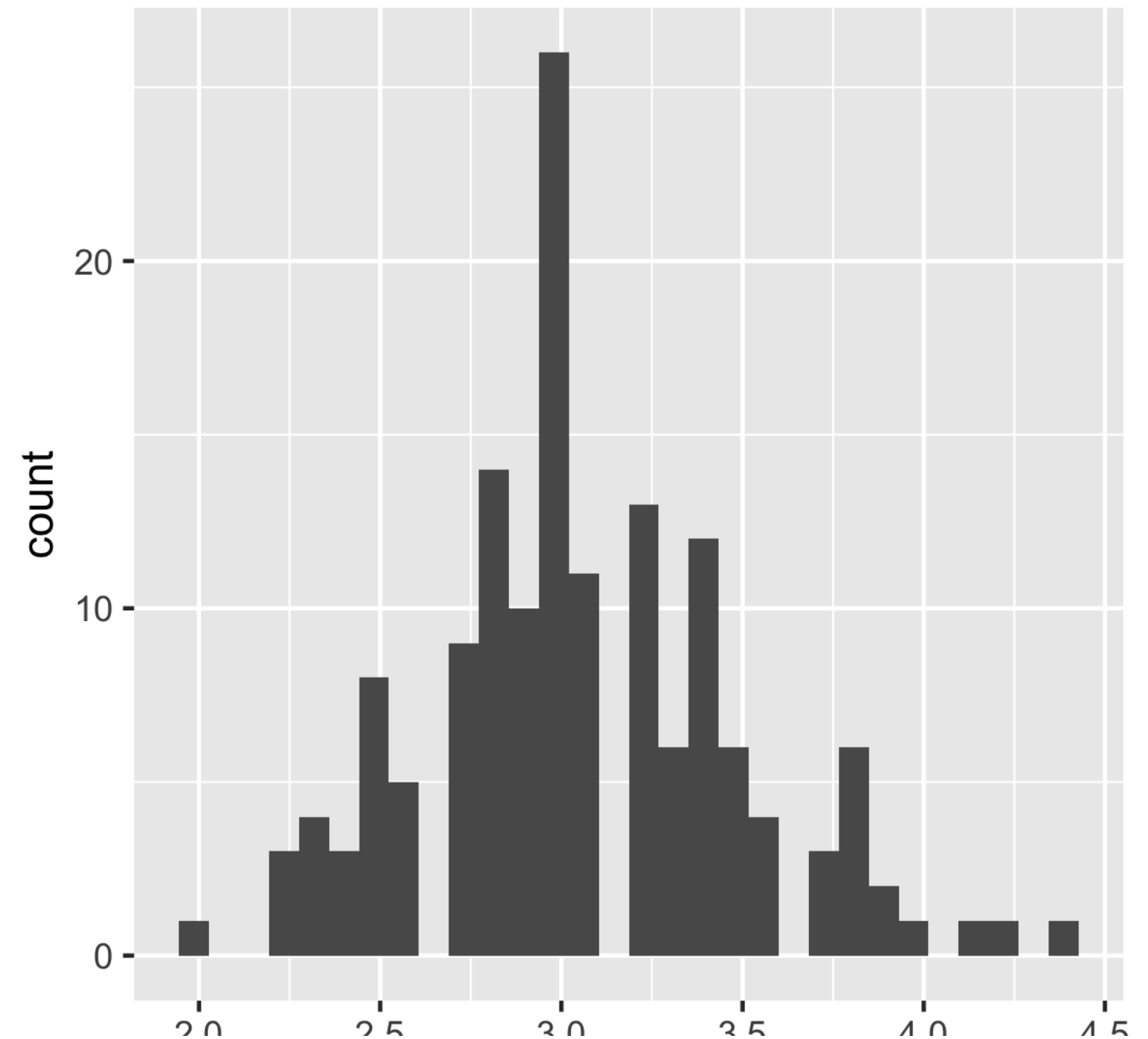
Plot type	Possible Geoms
Scatter plots	points, jitter, abline, smooth, count
Bar plots	histogram, bar, col, errorbar
Line plots	line, path

Histograms

```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Width)) +  
  geom_histogram()
```

- A plot of binned values
 - i.e. a statistical function

``stat_bin()`` using ``bins = 30``.
Pick better value with ``binwidth``.



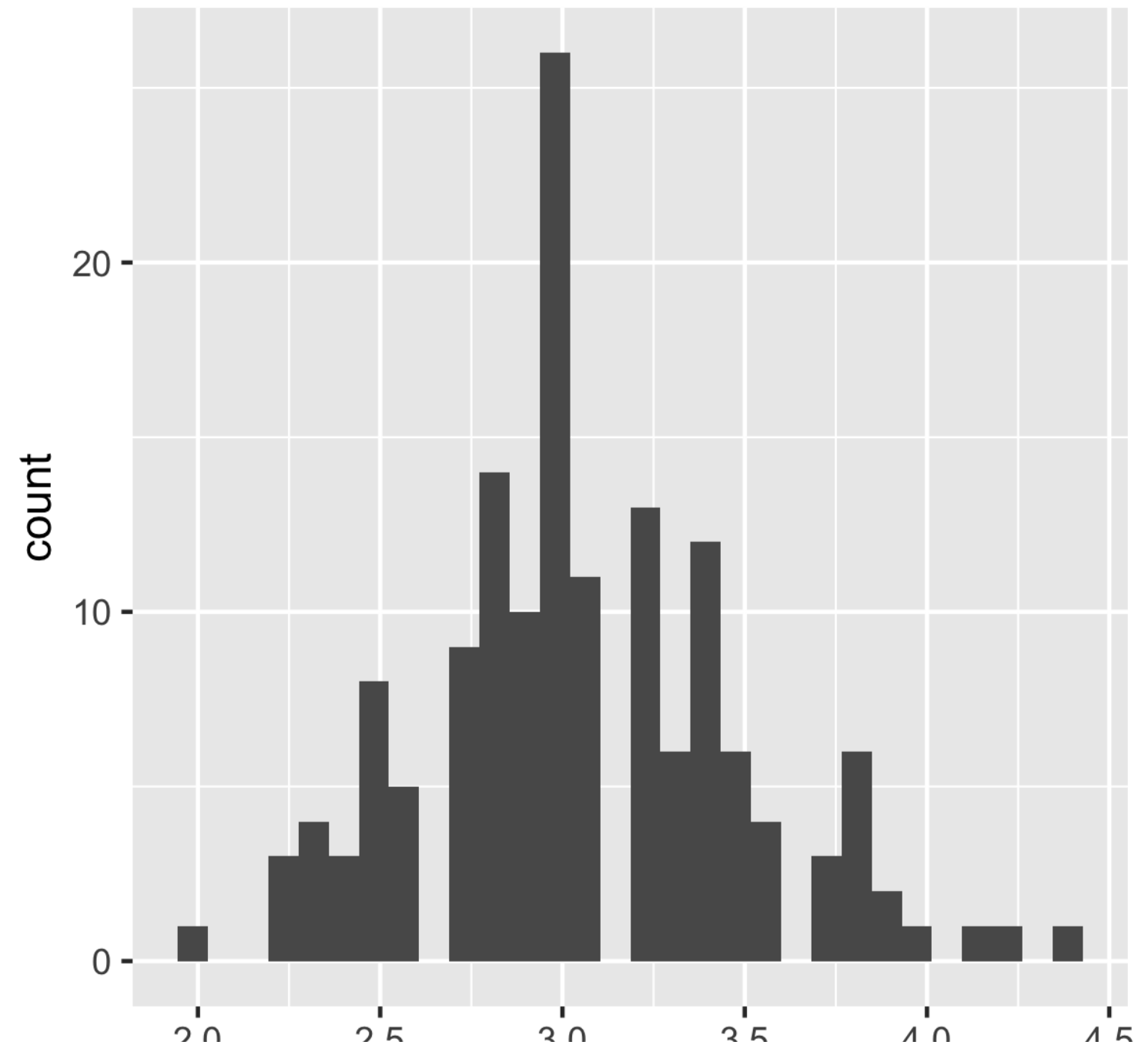
Default of 30 even bins

```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Width)) +  
  geom_histogram()
```

- A plot of binned values
 - i.e. a statistical function

```
# Default bin width:  
diff(range(iris$Sepal.Width))/30
```

