



ggplot Wizardry

My Favorite Tricks and Secrets for Beautiful Plots in R

Dr. Cédric Scherer

Freelancing Data Visualization Designer



Scientist by Training



Computational Ecology at the Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research

DataVizard by Heart



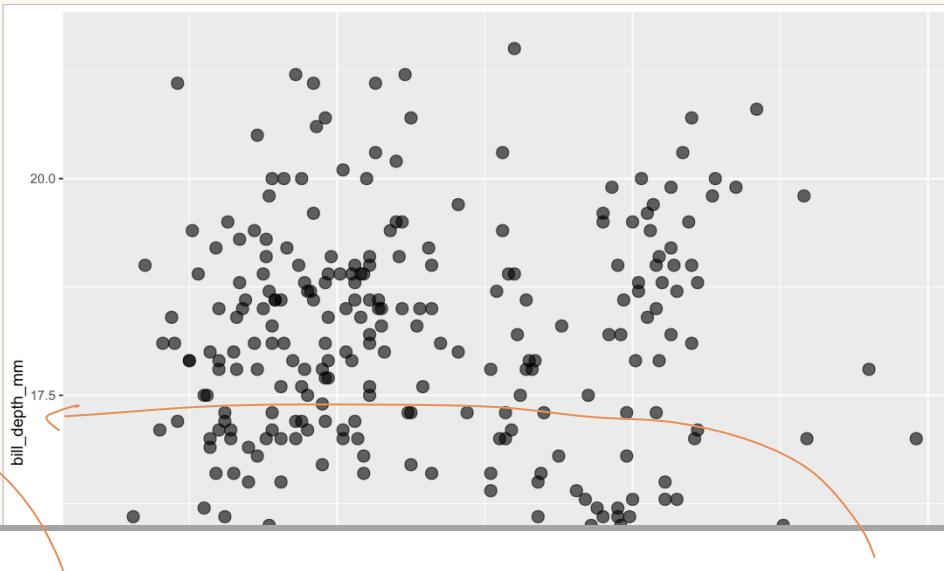
Self-employed Data Visualization Designer & Workshop Instructor

ggplot2

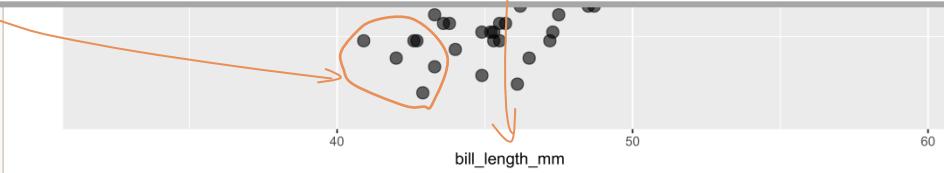
[gee-gee-plot-two]

an R package

is a system for declaratively creating graphics
based on “The Grammar of Graphics”.



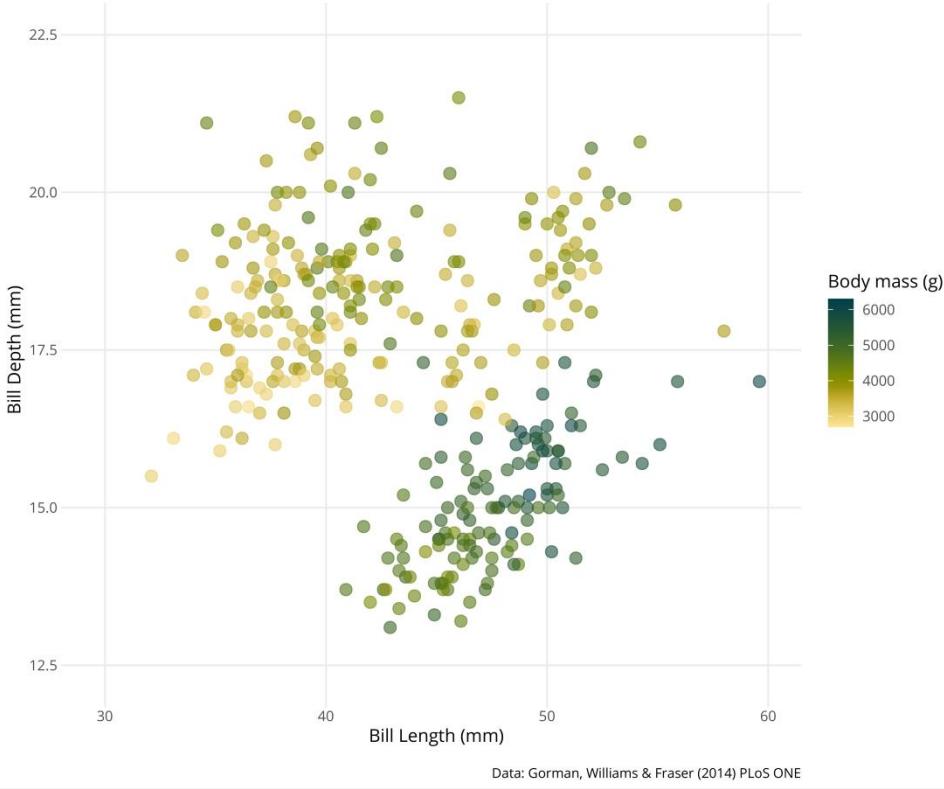
```
ggplot(data = penguins, aes(x = bill_length_mm, y = bill_depth_mm)) +  
  geom_point(alpha = .6)
```



You provide the data, tell ggplot2 how to map variables to aesthetics, what graphical primitives to use, and it takes care of the details.

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



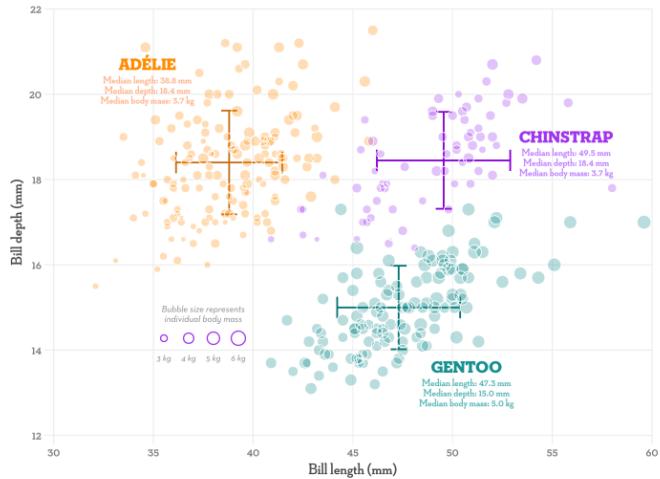
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BILL DIMENSIONS OF BRUSH-TAILED PENGUINS

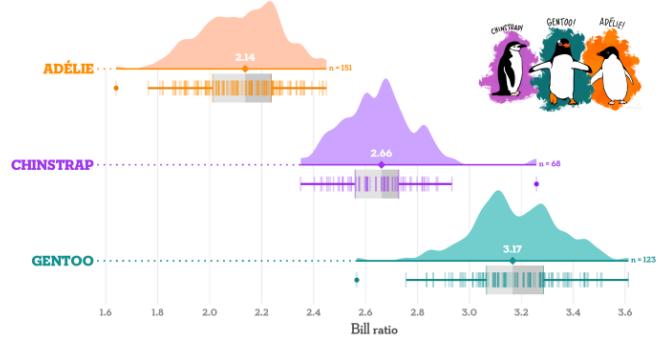
Pygoscelis adeliae (Adélie penguin) • *P. antarctica* (Chinstrap penguin) • *P. papua* (Gentoo penguin)



A. Scatterplot of bill length versus bill depth (median +/- sd)



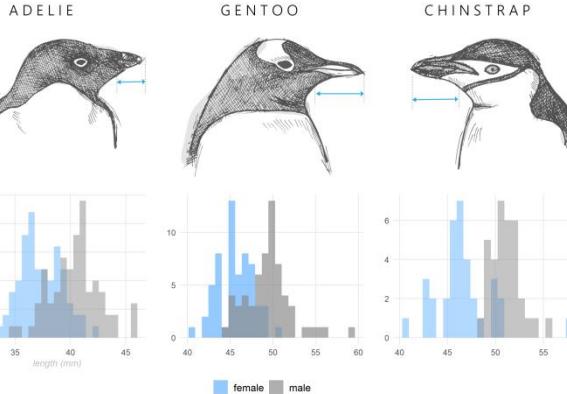
B. Distribution of the bill ratio, estimated as bill length divided by bill depth



Note: In the original data, bill dimensions are recorded as "culmen length" and "culmen depth". The culmen is the dorsal (upper) ridge of a bird's bill.
Visualization: Cédric Scherer • Data: Gorman, Williams & Fraser (2014) DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0090001 • Illustrations: Alison Horst

Palmer Penguins Bill Length

Palmer Archipelago is a group of islands off the northwestern coast of the Antarctic Peninsula.
The histograms show that females have shorter bills than males in every species



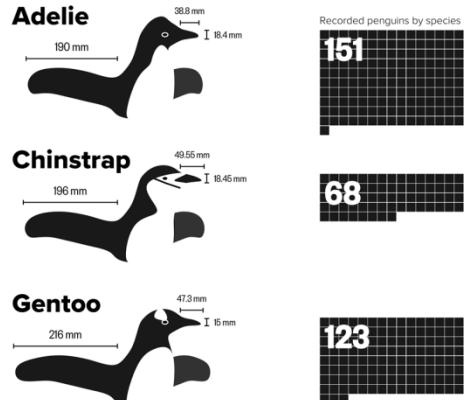
Visualization: Laura Navarro Soler | Data: Gorman, Williams & Fraser (2014)

#TidyTuesday Contributions by

- ← myself
- ↖ Laura Navarro
- ↙ Joe Shaw
- ↓ Georgios Karamanis

Palmer Penguins

Median length of flipper, length and depth of bill,
of 342 penguins recorded between 2007 and 2009



Source: Dr. Kristen Gorman and the Palmer Station, Antarctica LTER | Graphic: Georgios Karamanis

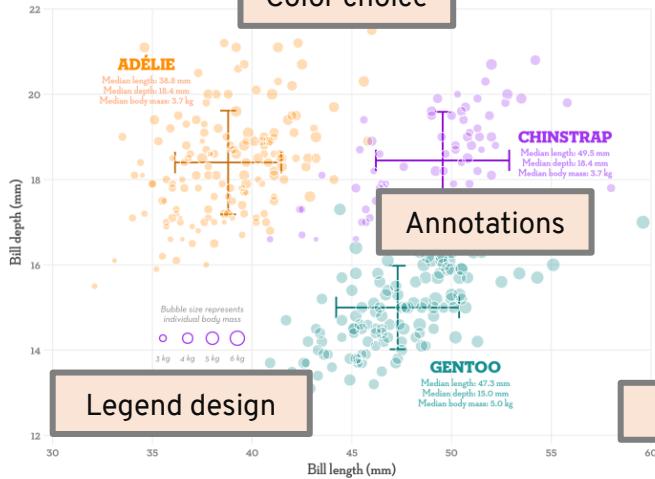
BILL DIMENSIONS OF BRUSH-TAILED PENGUINS

Pygoscelis adeliae (Adélie penguin) • *P. antarctica* (Chinstrap penguin) • *P. papua* (Gentoo penguin)

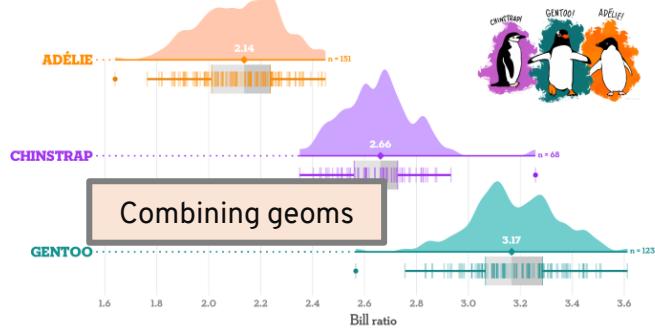


A. Scatterplot of bill length versus bill depth.

Color choice



B. Distribution of the bill ratio, estimated as bill length divided by bill depth



Note: In the original data, bill dimensions are recorded as "culmen length" and "culmen depth". The culmen is the dorsal (upper) ridge of a bird's bill.

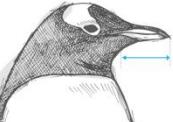
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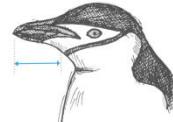
ADELIE



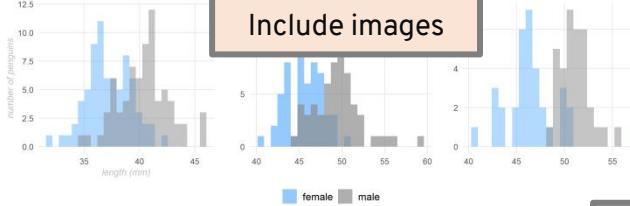
GENTOO



CHINSTRAP



Include images



Text styling

Measurements of body mass, bill length, bill depth, and flipper length in **Adelie**, **Gentoo**, and **Chinstrap** penguins, collected from 3 islands in the Palmer Archipelago, Antarctica.

Data: Dr. K. Gorman, Dr. A. Horst, & Dr. A. Hill. [allisonhorst/palmerpenguins](#)

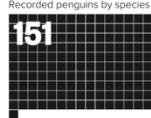
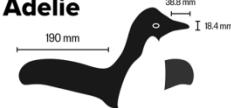
Visualization: Joseph Shaw / [@JosephShaw](#)

Spacing

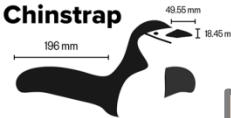
Palmer Penguins

Median length of flipper, length and depth of bill, of 342 penguins recorded between 2007 and 2009

Adelie



Chinstrap



Gentoo



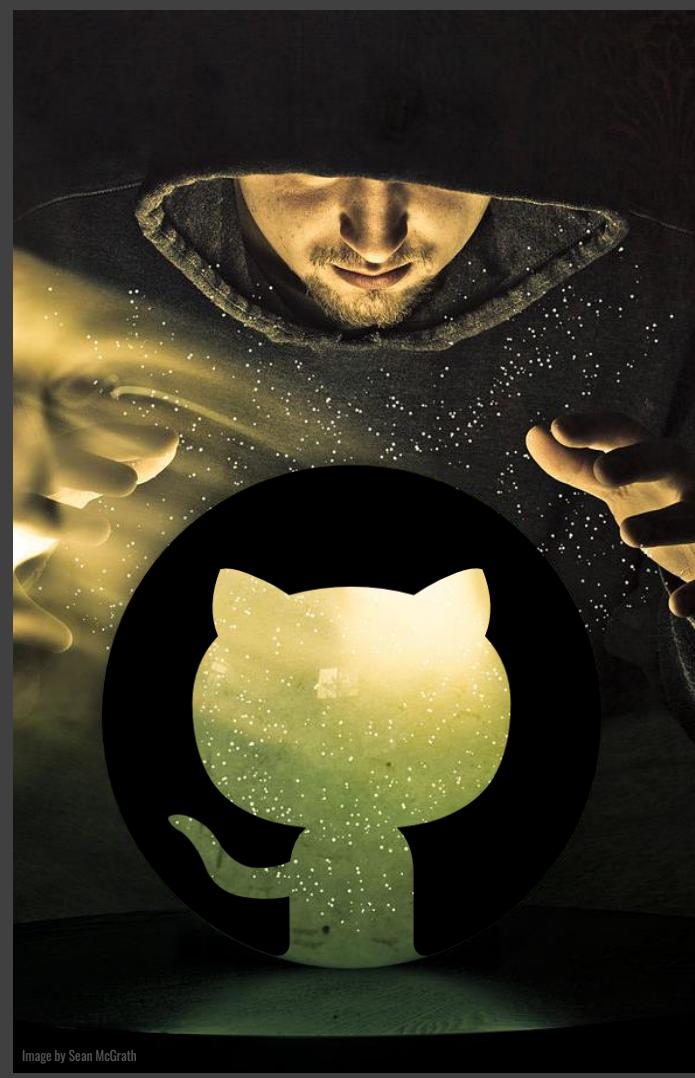
Unusual geoms



Source: Dr. Kristen Gorman and the Palmer Station, Antarctica LTER | Graphic: Georgios Karamanis

#TidyTuesday Contributions by

- ← myself
- ↖ Laura Navarro
- ↙ Joe Shaw
- ↓ Georgios Karamanis



Laura Navarro
@LauraNavarroSol

Replying to @LauraNavarroSol

Code here! github.com/lau-cloud/TidyTuesday

5:15 PM · Jul 31, 2020 · Twitter Web App

color choice

Joe Shaw
@JosephShaw_

Attempt #2 of this weeks #TidyTuesday, penguins labelled correctly this time...