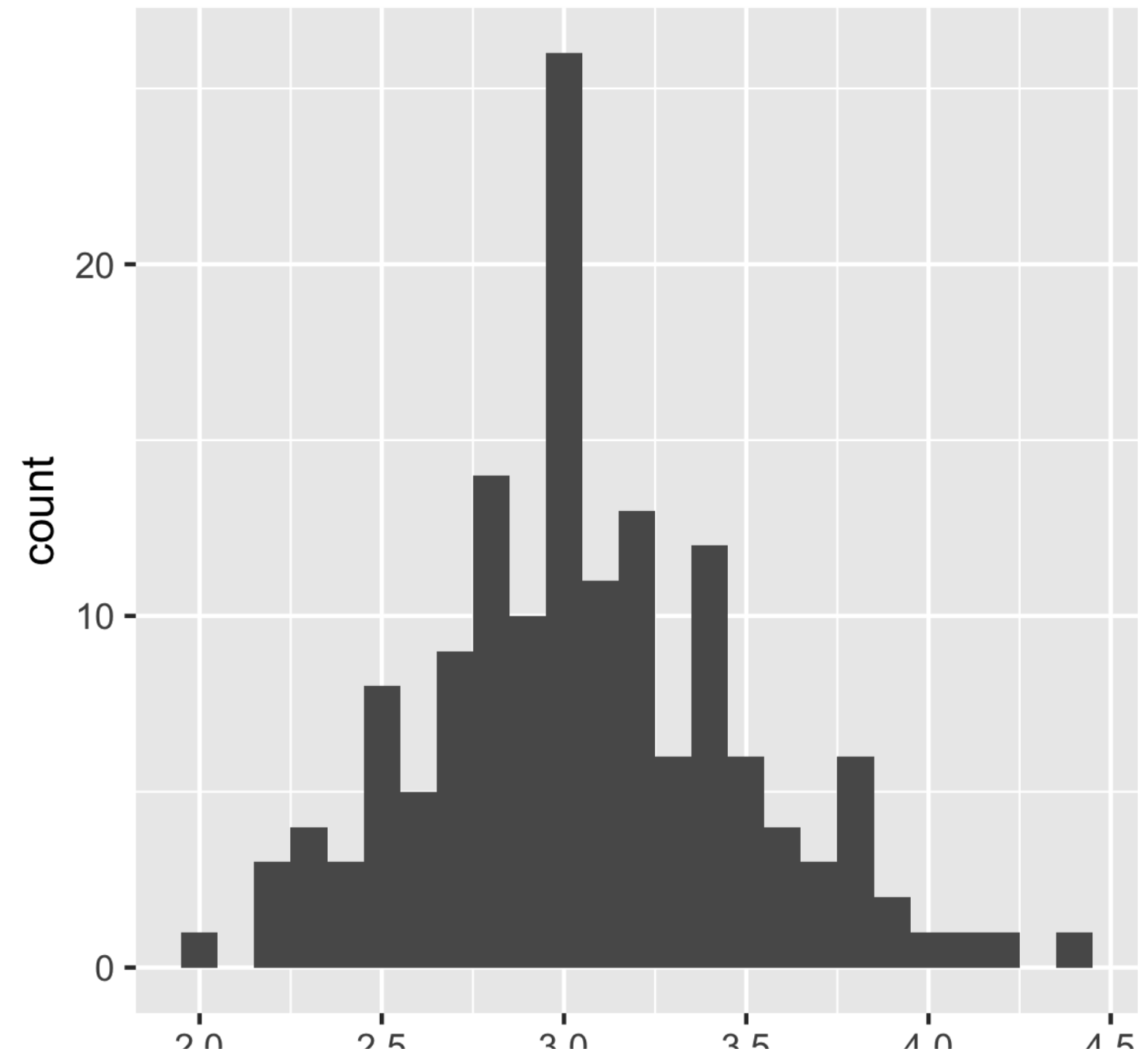
```
[1] 0.08
```



Intuitive and meaningful bin widths

```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Width)) +  
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 0.1)
```

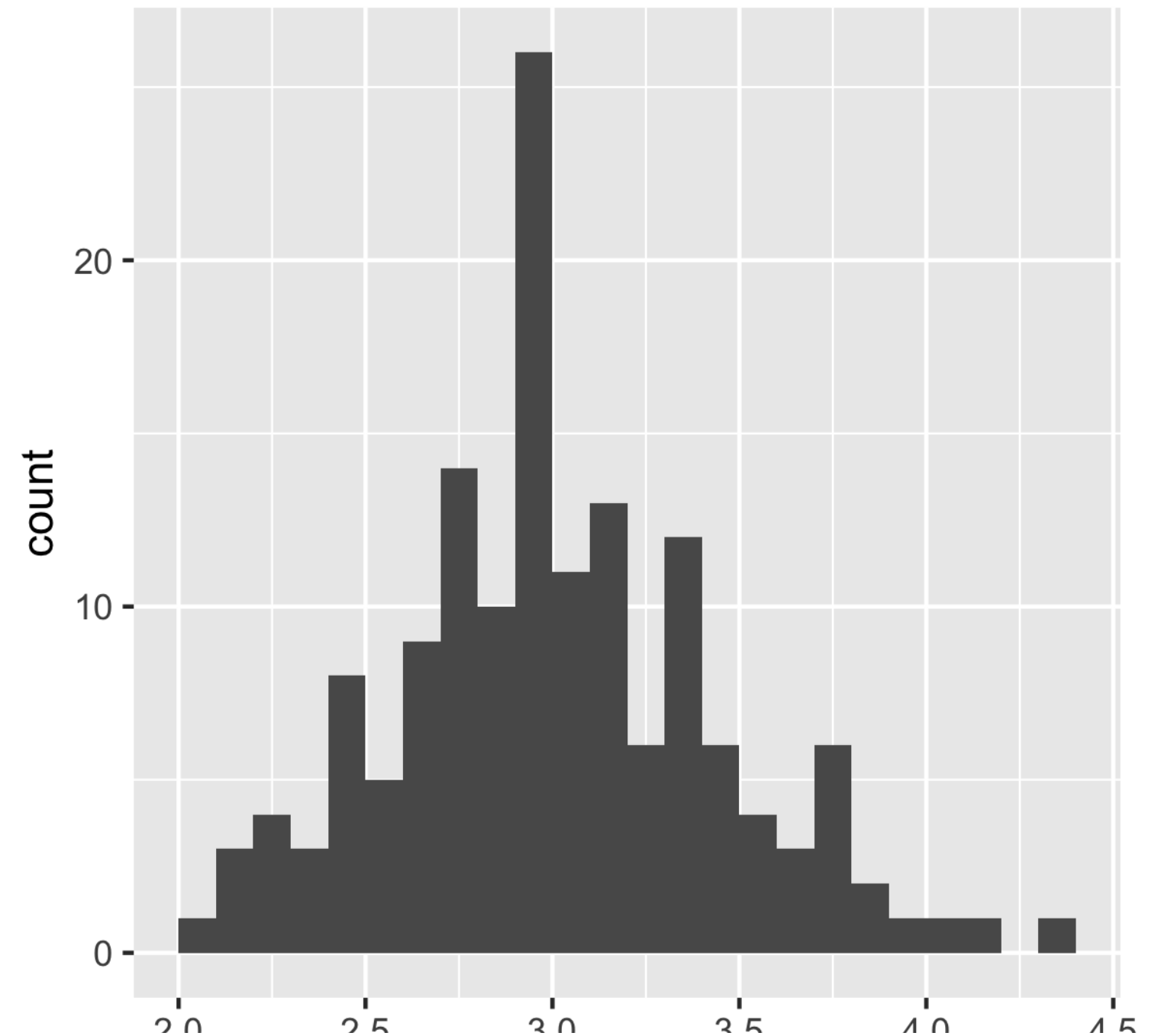
- Always set a meaningful bin widths for your data.
- No spaces between bars.



Re-position tick marks

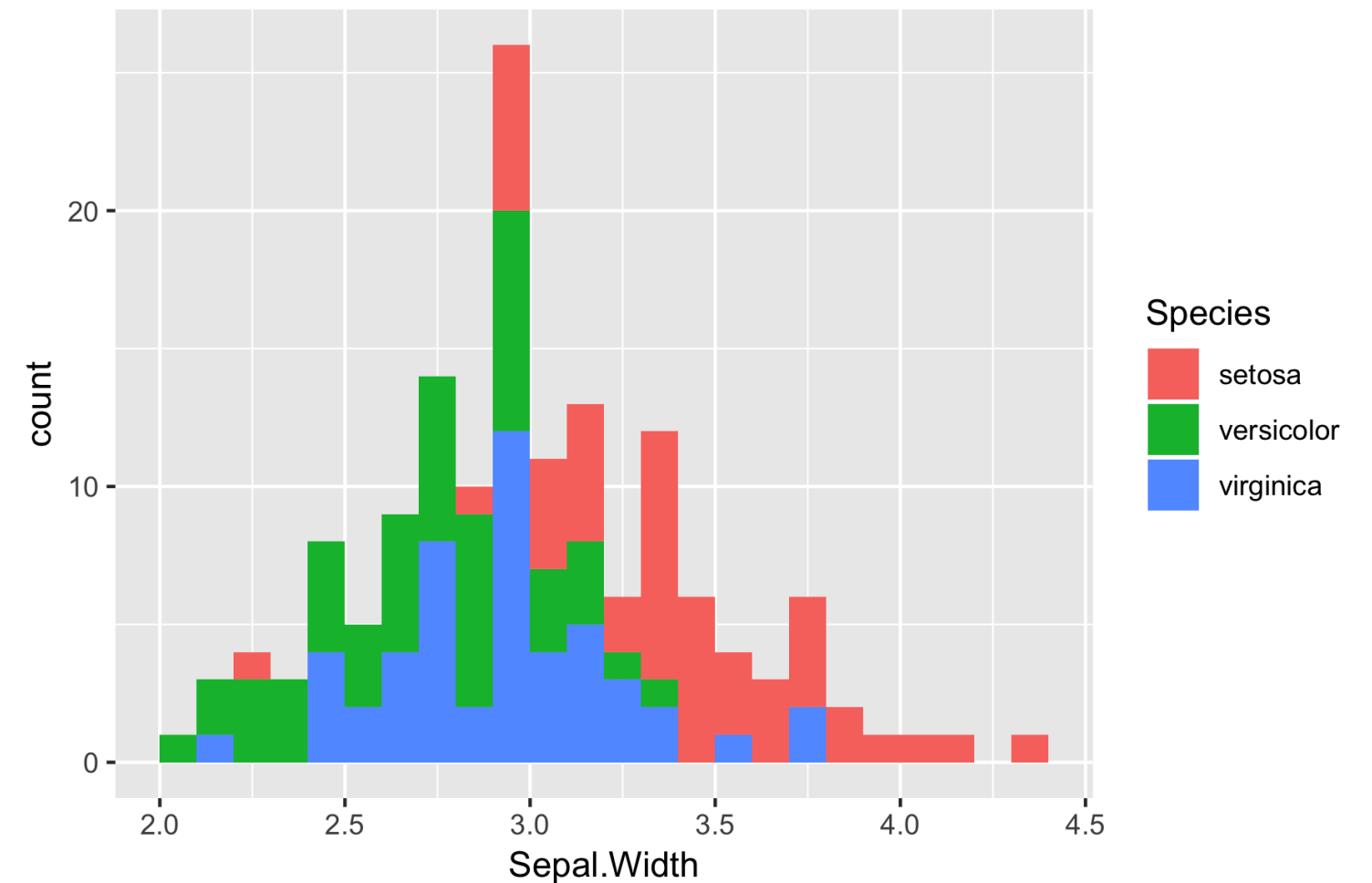
```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Width)) +  
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 0.1,  
                 center = 0.05)
```

- Always set a meaningful bin widths for your data.
- No spaces between bars.
- X axis labels are between bars.



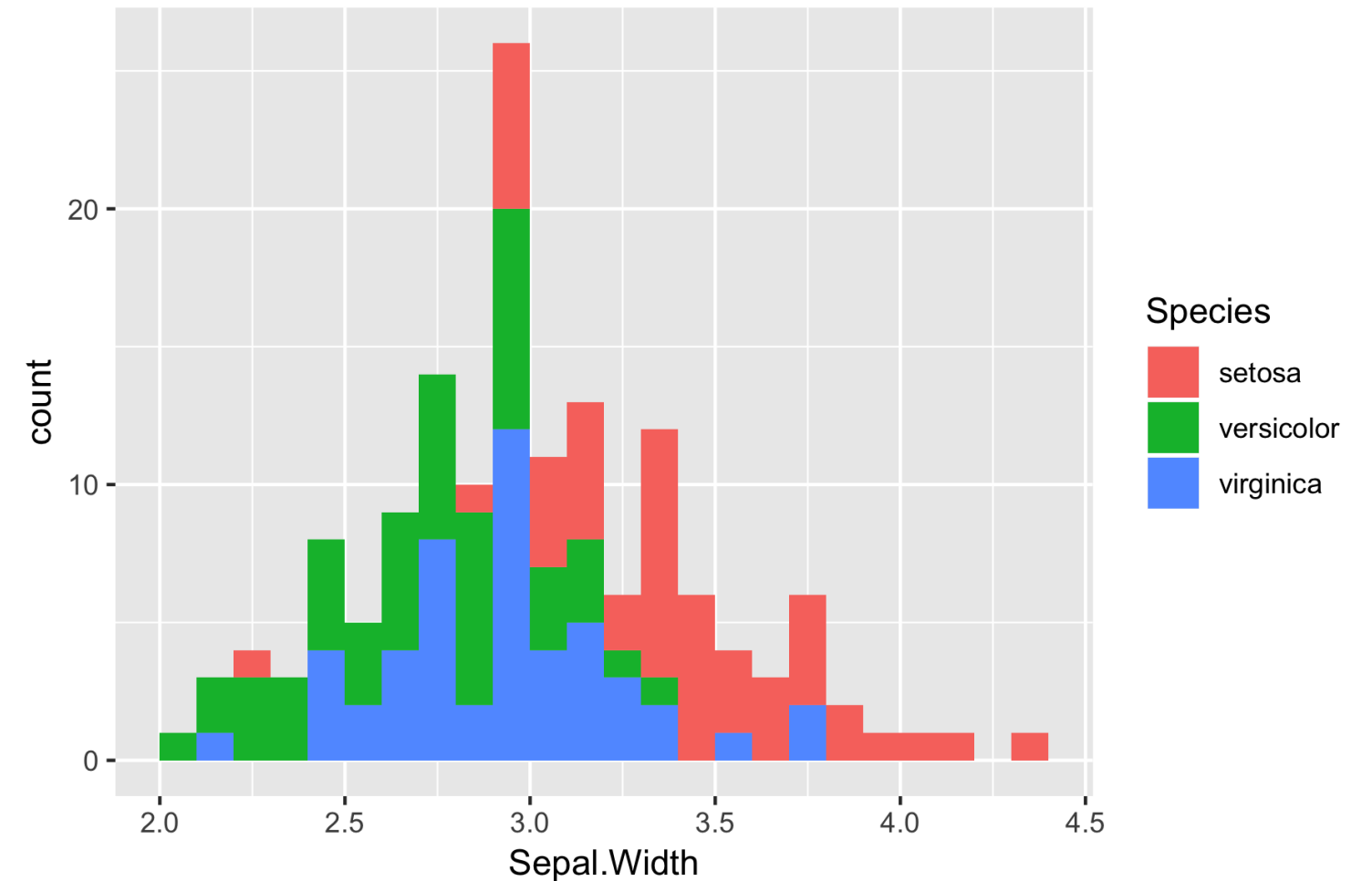
Different Species

```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Width,  
                 fill = Species)) +  
  geom_histogram(binwidth = .1,  
                 center = 0.05)
```