Code: tinyurl.com/yyswk2xt
HD: github.com/josephshaw/tidyTuesday

2:42 PM · Jul 28, 2020 · Twitter Web App

Spacing

e plots

#TidyTuesday Contributions by

- ← myself
- ↖ Laura Navarro
- ↙ Joe Shaw
- ↓ Georgios Karamanis

Georgios Karamanis
@geokaramanis

Palmer penguins for #TidyTuesday, happy to get the penguins almost right with geom_bspline_closed() from {ggforce} 😊

code: github.com/gkaramanis/tidyTuesday

#dataviz #RStats

2:21 PM · Jul 28, 2020 · Twitter Web App

TidyTuesday

A weekly data project in R from the
R4DS online learning community

#TIDYTUESDAY on Twitter • [RFORDDATASCIENCE/TIDYTUESDAY](#) on GitHub • [R4DS](#) on Slack

“I’m not looking to necessarily practice my skills as much as I am **to be inspired and know what I can do** based on what other people share.”

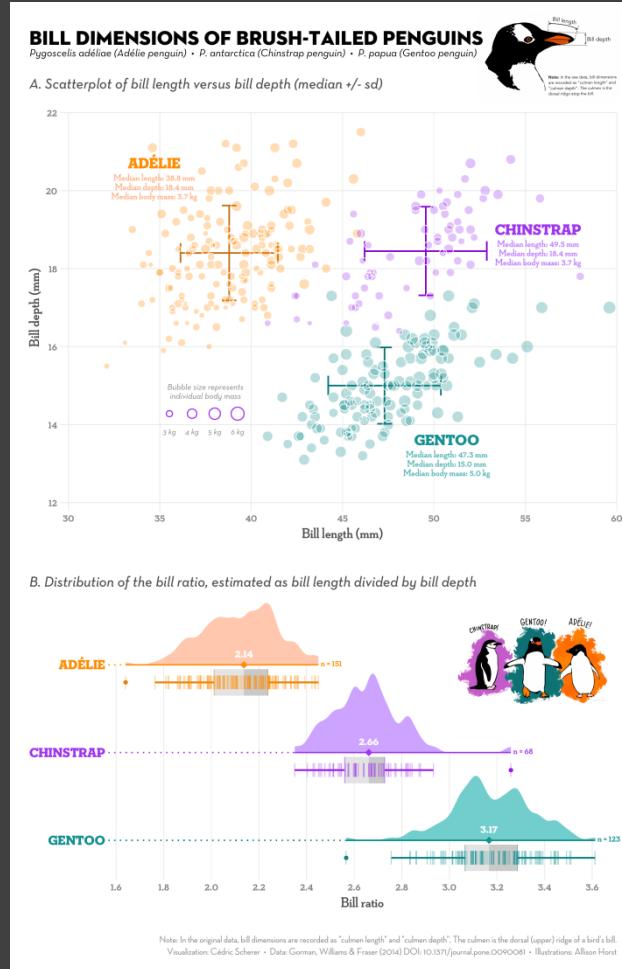
P3 in *Proc. ACM Hum.-Comput. Interact.* 37, 4, Article 111

“#TidyTuesday became a ‘choose your own adventure game’, which allowed participants **to ‘pursue something really weird’ beyond traditional visualizations.**”