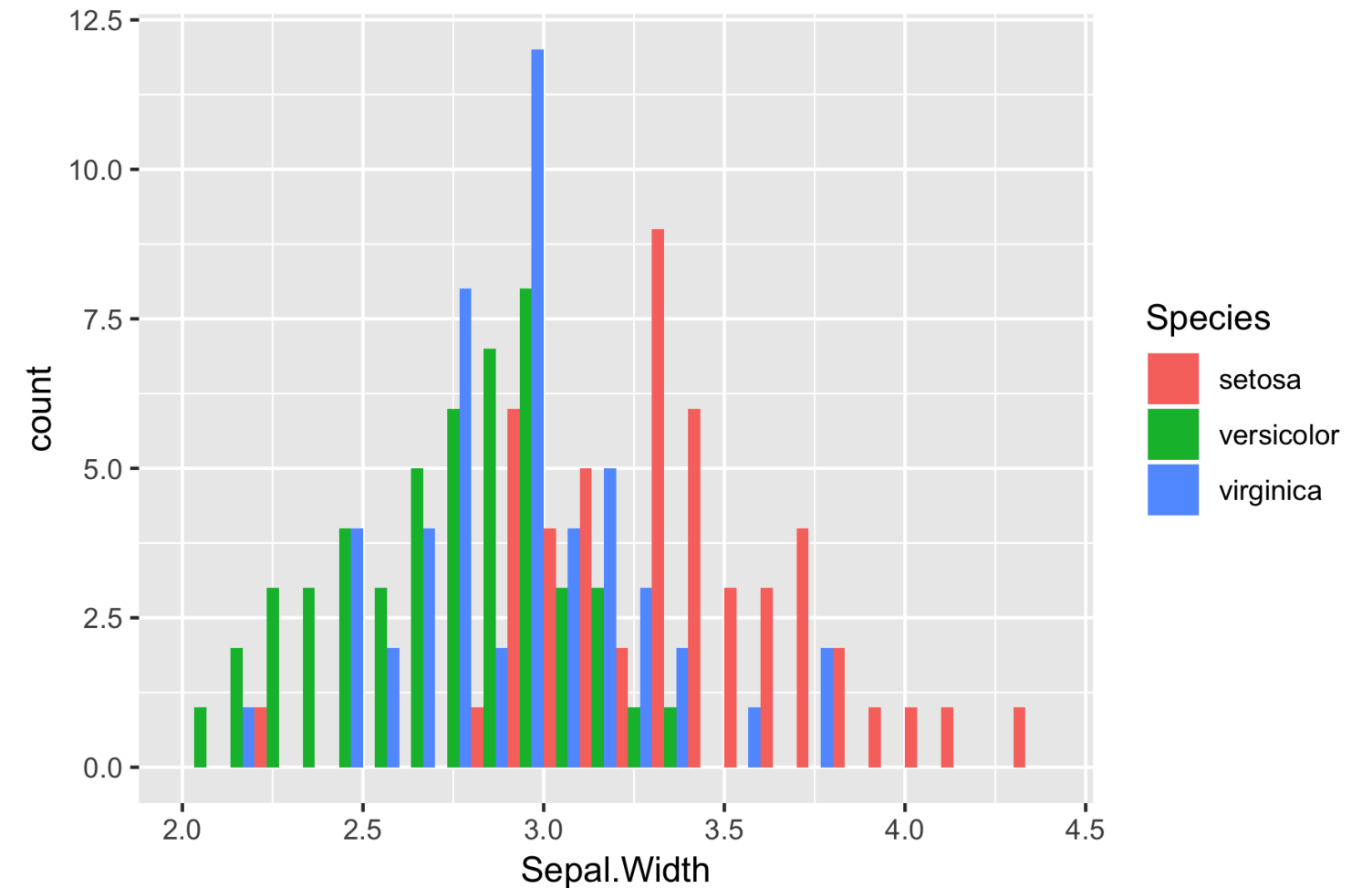
Default position is "stack"

```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Width,  
                fill = Species)) +  
  geom_histogram(binwidth = .1,  
                center = 0.05,  
                position = "stack")
```



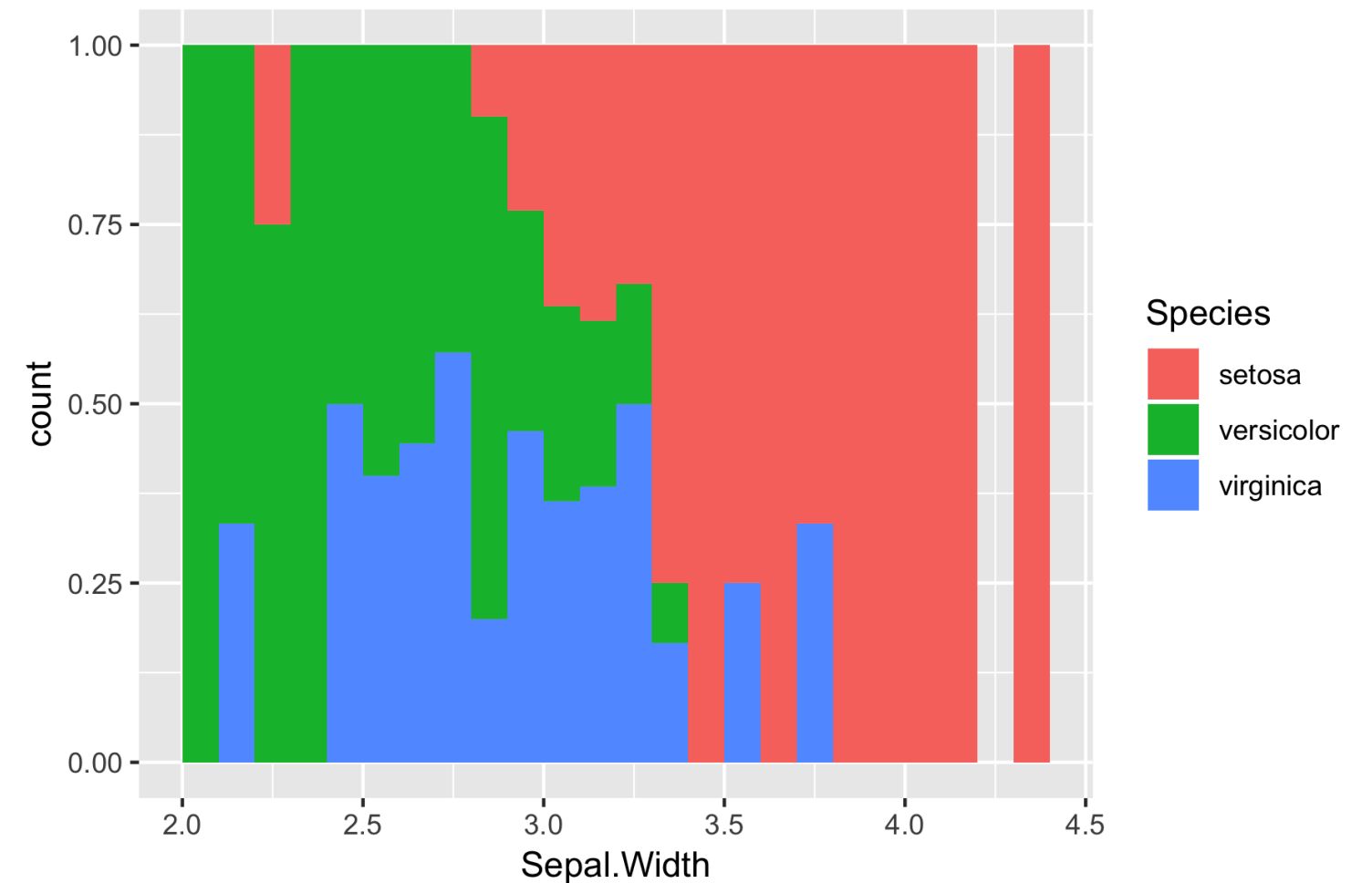
position = "dodge"

```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Width,  
                 fill = Species)) +  
  geom_histogram(binwidth = .1,  
                 center = 0.05,  
                 position = "dodge")
```



position = "fill"

```
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Width,  
                fill = Species)) +  
  geom_histogram(binwidth = .1,  
                center = 0.05,  
                position = "fill")
```



Final Slide

INTRODUCTION TO DATA VISUALIZATION WITH GGPLOT2

Bar plots

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Bar Plots, with a categorical X-axis

- Use `geom_bar()` or `geom_col()`

Geom	Stat	Action
<code>geom_bar()</code>	"count"	Counts the number of cases at each x position
<code>geom_col()</code>	"identity"	Plot actual values

- All positions from before are available
- Two types
 - Absolute counts
 - Distributions

Bar Plots, with a categorical X-axis

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Bar Plots, with a categorical X-axis

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 - Absolute counts
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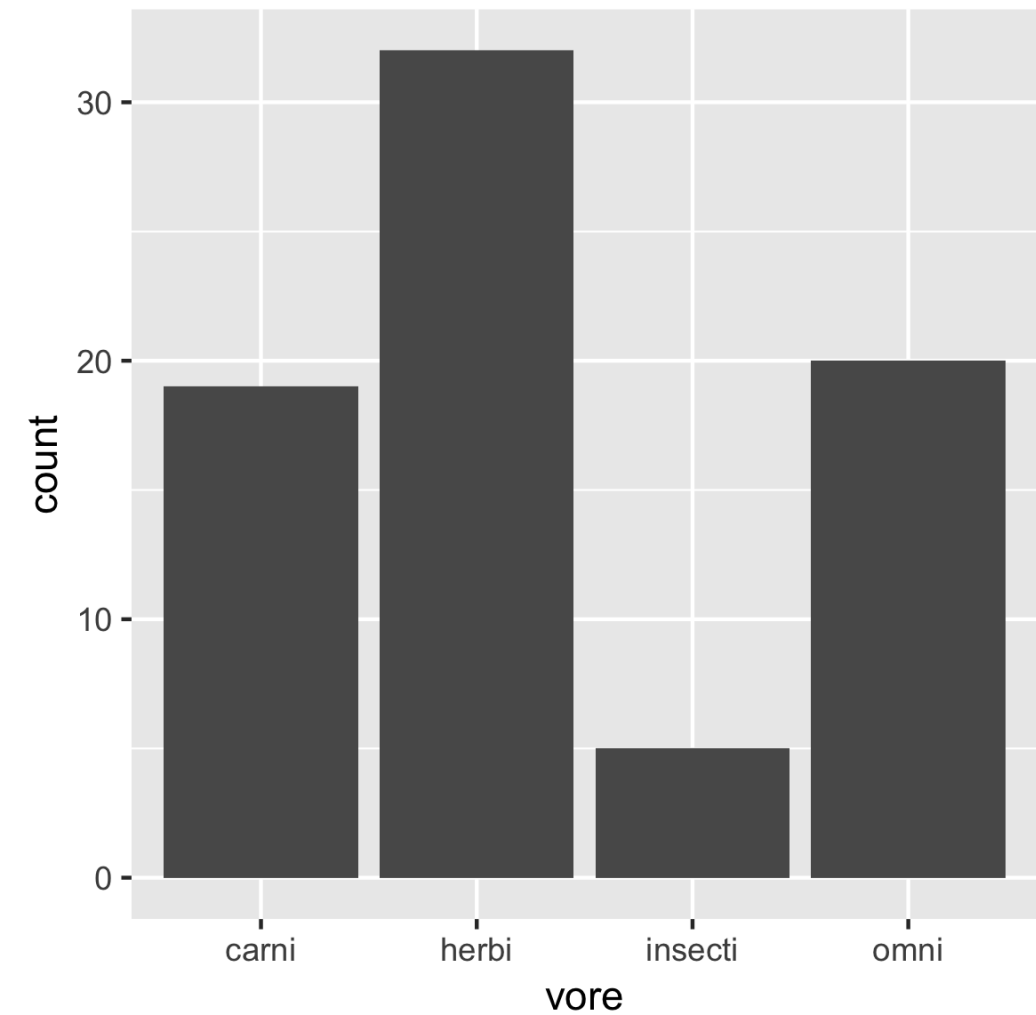
Habits of mammals

```
str(sleep)
```

```
'data.frame':    76 obs. of  3 variables:
 $ vore : Factor w/ 4 levels "carni","herbi",...: 1 4 2 4 2 2 1 1 2 2 ...
 $ total: num  12.1 17 14.4 14.9 4 14.4 8.7 10.1 3 5.3 ...
 $ rem  : num  NA 1.8 2.4 2.3 0.7 2.2 1.4 2.9 NA 0.6 ...
```


Bar plot

```
ggplot(sleep, aes(vore)) +  
  geom_bar()
```



Plotting distributions instead of absolute counts

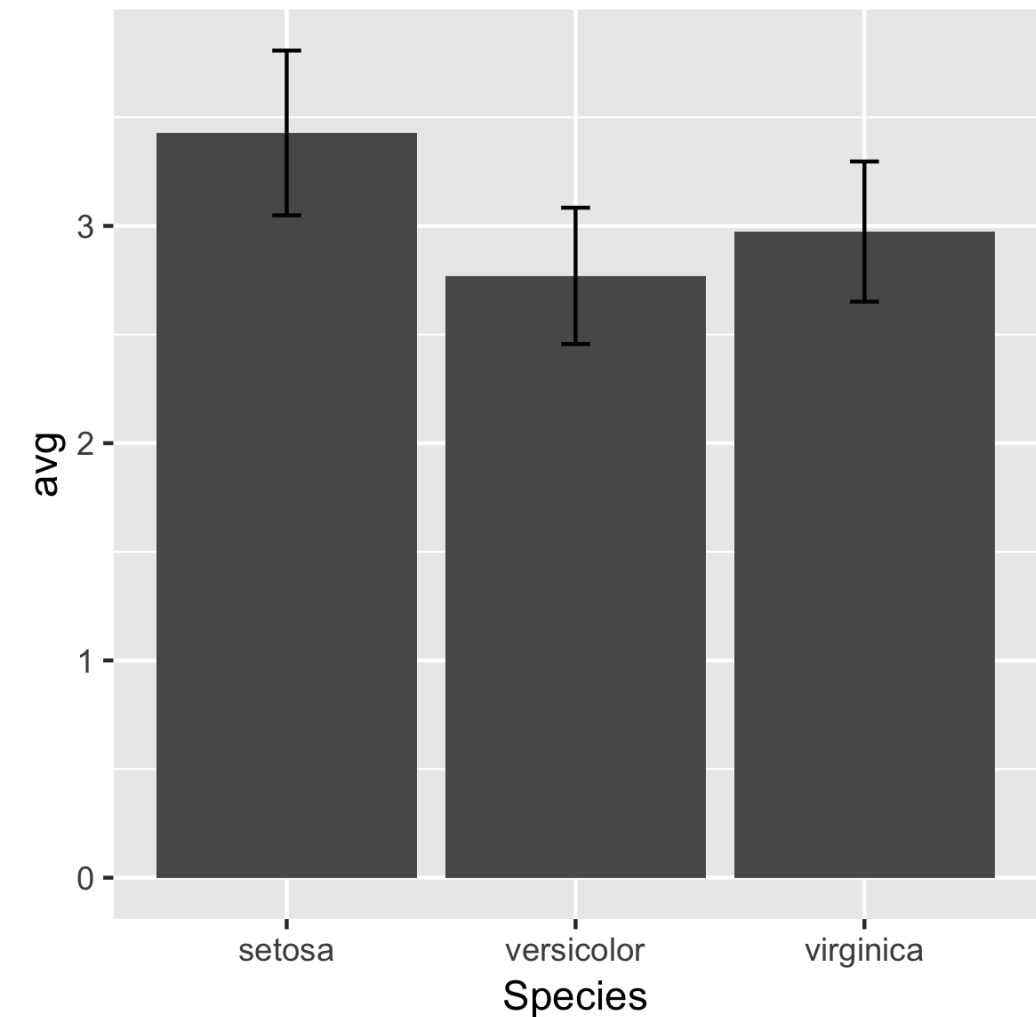
```
# Calculate Descriptive Statistics:  
iris %>%  
  select(Species, Sepal.Width) %>%  
  gather(key, value, -Species) %>%  
  group_by(Species) %>%  
  summarise(avg = mean(value),  
            stdev = sd(value))  
-> iris_summ_long
```

iris_summ_long

Species	avg	stdev
setosa	3.43	0.38
versicolor	2.77	0.31
virginica	2.97	0.32

Plotting distributions

```
ggplot(iris_summ_long, aes(x = Species,  
                           y = avg)) +  
  geom_col() +  
  geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = avg - stdev,  
                   ymax = avg + stdev),  
               width = 0.1)
```



Let's practice!