I17 and P16 in *Proc. ACM Hum.-Comput. Interact.* 37, 4, Article 111



The Showcase



with the help of
{ggdist} & {ggttext} & {patchwork}

mjskay.github.io/ggdist

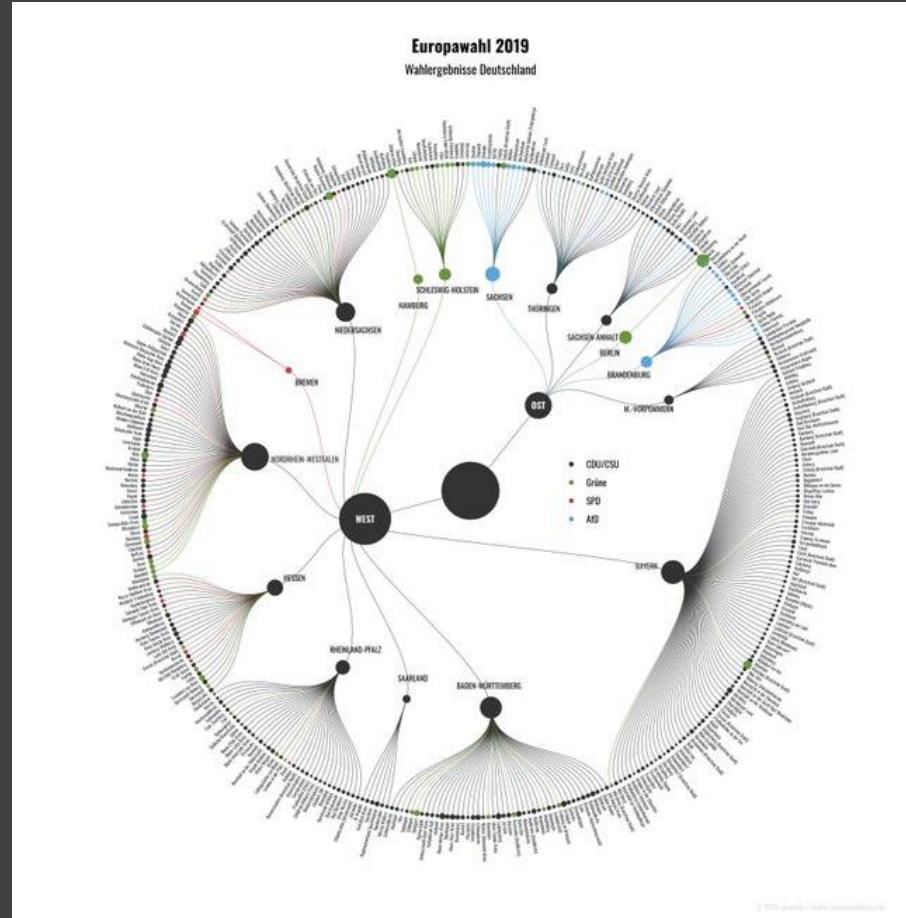
wilkelab.org/ggttext/

patchwork.data-imaginist.com

My Contribution to #TidyTuesday 2020/31

The Showcase

Tree Diagrams + Networks



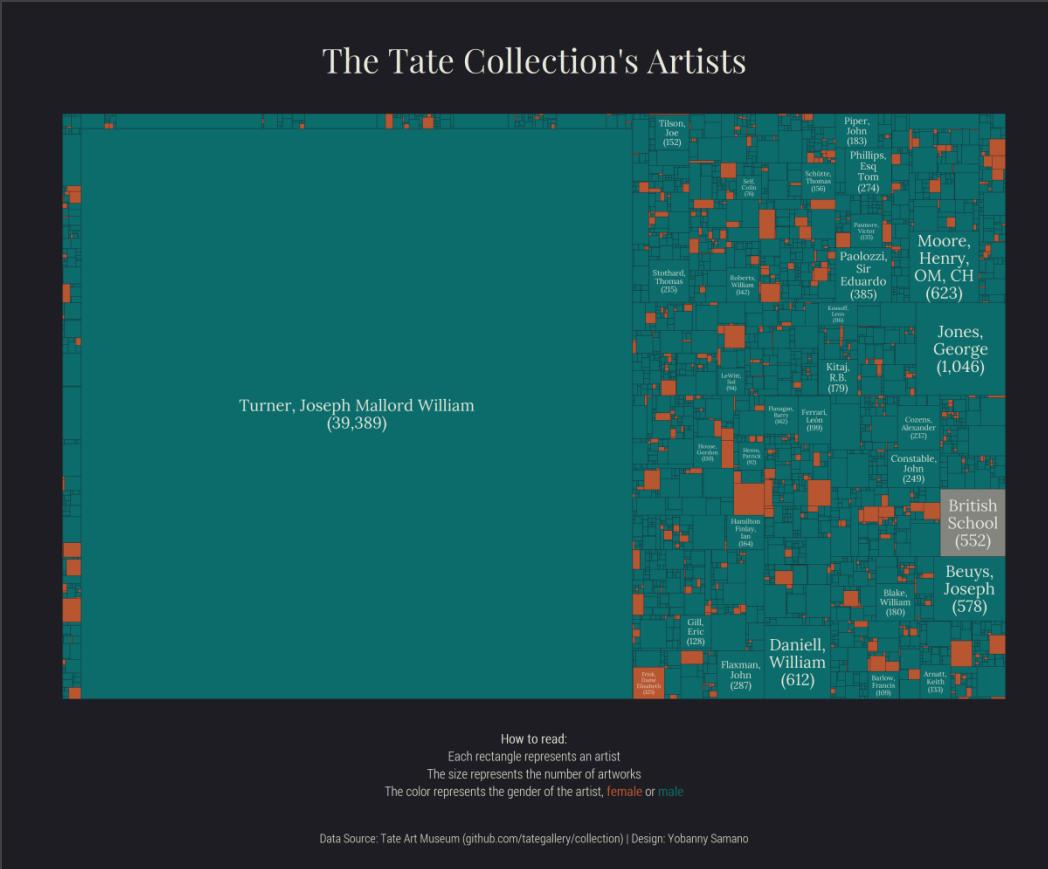
with the help of
{ggraph}

graph.data-imaginist.com

Thorsten Sprenger

The Showcase

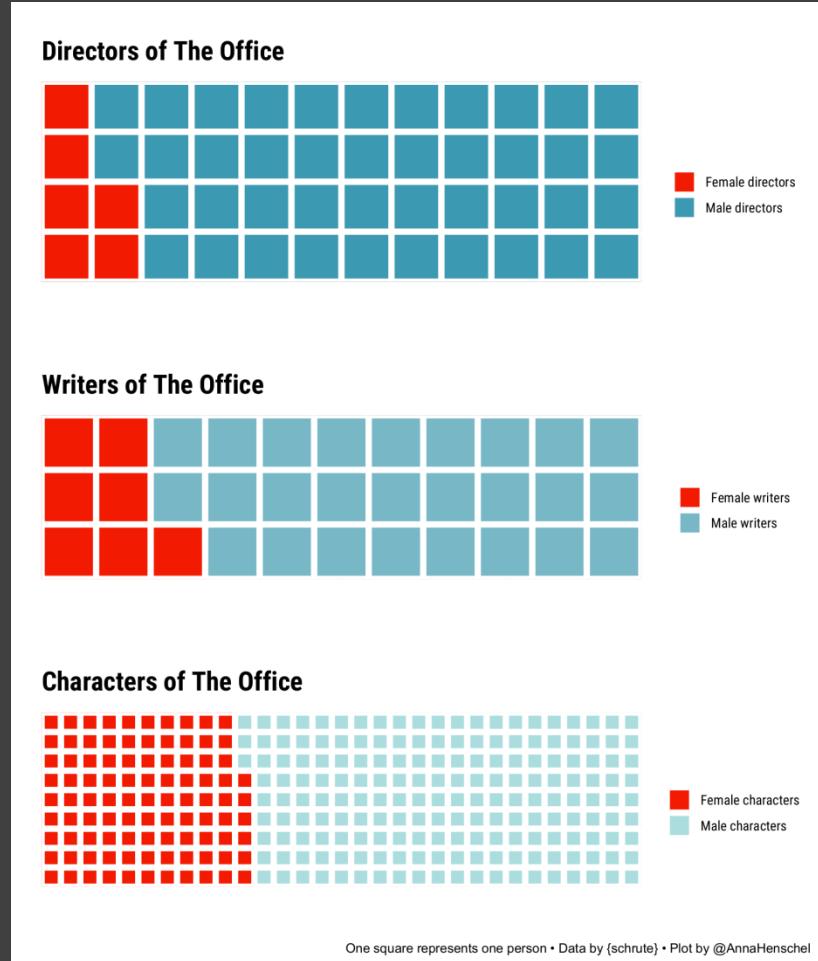
Treemaps



with the help of
{treemapify}
github.com/gwilkox/treemapify

The Showcase

Waffle Charts



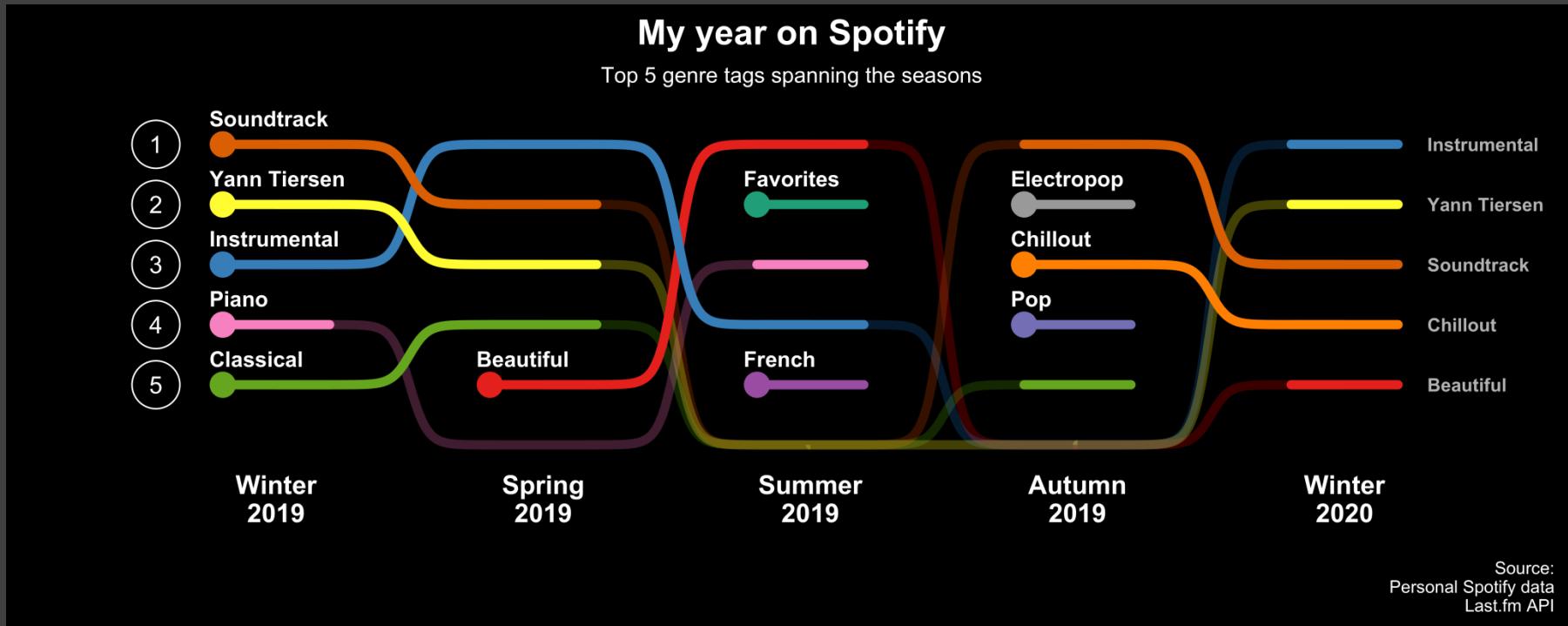
with the help of
{waffle}

github.com/hrbrmstr/waffle

Anna Henschel, #TidyTuesday 2020/12

The Showcase

Bump Charts



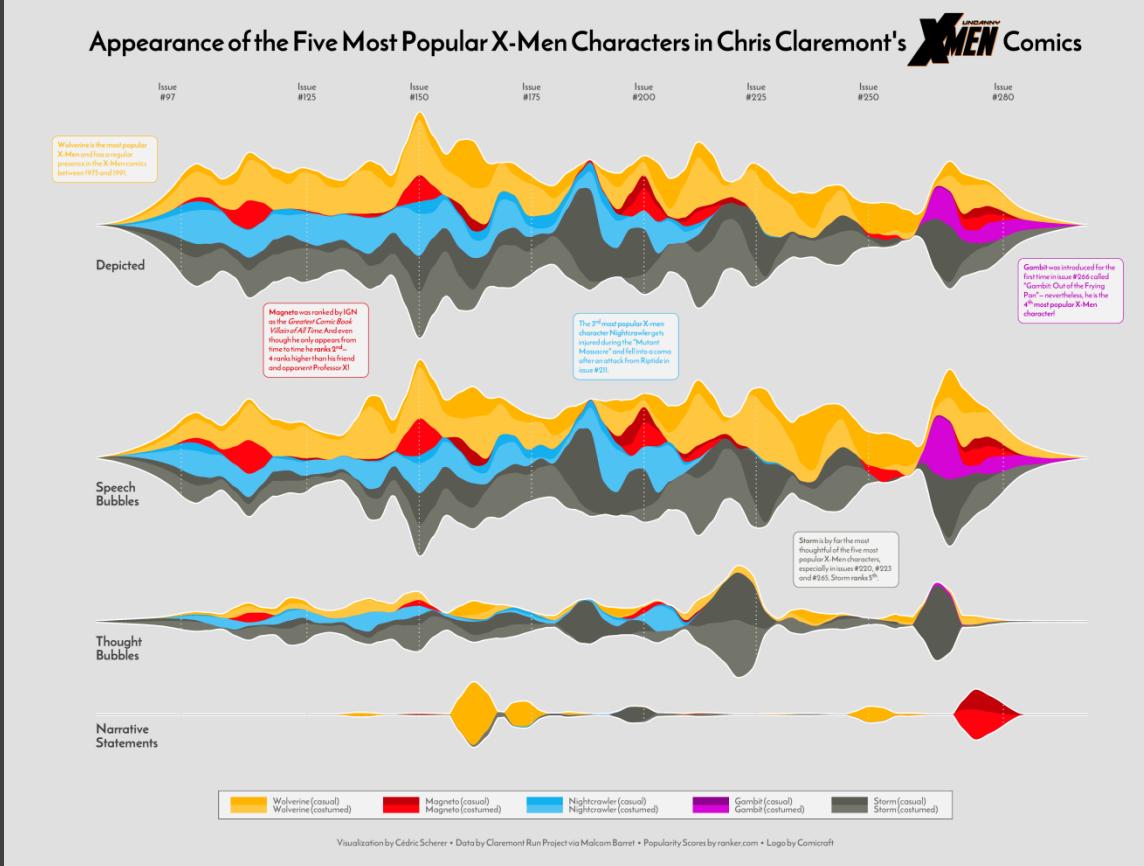
with the help of
{ggbump}

github.com/davidsjoberg/ggbump

David Sjöberg

The Showcase

Streamgraphs

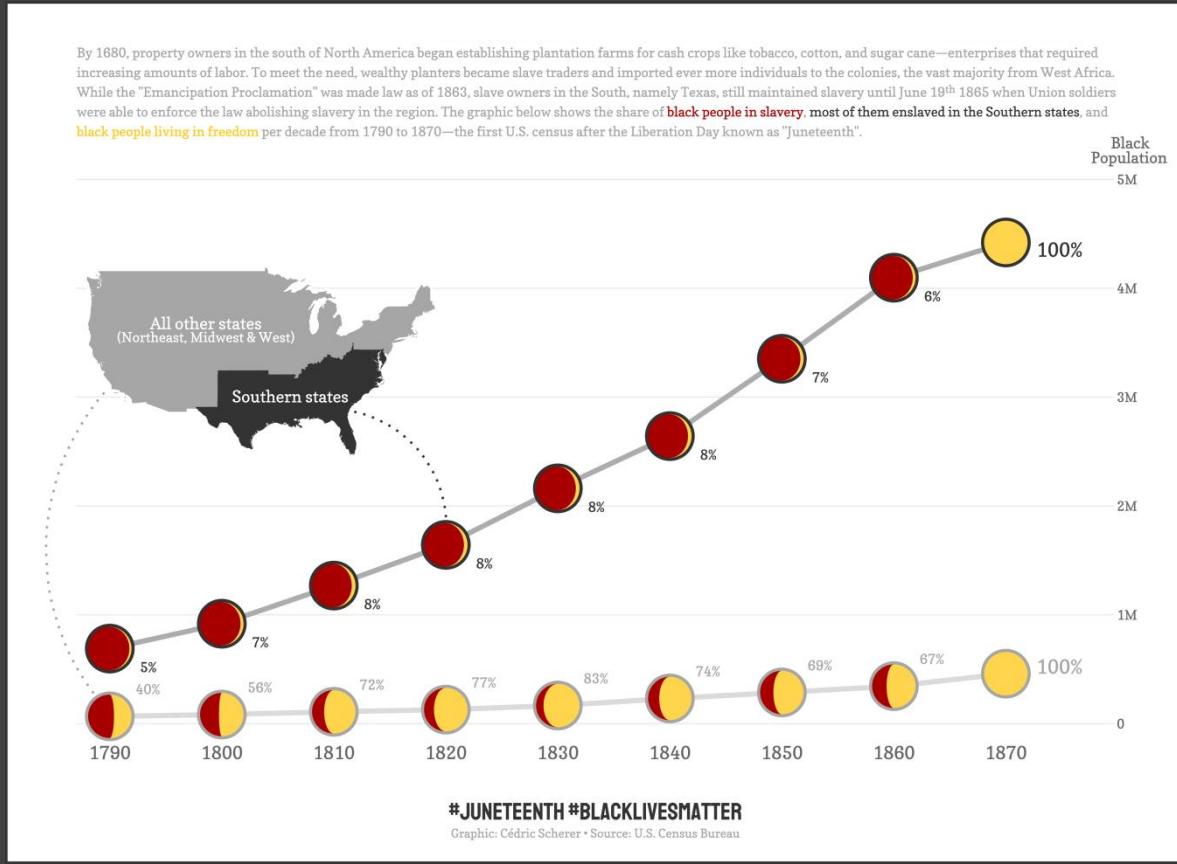


with the help of
{ggstream}
github.com/davidsjoberg/ggstream

My Contribution to #TidyTuesday 2020/27

The Showcase

Streamgraphs

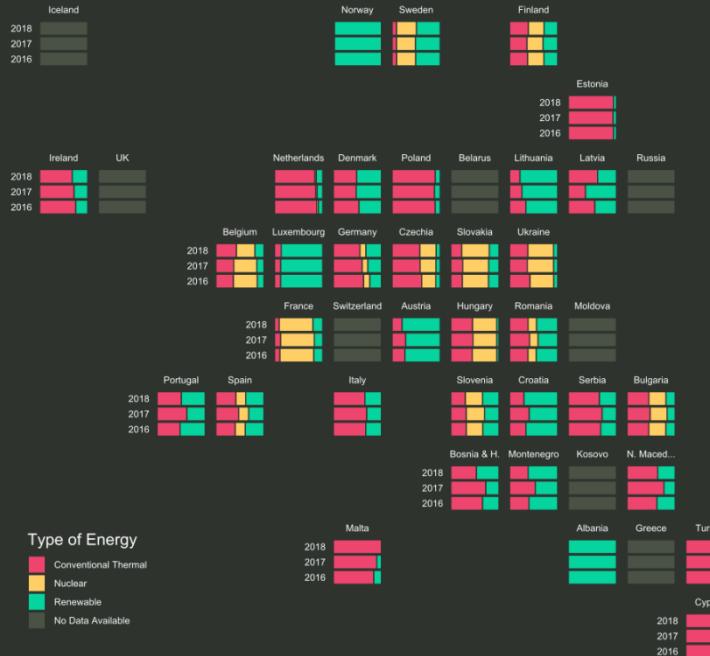


The Showcase

Geofacets

EUROPEAN ENERGY GENERATION

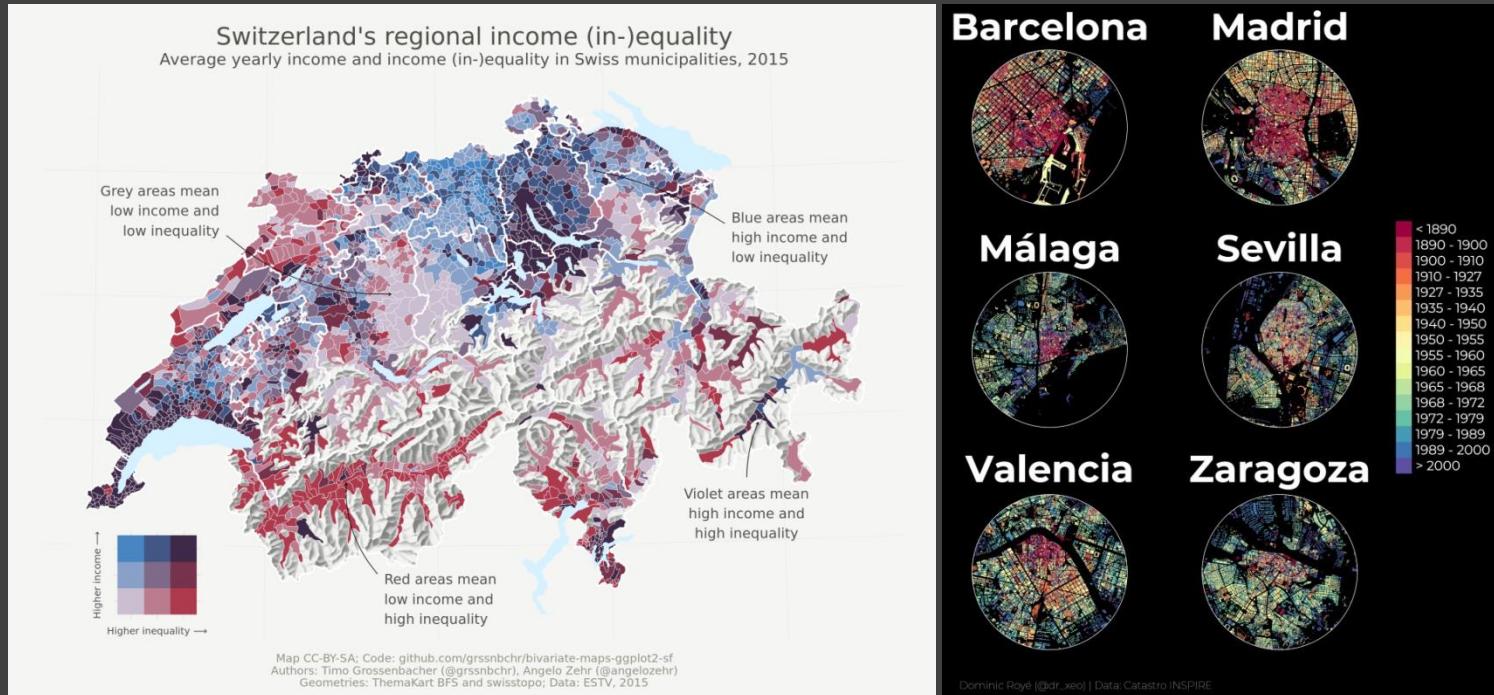
Each bar represents the **total energy generation** for each country per year.
The colours represent the proportion of energy generated a) using **conventional thermal power plants**, which is to say those that use coal, oil or natural gas,
b) using **nuclear power stations**, and c) using other **renewable sources**.



Data from 'Electricity generation statistics - First Results' (ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained)
Visualisation by Jack Davison (@JDavison_)
Code found at github.com/jack-davison

The Showcase

Maps

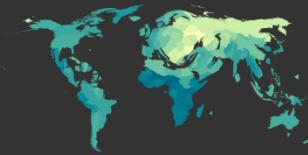


The Showcase

Cartograms

What do most people die from?

Cardiovascular Diseases



Cancers



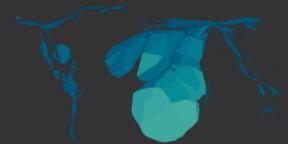
Diabetes



The leading causes of death across the world still vary significantly.

These cartograms show causes of deaths in 2016 that exceeded 20 percent of total deaths in at least 1 country.

HIV Infections & Aids



Malaria Infections



Wars & Conflicts



The data refers to the specific cause of death, which is distinguished from risk factors for death, such as air pollution, diet and other lifestyle factors.