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Line plots

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Common plot types

Plot type	Possible Geoms
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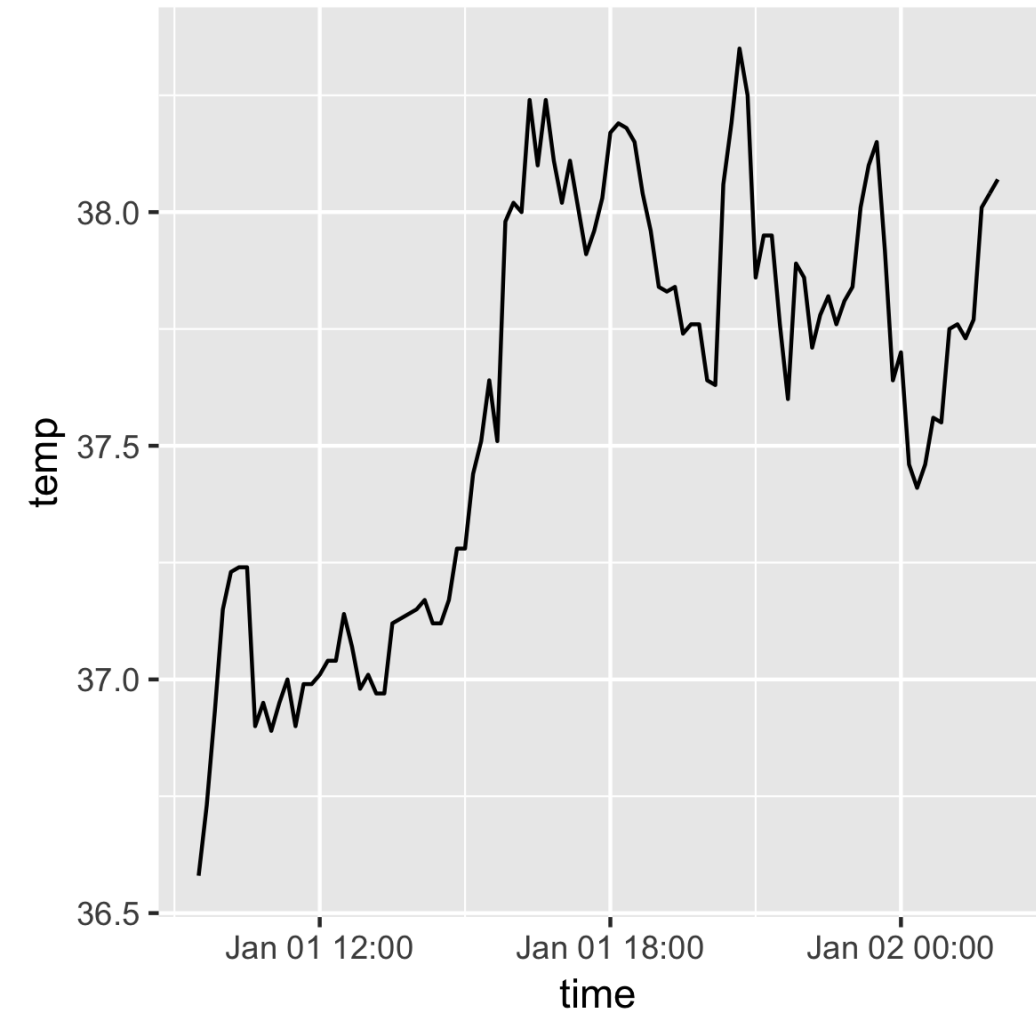
Beaver

```
str(beaver)
```

```
'data.frame':    101 obs. of  3 variables:
 $ time   : POSIXct, format: "2000-01-01 09:30:00" "2000-01-01 09:40:00" "2000-01-01 09:50:00" ...
 $ temp   : num  36.6 36.7 36.9 37.1 37.2 ...
 $ active: Factor w/ 2 levels "0","1": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
```

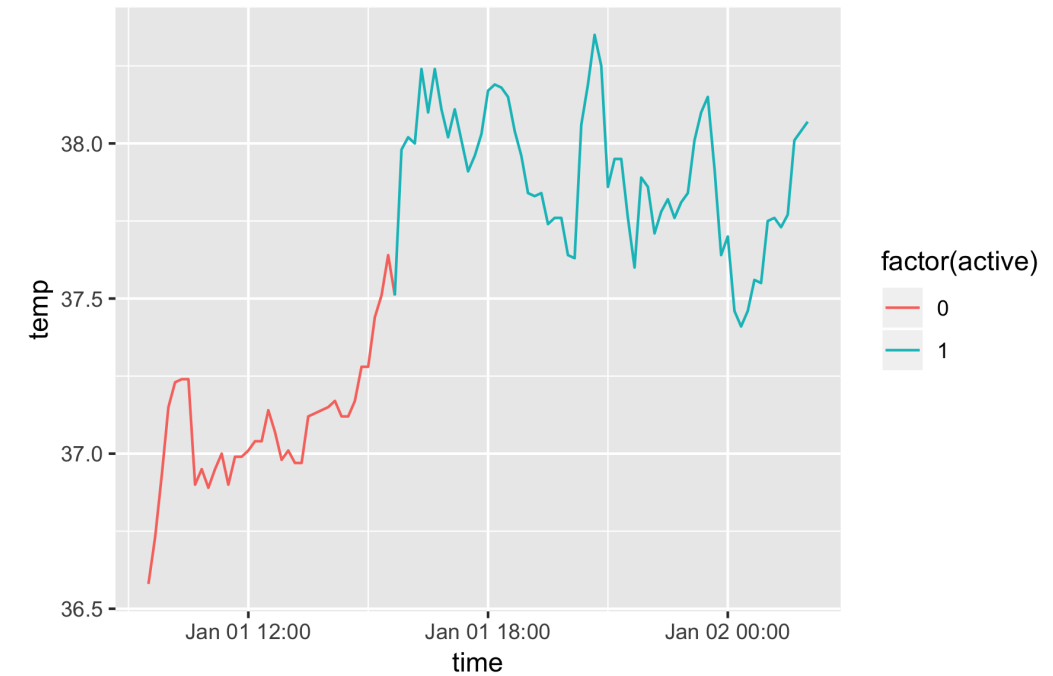
Beaver

```
ggplot(beaver, aes(x = time, y = temp)) +  
  geom_line()
```



Beaver

```
ggplot(beaver, aes(x = time, y = temp,  
                  color = factor(active))  
      ) +  
  geom_line()
```



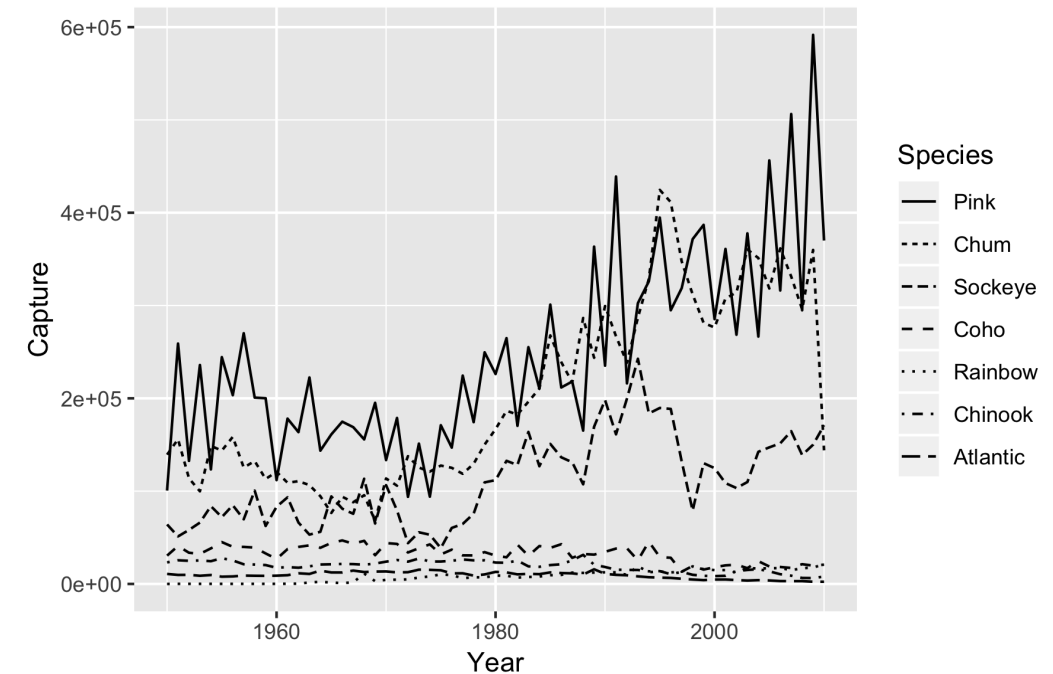
The fish catch dataset

```
str(fish)
```

```
'data.frame':    427 obs. of  3 variables:
 $ Species: Factor w/ 7 levels "Pink","Chum",...: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 ...
 $ Year   : int   1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1951 1951 1951 ...
 $ Capture: int   100600 139300 64100 30500 0 23200 10800 259000 155900 51200 ...
```

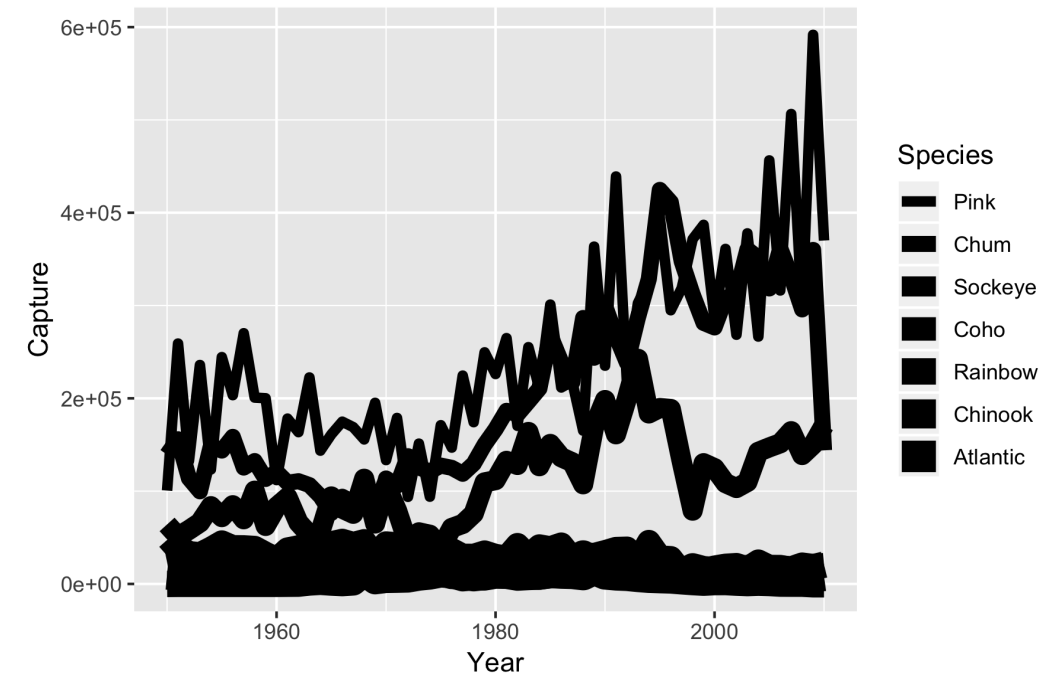
Linetype aesthetic

```
ggplot(fish, aes(x = Year,  
                 y = Capture,  
                 linetype = Species)) +  
  geom_line()
```



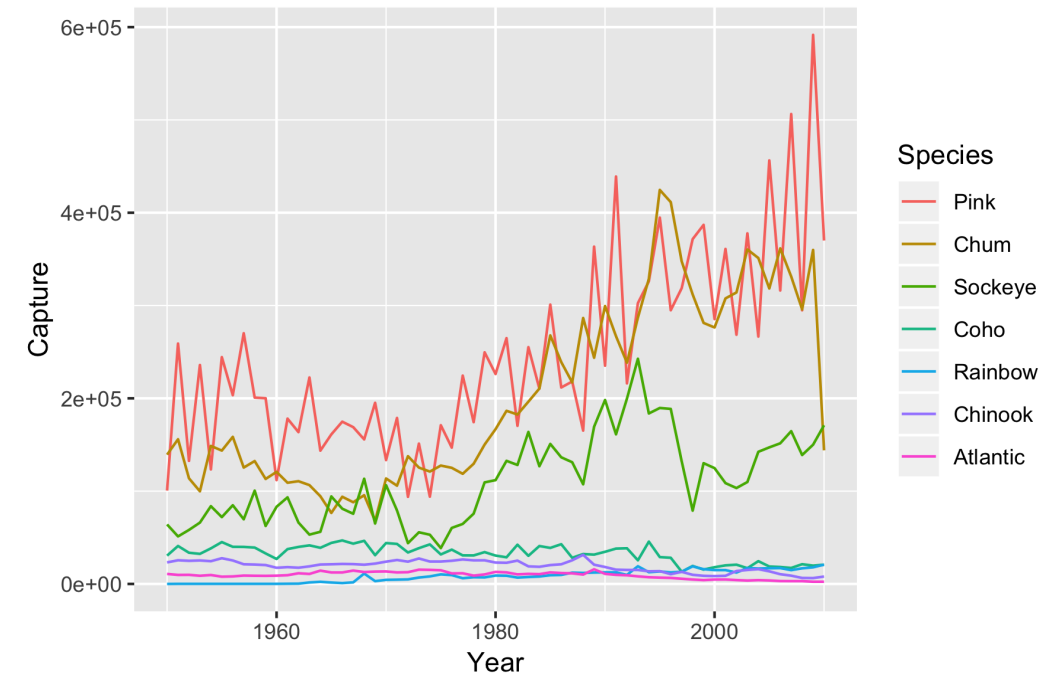
Size aesthetic

```
ggplot(fish, aes(x = Year,  
                 y = Capture,  
                 size = Species)) +  
  geom_line()
```

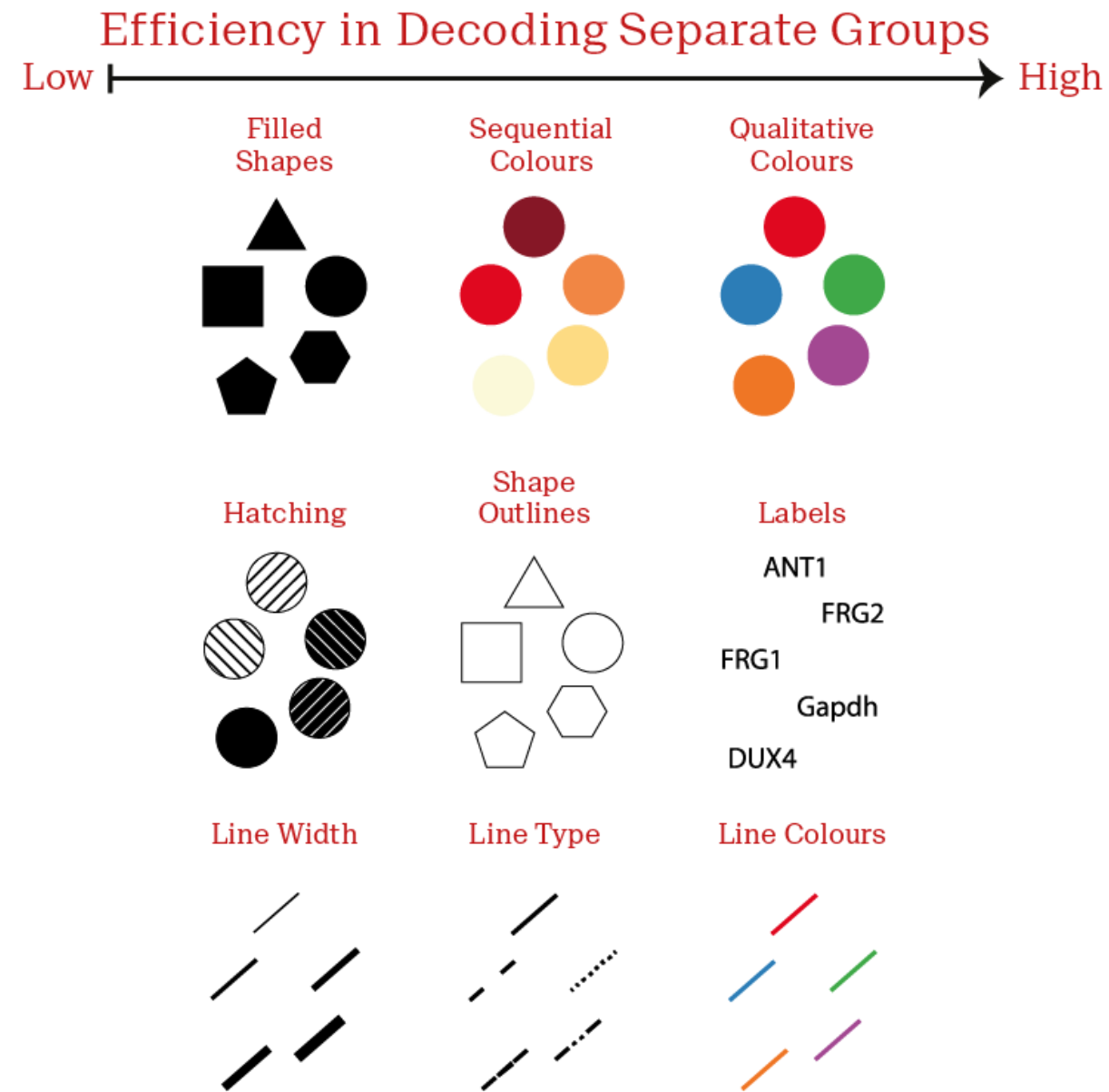


Color aesthetic

```
ggplot(fish, aes(x = Year,  
                 y = Capture,  
                 color = Species)) +  
  geom_line()
```