with the help of
{cartogram}

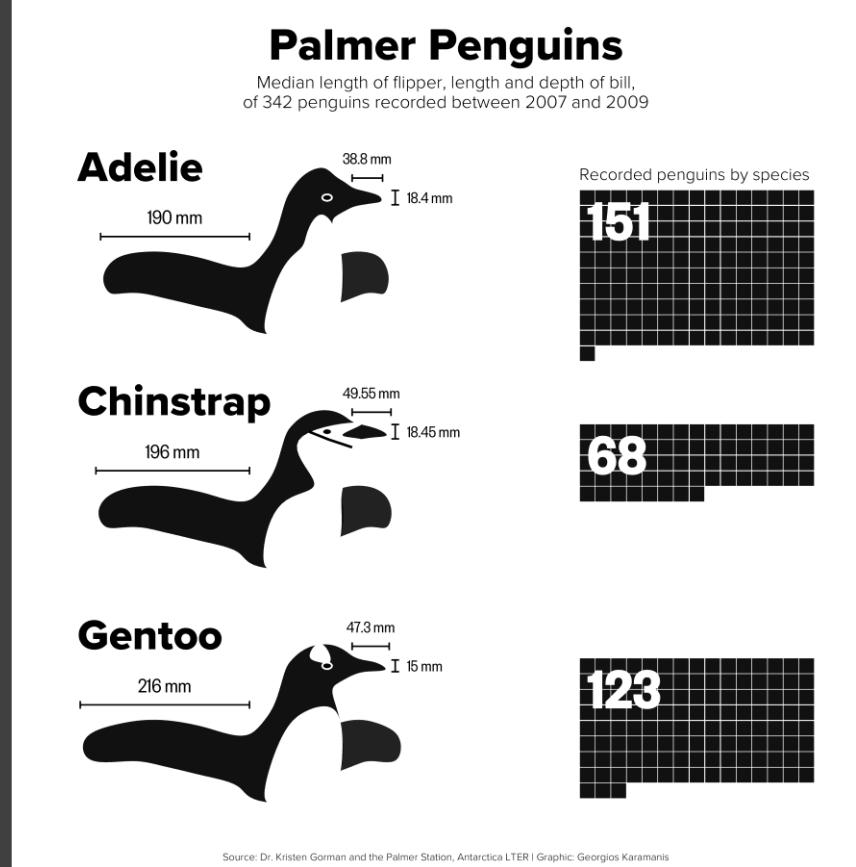
github.com/sjewo/cartogram

My Contribution to the #30DayMapChallenge 2019, Topic *Polygons*

Visualization by Cédric Schefer • Data by OurWorldInData.org

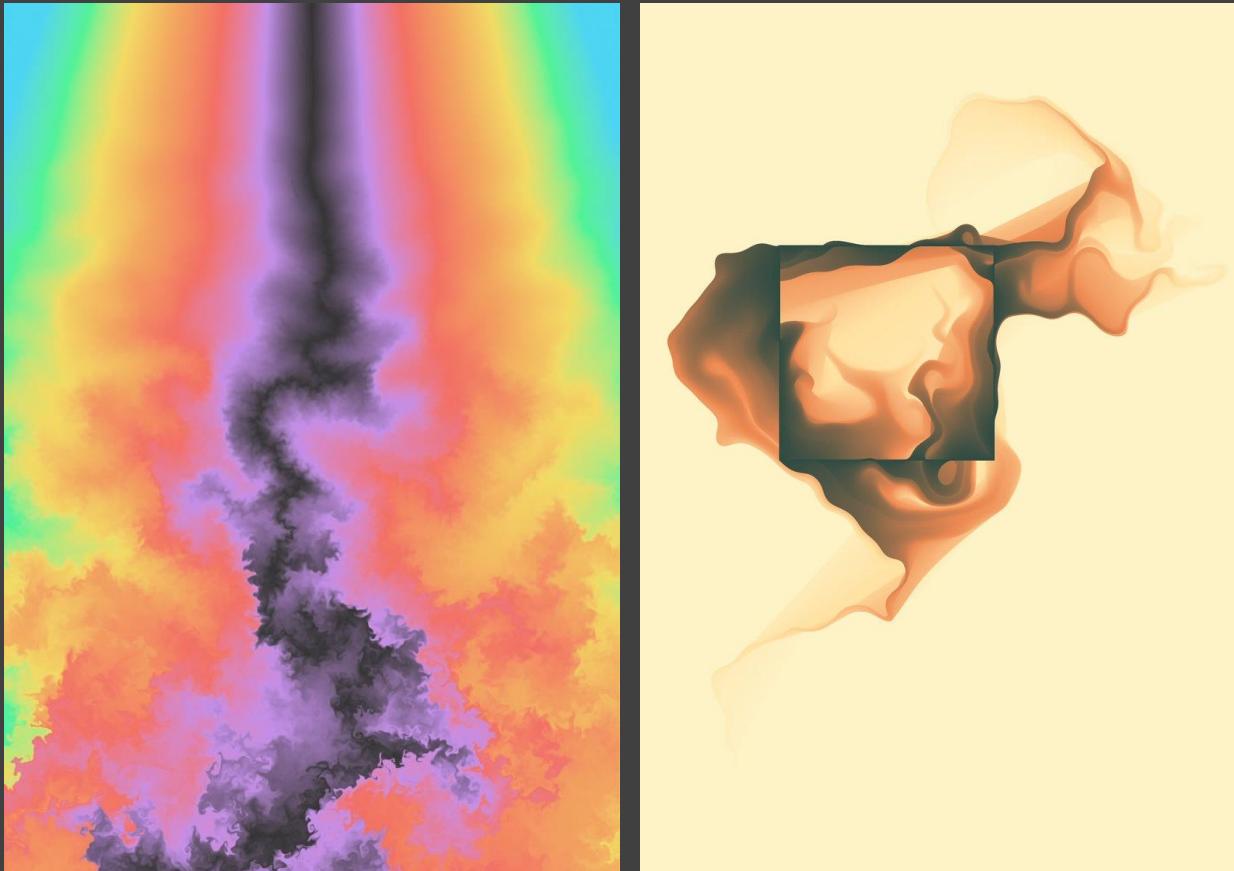
The Showcase

Drawings



The Showcase

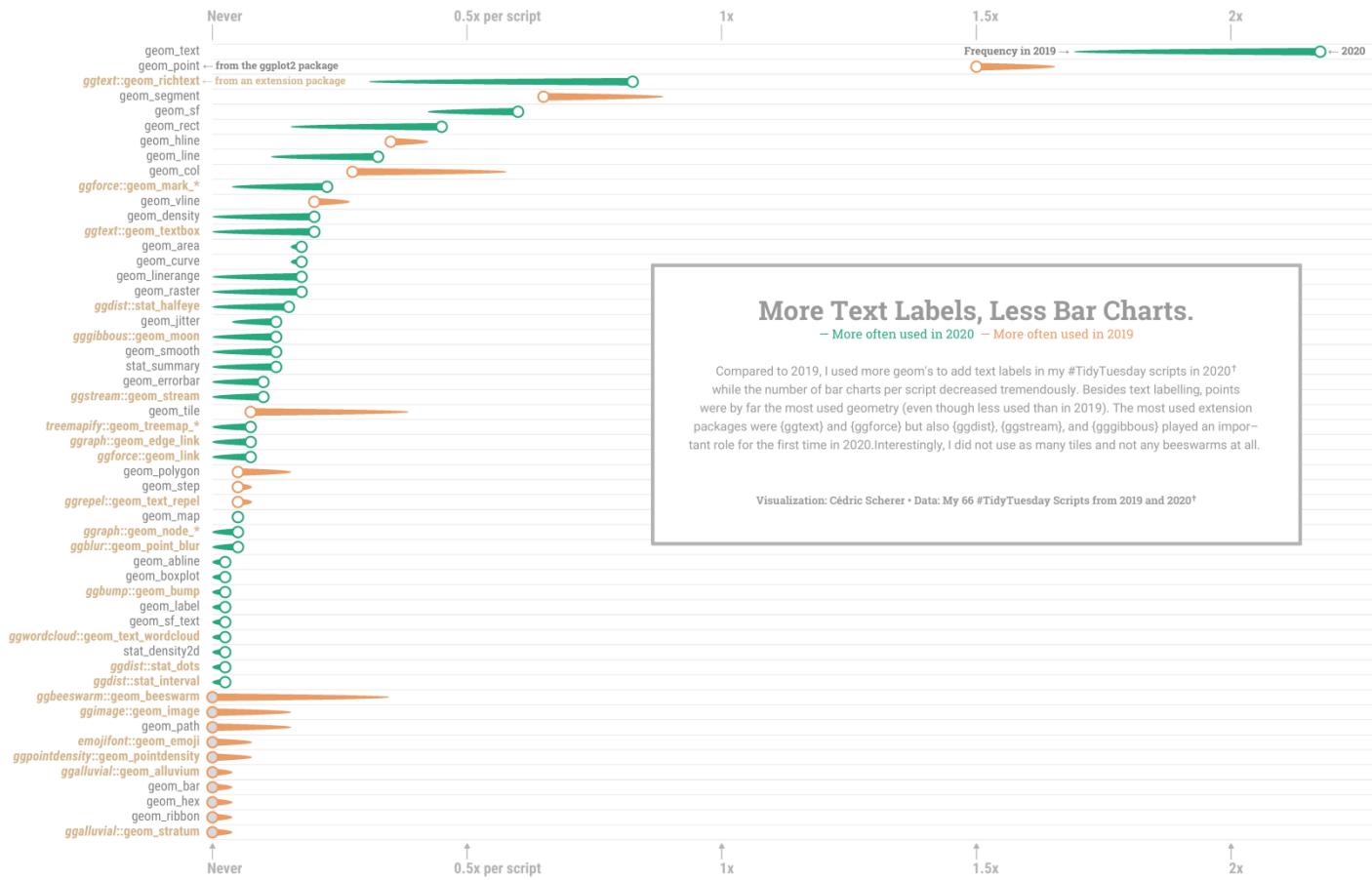
Generative Art



with the help of



Thomas Lin Pedersen



More Text Labels, Less Bar Charts.

— More often used in 2020 — More often used in 2019

Compared to 2019, I used more geom's to add text labels in my #TidyTuesday scripts in 2020[†] while the number of bar charts per script decreased tremendously. Besides text labelling, points were by far the most used geometry (even though less used than in 2019). The most used extension packages were (ggtext) and (ggforce) but also (ggdist), (ggstream), and (gggibbous) played an important role for the first time in 2020. Interestingly, I did not use as many tiles and not any beeswarms at all.

Visualization: Cédric Scherer • Data: My 66 #TidyTuesday Scripts from 2019 and 2020[†]

[†] I extracted all functions starting with `geom` or `stat` from my Rmd files containing the code for all my #TidyTuesday contributions (thanks Georgios for the idea and script). For the contributions from 2019 ($n = 26$) and 2020 ($n = 40$) I calculated the frequency of usage per year for each geom/stat as times used divided by the number of contributions. Note that some geom's which usually appear together (e.g. `treemapify::geom_treemap` functions) or behave very similarly (e.g. `ggforce::geommark` functions) were grouped together.



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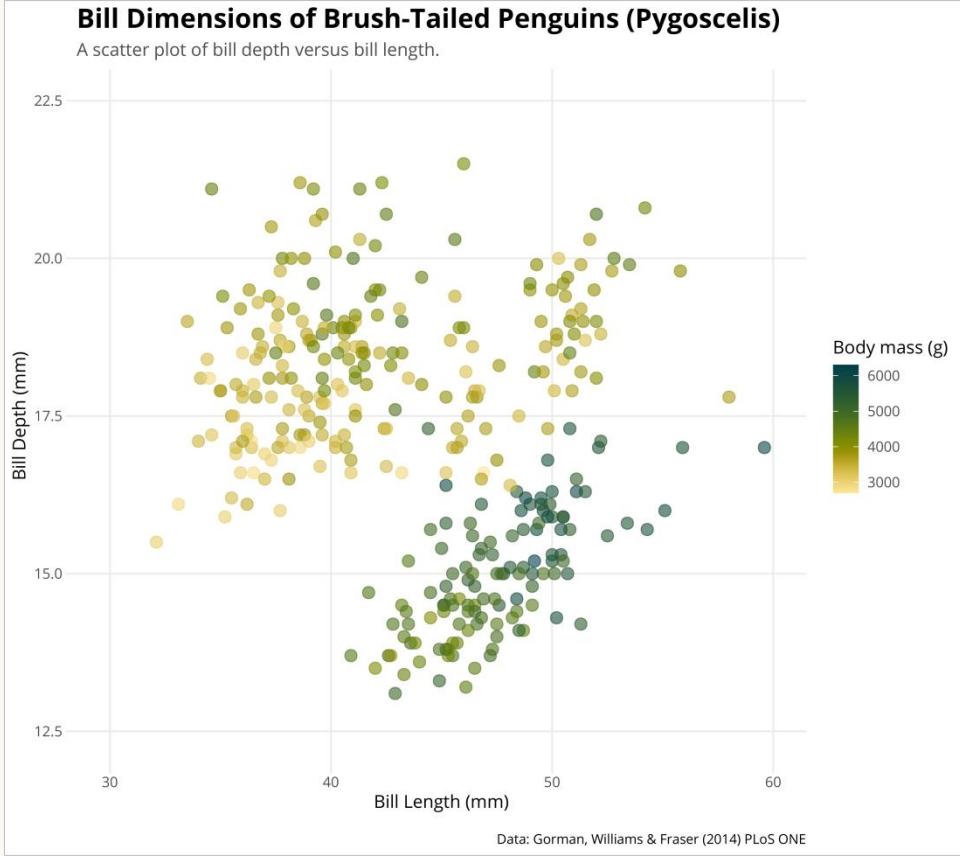
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{ggtext}

Improved Text Rendering Support

{ggtext} Improved Text Rendering Support



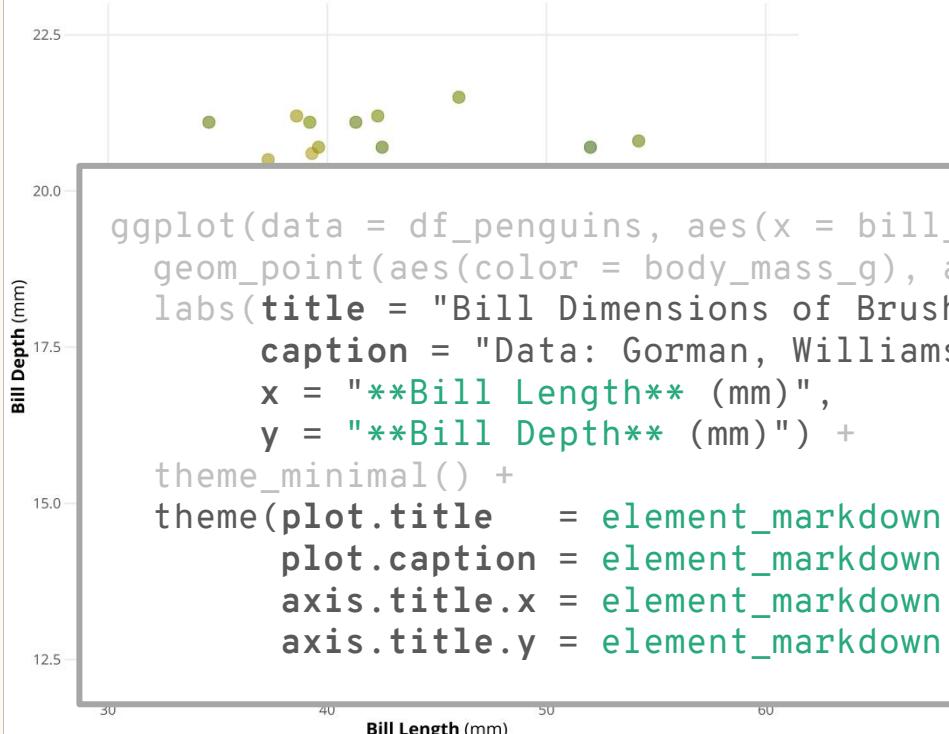
`element_markdown()`

- formatted text elements,
e.g. titles, caption, axis text, striptext

{ggtext} Improved Text Rendering Support

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



element_markdown()

→ formatted text elements,
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{ggtext} Improved Text Rendering Support

```
<i style='color:#28A87D;'>Pygoscelis</i>
```

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins *Pygoscelis*

```
<b style='font-size:32pt;font-family:blacksword;'>Pygoscelis</b>
```

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins *Pygoscelis*

```
<img src='https://cedricscherer.com/img/pygoscelis.jpg', width='10' />
```

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins



Chats about Friends and their Past, Present, and Future Partners

Mentions of the main characters and their most popular partners in dialogues* during the ten seasons of Friends.



Font Color
Font Face

**>Ross & Rachel
>Rachel & Barry**

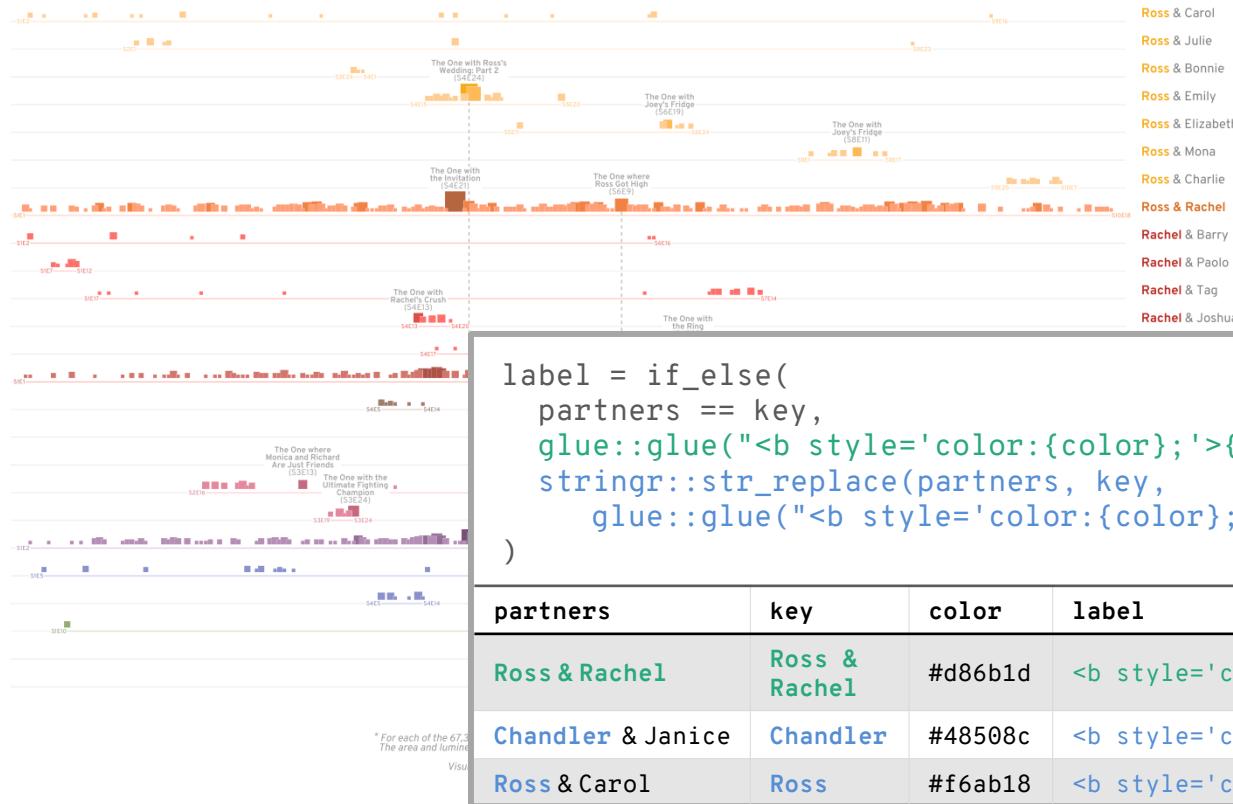
*For each of the 67,373 dialogues in 236 episodes it was determined whether the two names occur in the same text.
The area and luminance of the squares is mapped to the number of overall mentions of the two names per season.

Visualization by Cédric Scherer • Data by Emil Hvitfeldt via the *(friends)* R package

Contribution to #TidyTuesday 2020/37

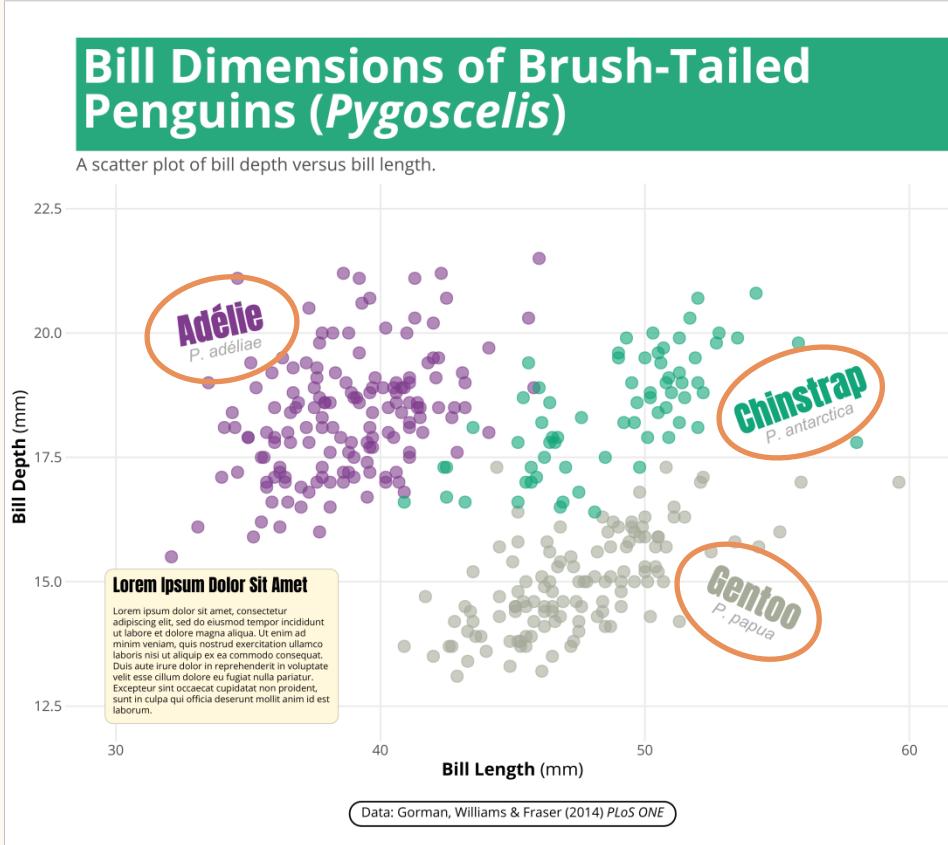
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Contribution to #TidyTuesday 2020/37

{ggtext} Improved Text Rendering Support



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e.g. titles, caption, axis text, striptext

`geom_richtext()`

- formatted text labels with 360° rotation

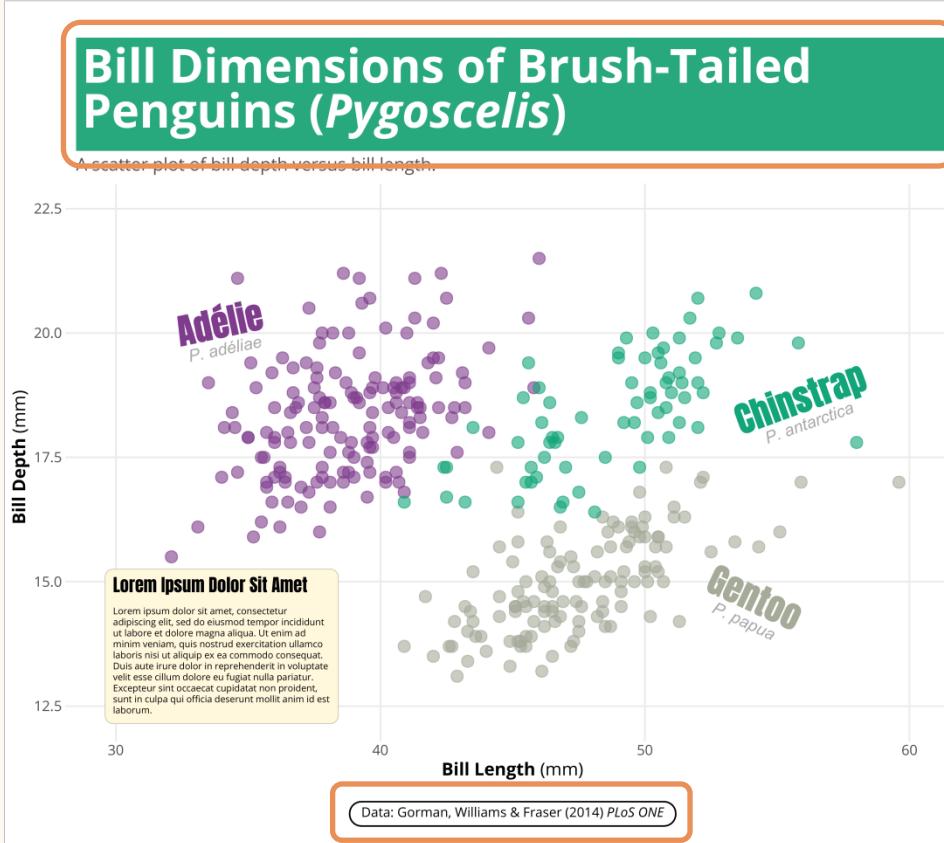
`element_textbox()` and
`element_textbox_simple()`

- formatted text boxes with word wrapping

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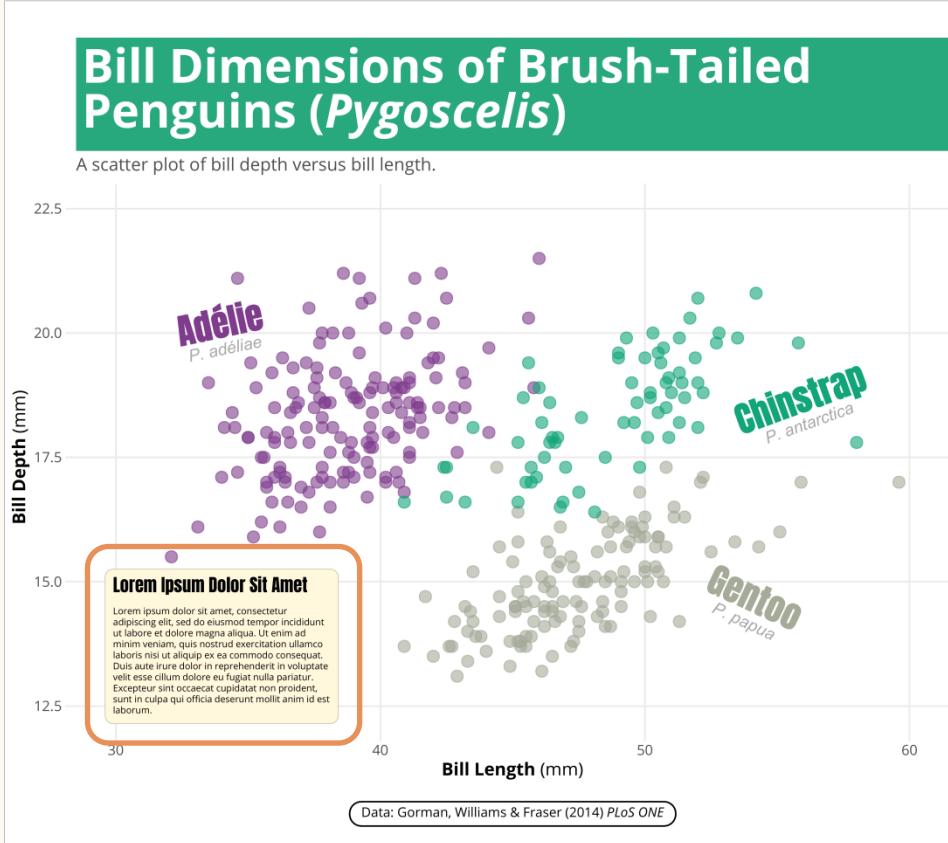
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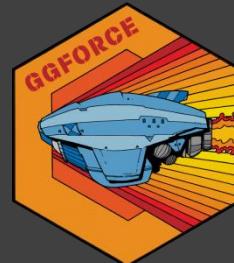
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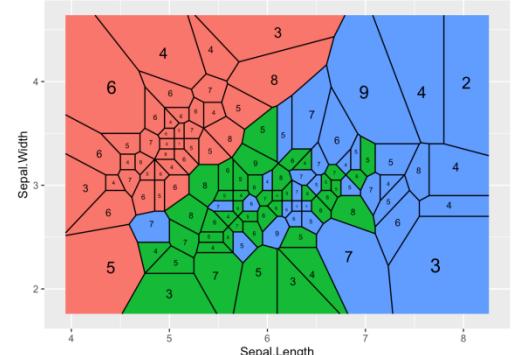
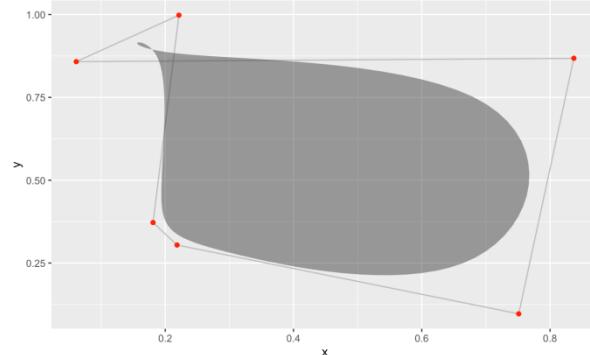
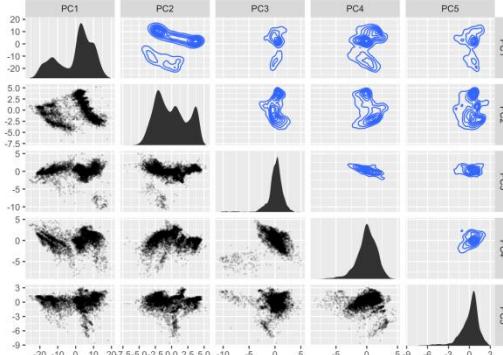
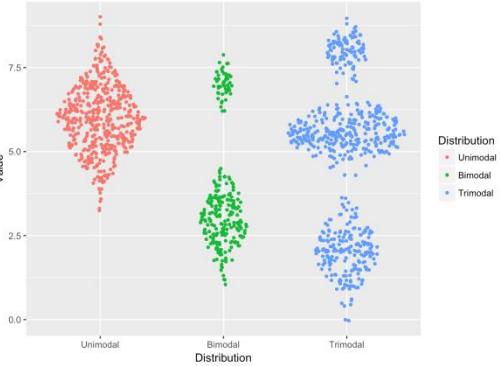
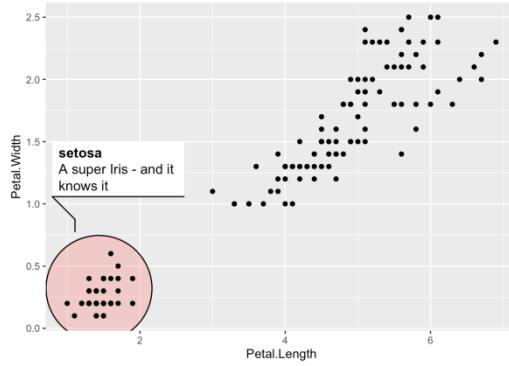
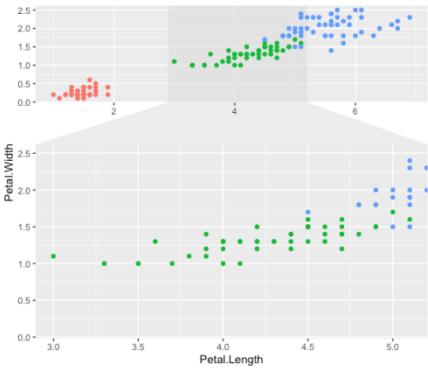
{ggforce}

Providing Missing Functionality to `ggplot2`



ggforce.data-imaginist.com

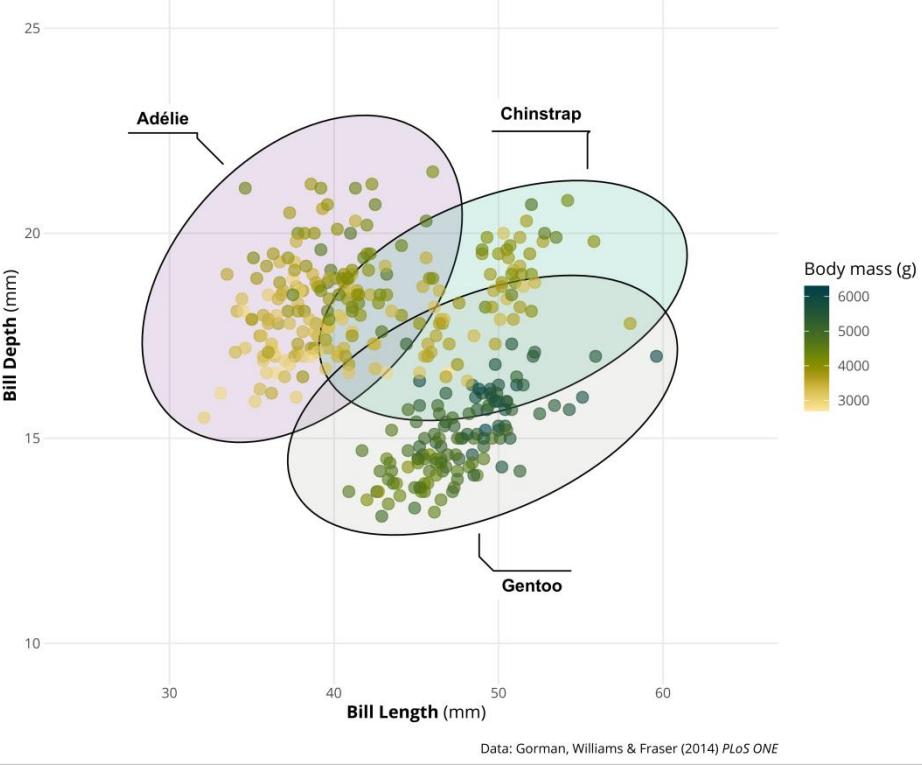
{ggforce} Providing Missing Functionality