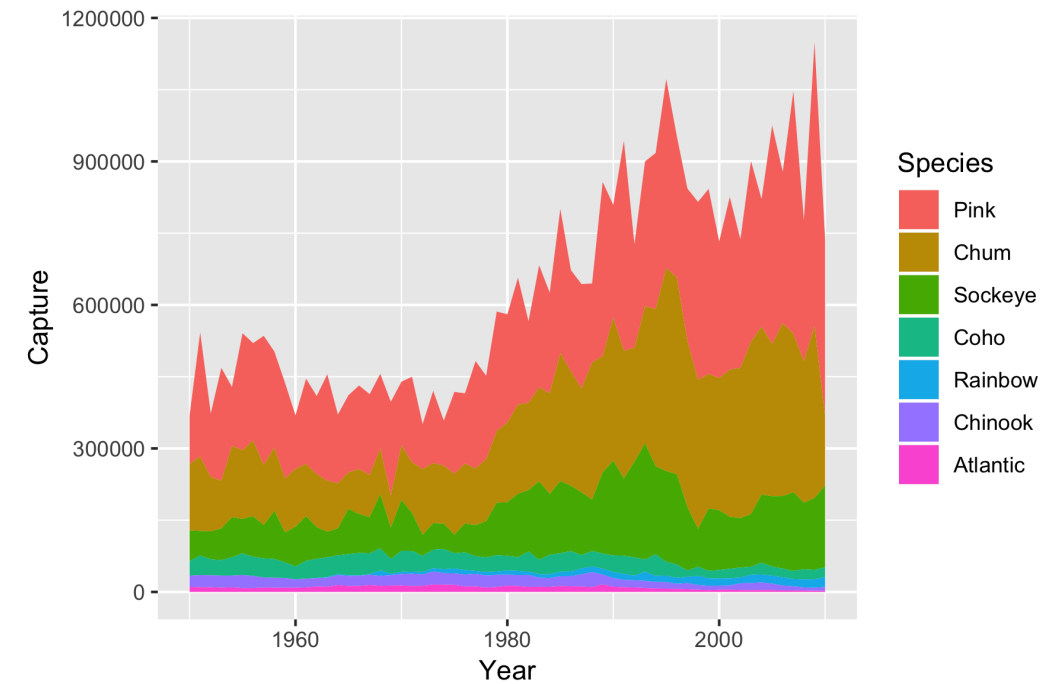


Aesthetics for categorical variables



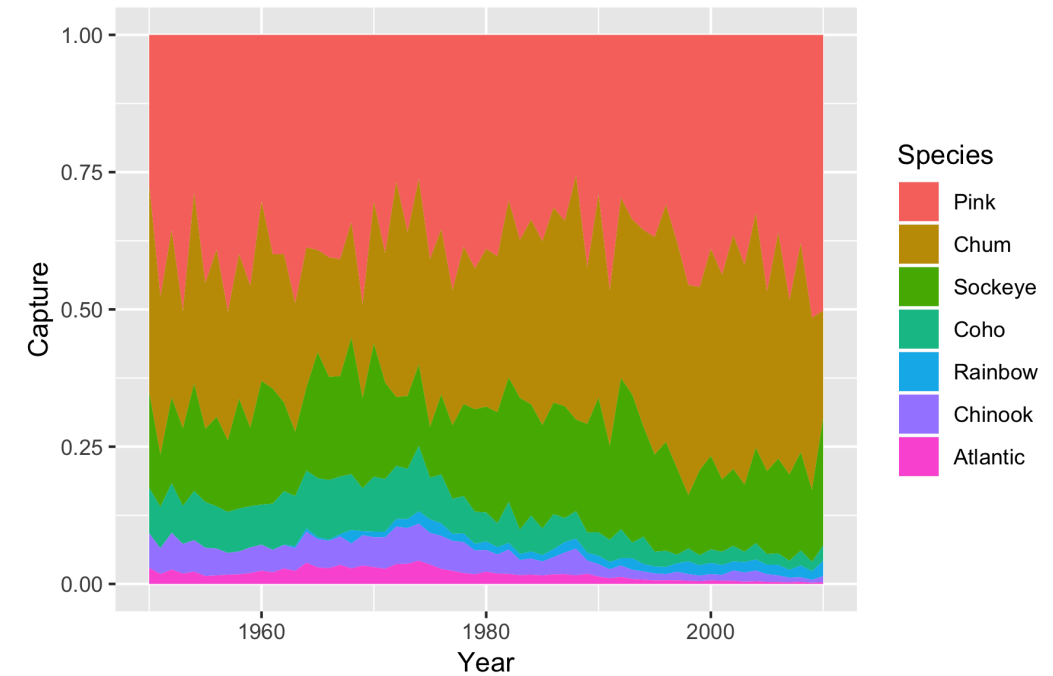
Fill aesthetic with `geom_area()`

```
ggplot(fish, aes(x = Year,  
                 y = Capture,  
                 fill = Species)) +  
  geom_area()
```



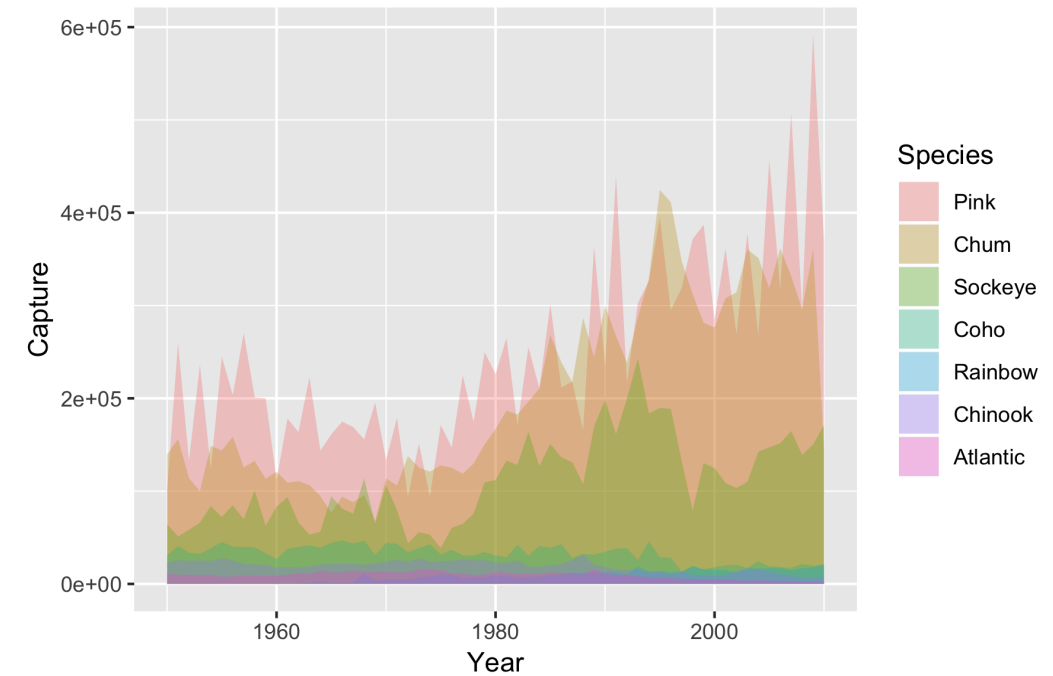
Using position = "fill"

```
ggplot(fish, aes(x = Year,  
                y = Capture,  
                fill = Species)) +  
  geom_area(position = "fill")
```



geom_ribbon()

```
ggplot(fish, aes(x = Year,  
                 y = Capture,  
                 fill = Species)) +  
  geom_ribbon(aes(ymax = Capture,  
                 ymin = 0),  
             alpha = 0.3)
```



Let's practice!

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