{ggforce} Fancy Annotations

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



`geom_mark_*`

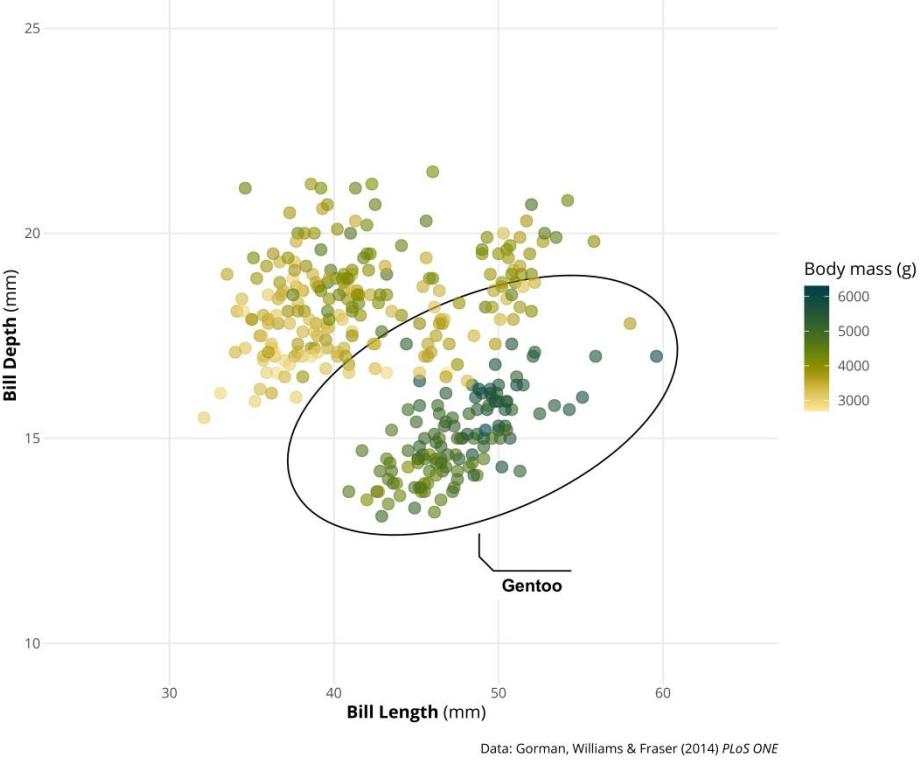
→ advanced labels for single or multiple points

```
geom_mark_ellipsoid(aes(fill = species, label = species))
```

{ggforce} Fancy Annotations

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



```
geom_mark_ellipsoid(aes(fill = species, label = species,  
filter = species == 'Gentoo'))
```

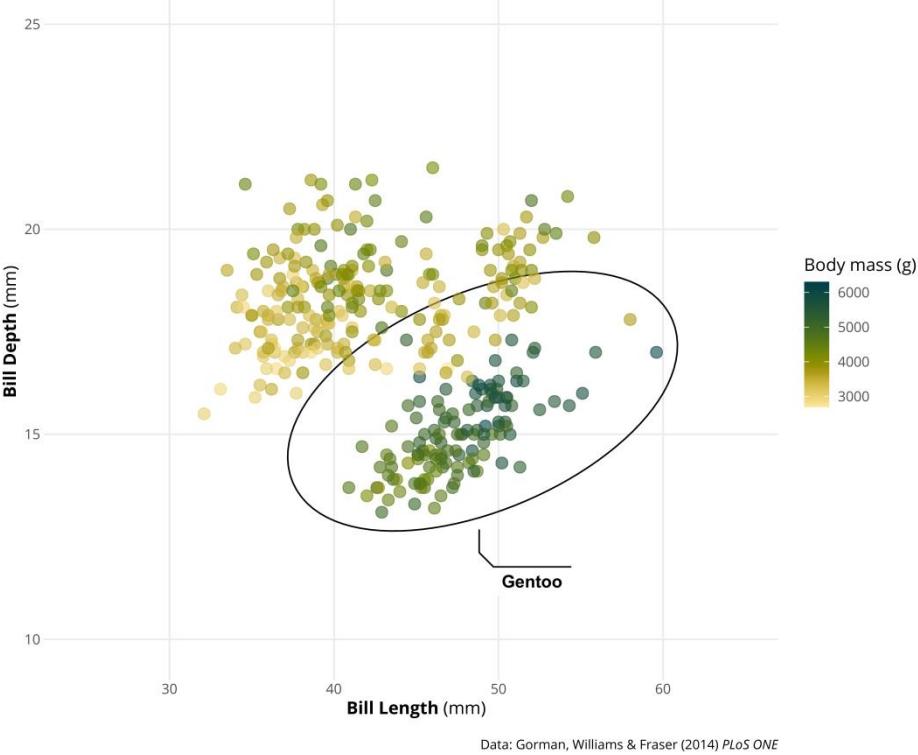
geom_mark_*

- advanced labels for single or multiple points
- show all groups or highlight interesting parts

{ggforce} Fancy Annotations

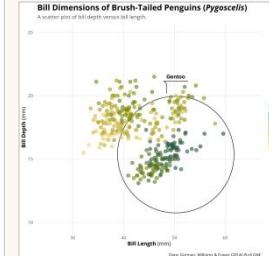
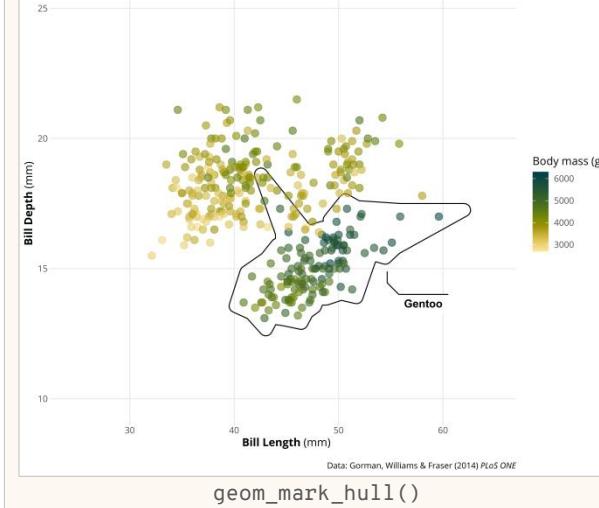
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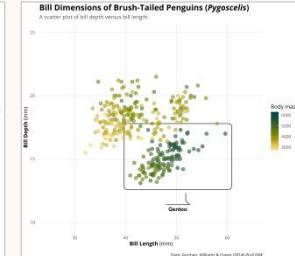


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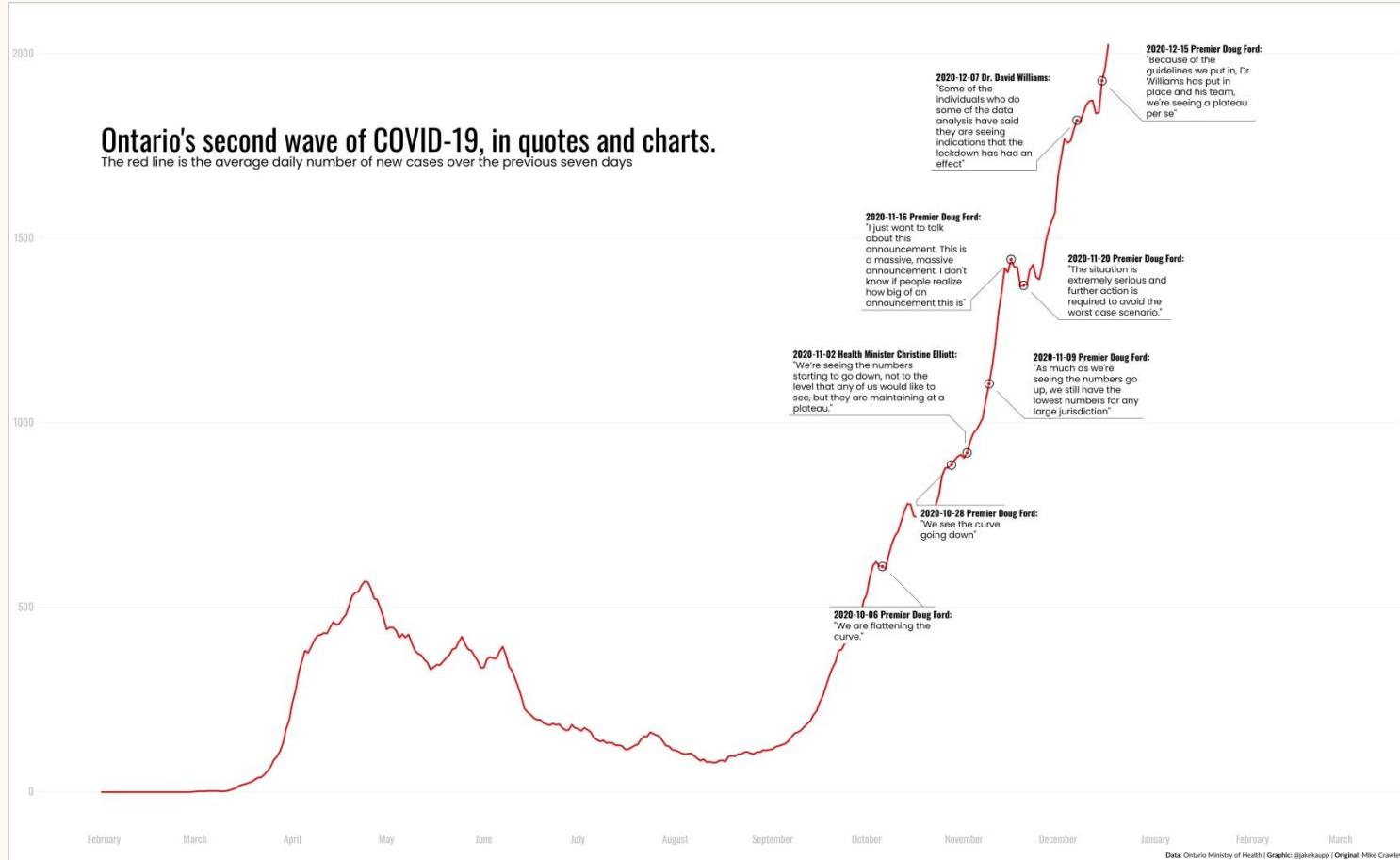
A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



`geom_mark_circle()`

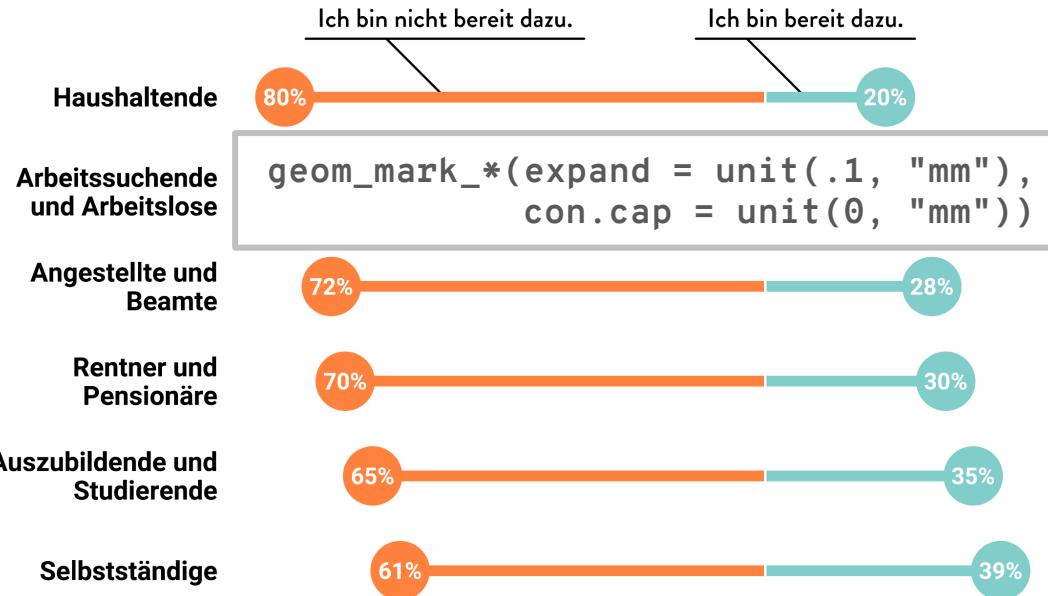


`geom_mark_rect()`



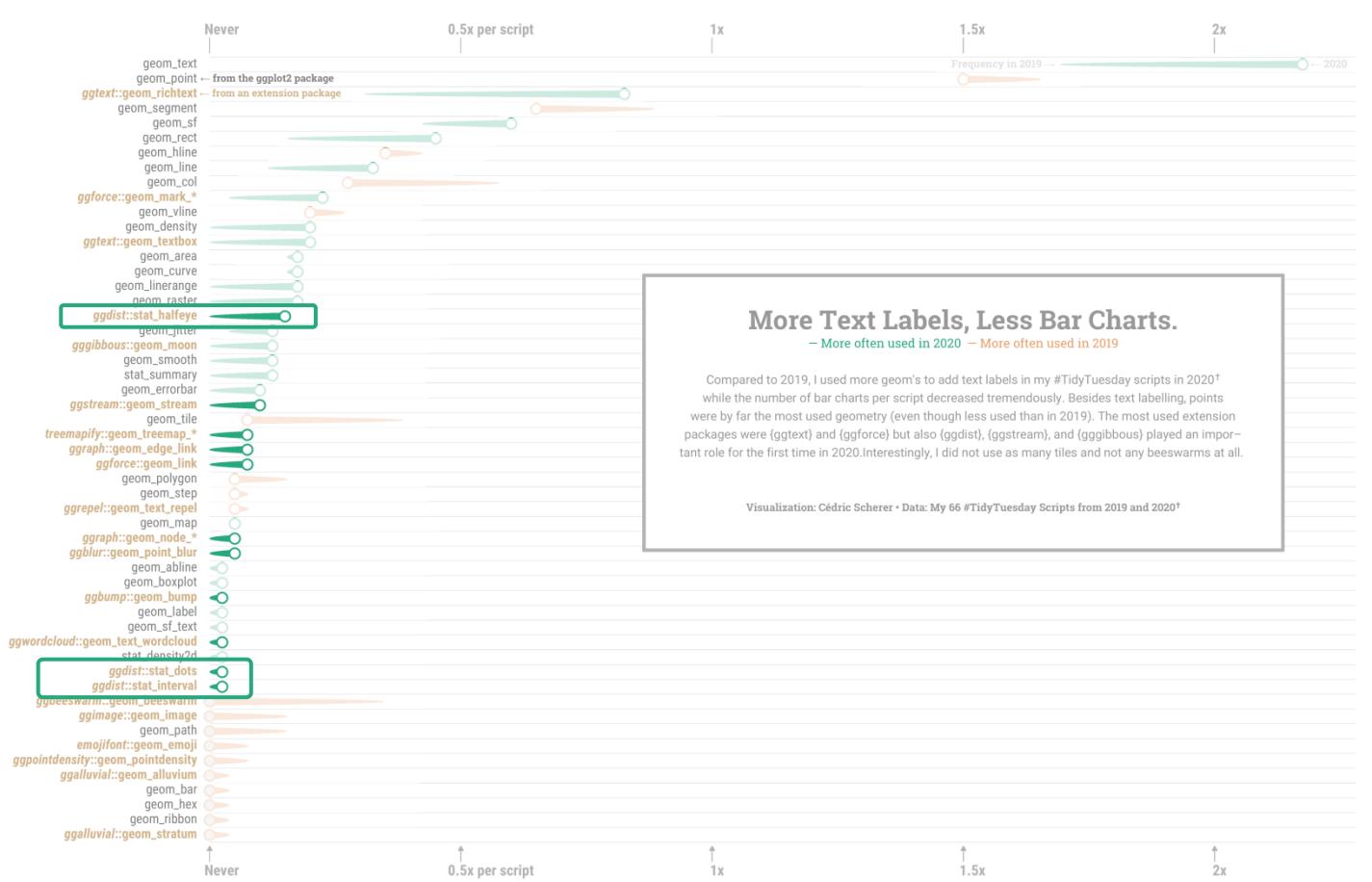
Jake Kaupp

Die Präsidentin der EU Ursula von der Leyen bittet "finanziell nicht notleidende Kunden" ihr Recht auf Rückerstattung aus Solidarität nicht in Anspruch zu nehmen.



Basierend auf 1057 Antworten auf eine Umfrage von KUENDIGUNG.ORG

Customer survey Kuendigung.org
(kuendigung.org/studien/verbraucherumfrage-zur-zukunft-nach-der-krise)

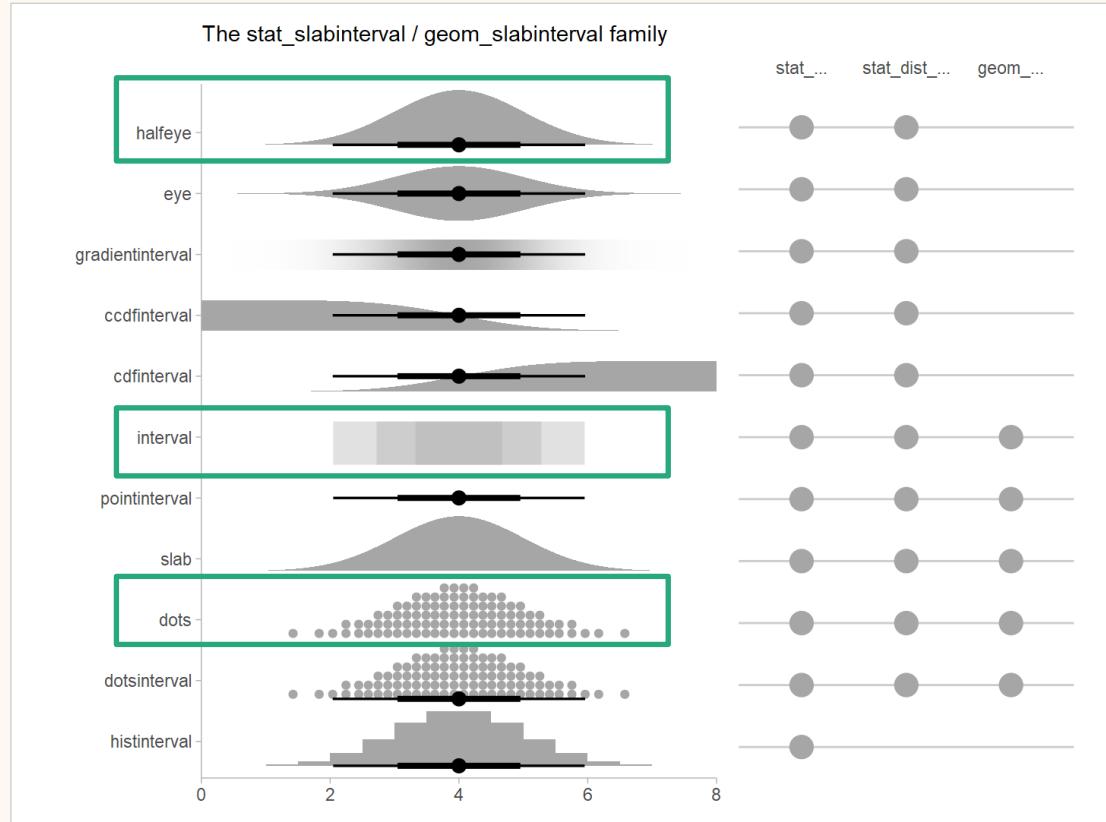


[†] I extracted all functions starting with `geom` or `stat` from my Rmd files containing the code for all my #TidyTuesday contributions (thanks Georgios for the idea and script). For the contributions from 2019 ($n = 26$) and 2020 ($n = 40$) I calculated the frequency of usage per year for each geom/stat as times used divided by the number of contributions. Note that some geom's which usually appear together (e.g. `treemapify::geom_treemap` functions) or behave very similarly (e.g. `ggforce::geommark` functions) were grouped together.

{ggdist}

Visualizations of Distributions and Uncertainty

{ggdist} Visualizations of Distributions and Uncertainty



Not my cup of coffee...

Each dot depicts one coffee bean rated by Coffee Quality Institute's trained reviewers. In addition, the multiple interval stripes show where 25%, 50%, 95%, and 100% of the beans fall along the rating gradient from 0 to 100 points. The rated coffee beans range from 59.8 points (Guatemala) to 89.9 (Ethiopia). Only countries of origin with 25 or more tested beans are shown. The red empty triangle marks the minimum rating, the black filled triangle indicates each country's median score.

Visualization by Cédric Scherer

Coffee stain: © paperwerk.

60 POINTS

70 POINTS

59.8 POINTS

The coffee bean with the lowest rating has its origin in Guatemala.



NICARAGUA
△ 63.1 POINTS

HONDURAS
MEXICO
△ 68.3 POINTS

Contribution to #TidyTuesday 2020/28

COLOMBIA

△ 72.8 POINTS

KENYA

△ 79.8 POINTS

stat_dots()

stat_interval()

▲ 84.6 POINTS

▲ 83.2 POINTS

geom_text()
geom_point()

UGANDA

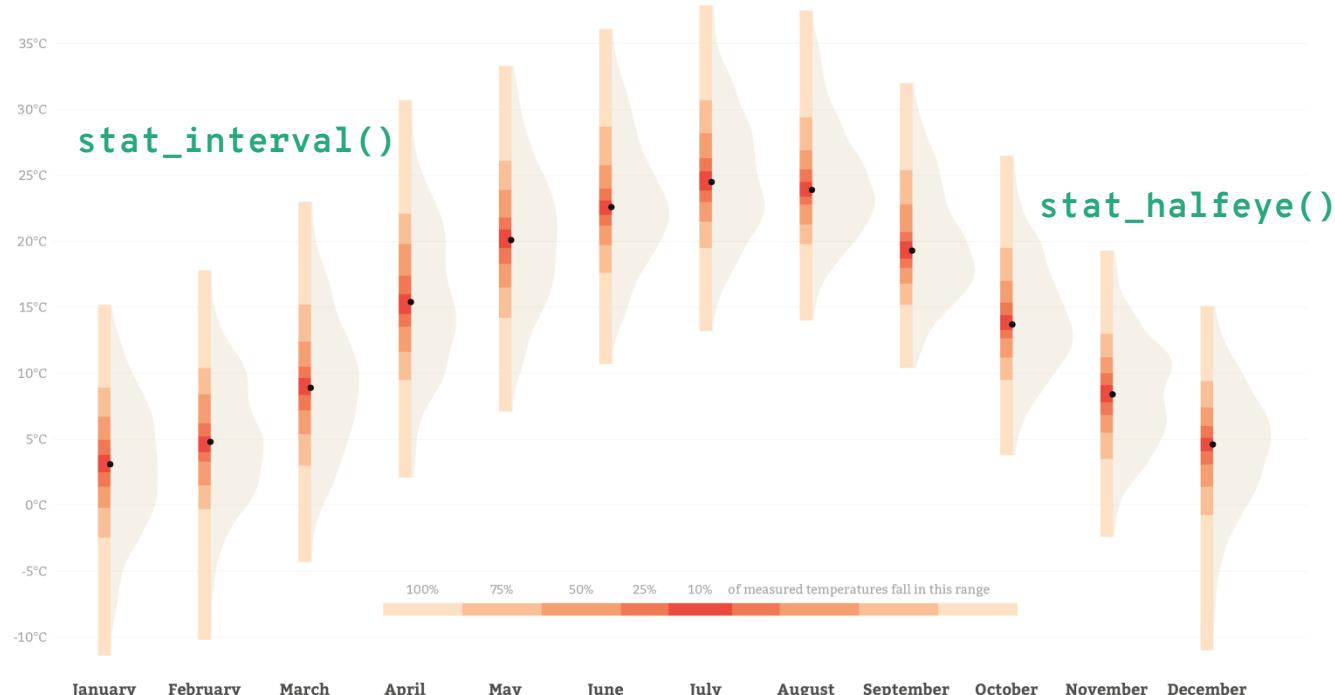
△ 80.5 POINTS

▲ 83.2 POINTS

Contribution to #TidyTuesday 2020/28

Daily Temperatures in Berlin, Germany

Range and distribution of maximum daily temperatures in Celsius per month from 2000 to 2018 measured in Berlin-Dahlem, Germany



Contribution to the SWD Challenge September 2019

{ggplot2}

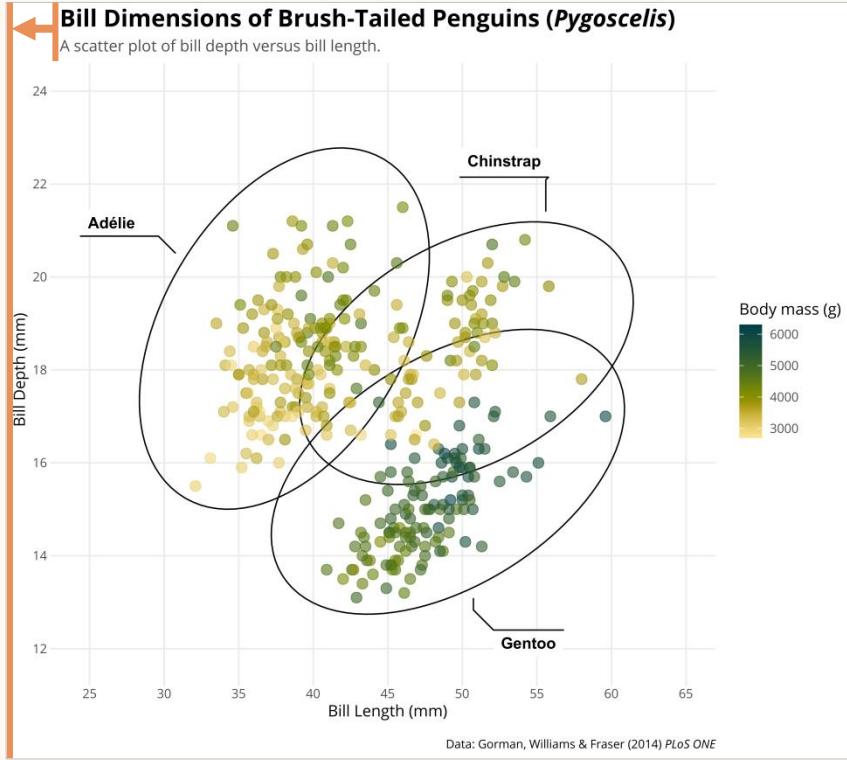
Details You May Not Know Yet
(or have never thought about)



ggplot2.tidyverse.org

Left-Aligned Title?

```
theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0))
```



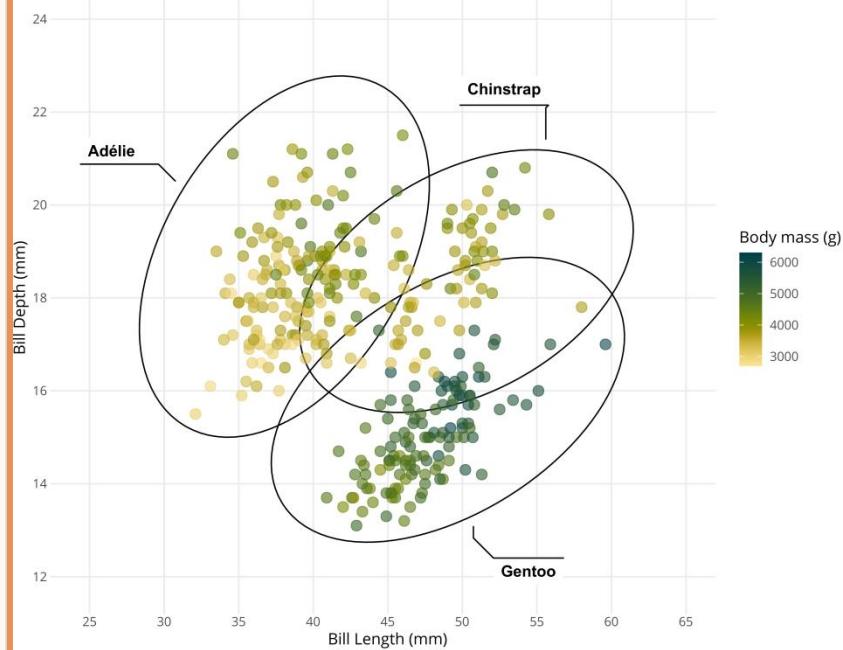
Left-Aligned Title

```
theme(plot.title.position = 'panel')
```

Default

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.

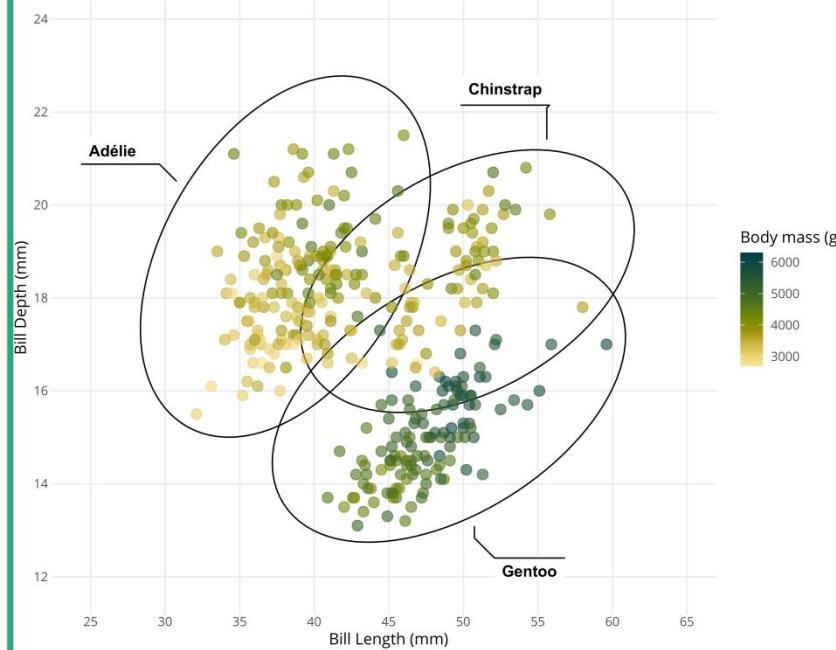


```
theme(plot.title.position = 'plot')
```

Better

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



Data: Gorman, Williams & Fraser (2014) *PLoS ONE*

Data: Gorman, Williams & Fraser (2014) *PLoS ONE*

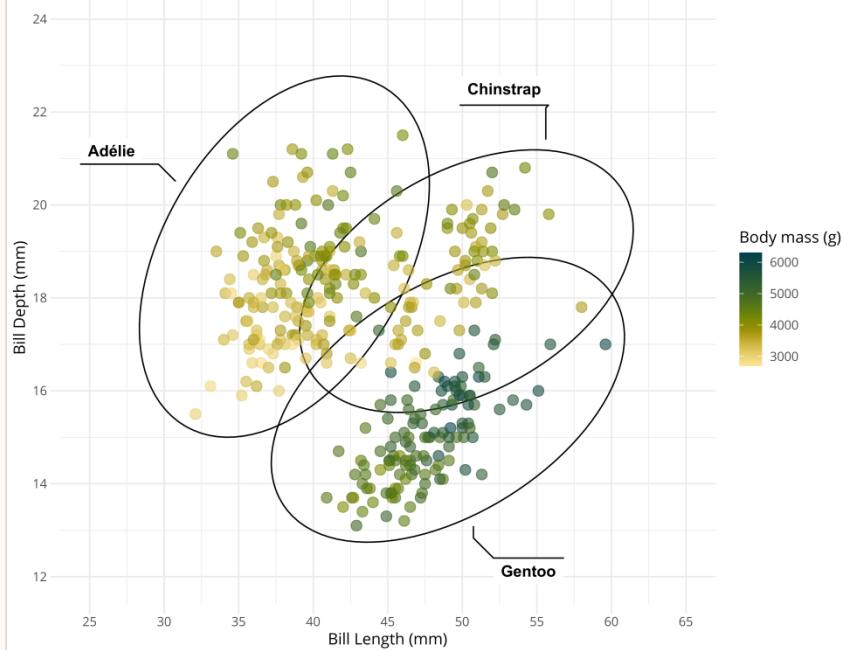
Right-Aligned Caption

```
theme(plot.caption.position = 'panel')
```

Default

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.

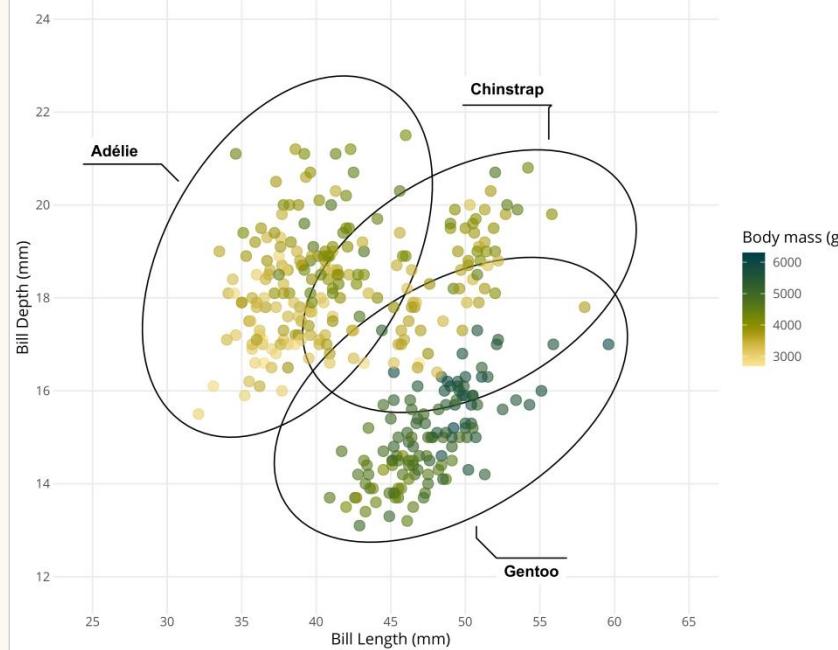


```
theme(plot.caption.position = 'top')
```

Better (?)

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



Data: Gorman, Williams & Fraser (2014) PLoS ONE

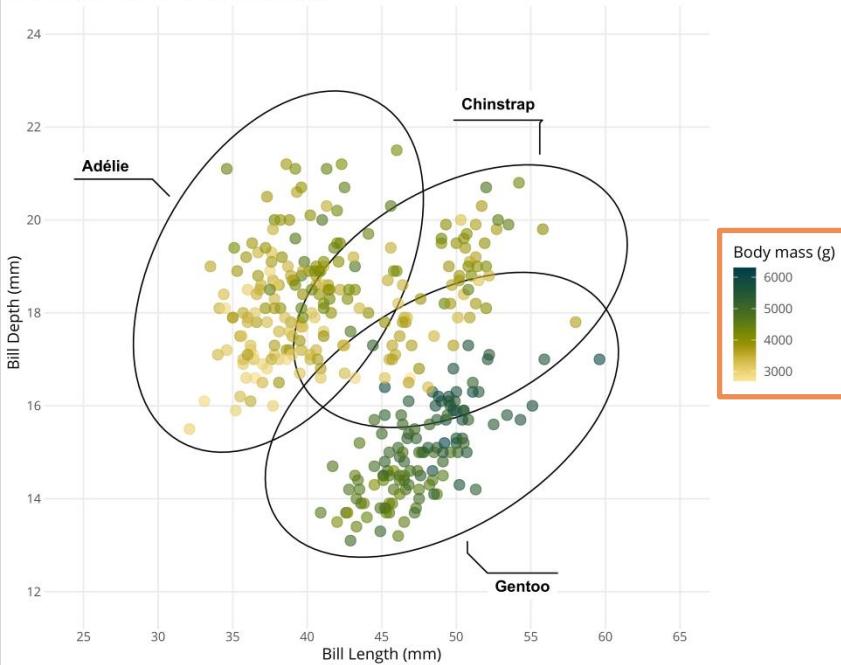
Data: Gorman, Williams & Fraser (2014) PLoS ONE

Legend Design

theme(legend.position = 'right') *Default*

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

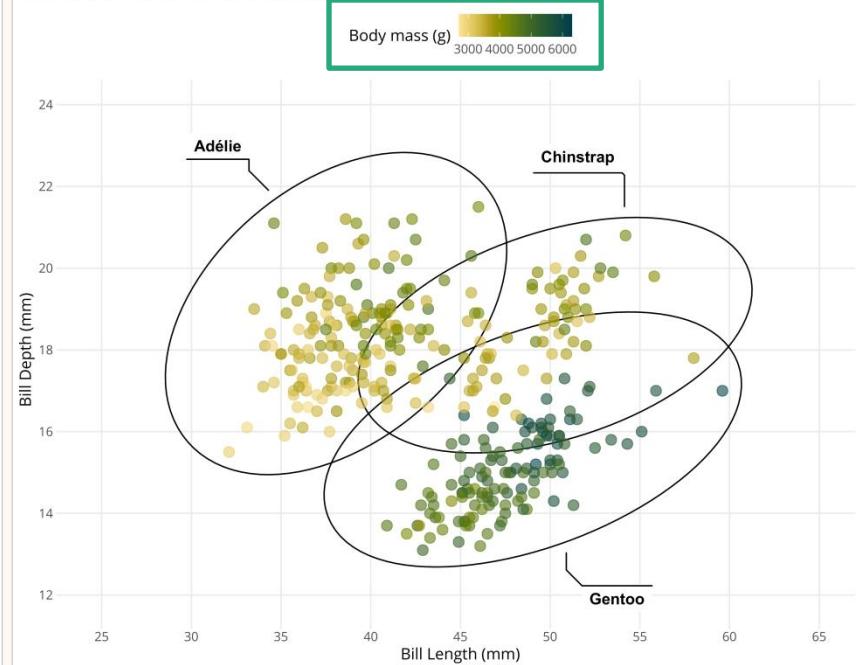
A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



Well...
theme(legend.position = 'plot')

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



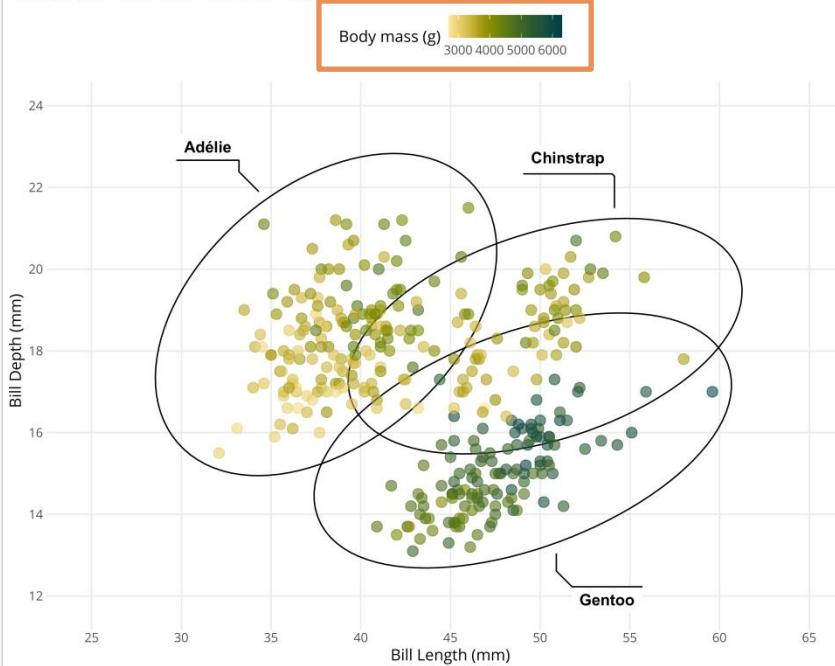
Legend Design

Default

```
guides(color = guide_colorbar(...))
```

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



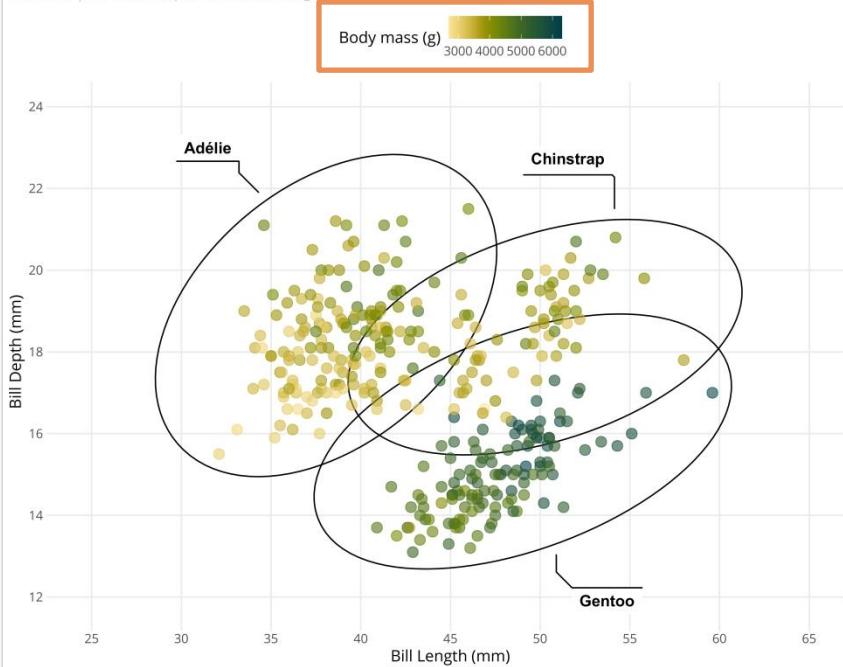
Legend Design

```
guides(color = guide_colorbar(title.position = 'top', title.hjust = .5,  
                                barwidth = unit(20, 'lines'), barheight = unit(.5, 'lines')))
```

Better!

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

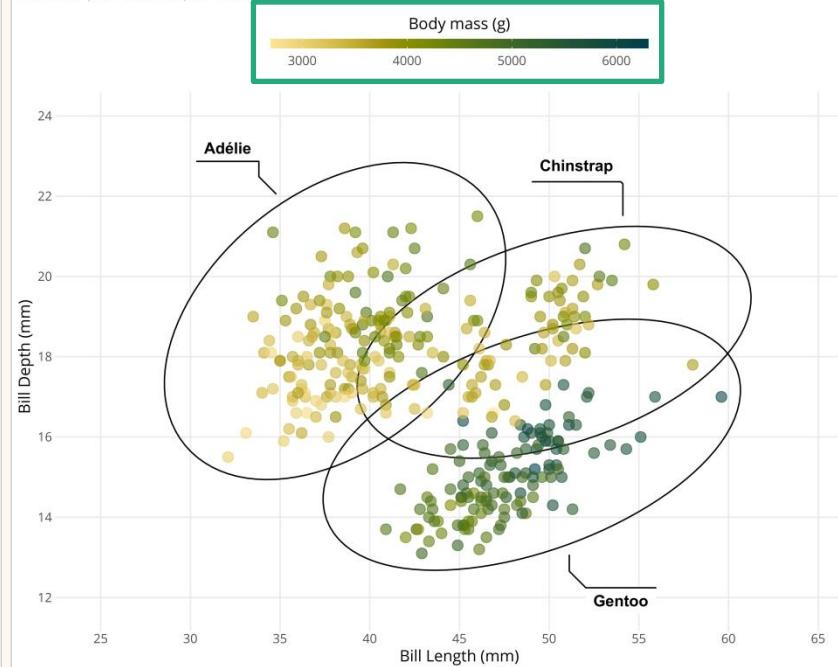
A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



Data: Gorman, Williams & Fraser (2014) *PLoS ONE*

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



Data: Gorman, Williams & Fraser (2014) *PLoS ONE*

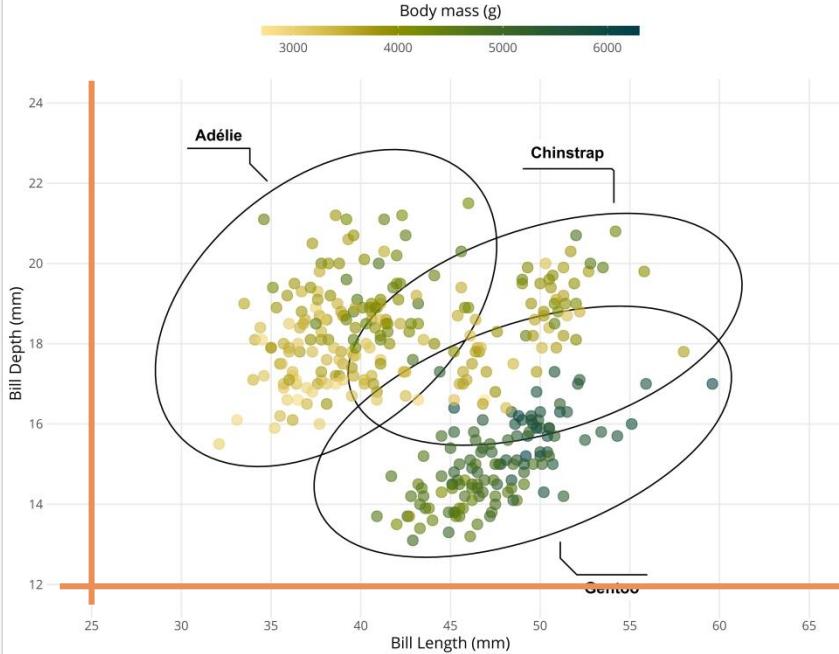
Limit Expansion

`coord_cartesian(expand = TRUE)`

Default

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.

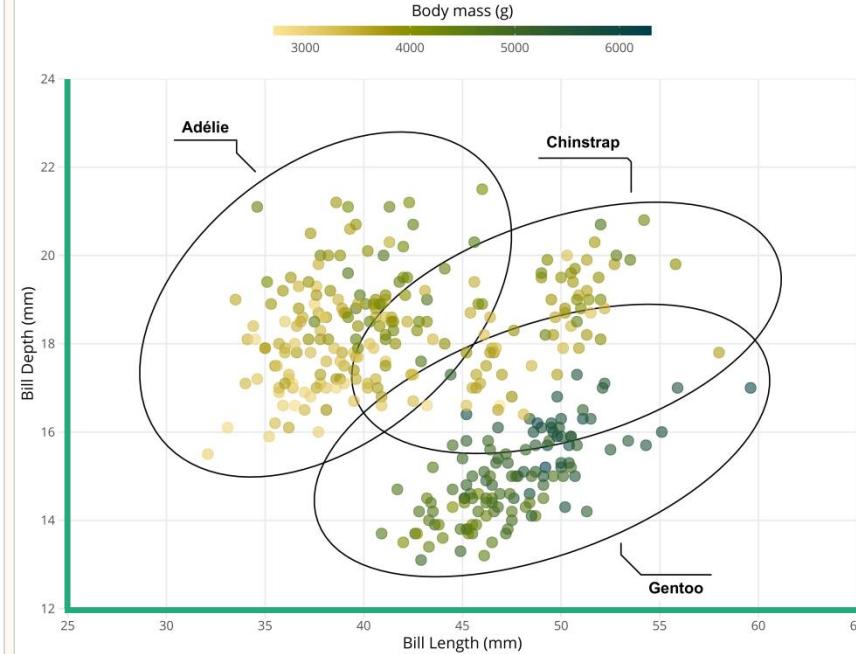


`coord_cartesian(expand = FALSE)`

Without

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



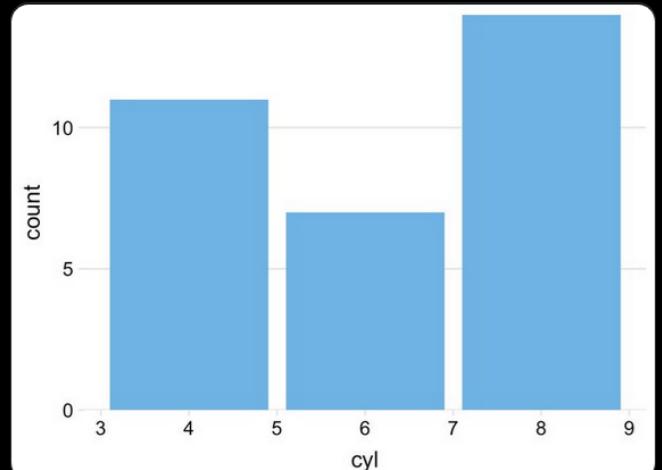
Geeky Details



Claus Wilke
@ClausWilke

Replies to @thomas85 and @hrbrmstr

This kind of stuff just really gets me. One of the main reasons I was motivated to add clip = "off" is plots like the attached, which look terrible in my opinion.



5:10 PM · May 2, 2018 · Twitter Web Client



gvdr @ipnosimmia · May 2, 2018

Replies to @ClausWilke @thomas85 and @hrbrmstr

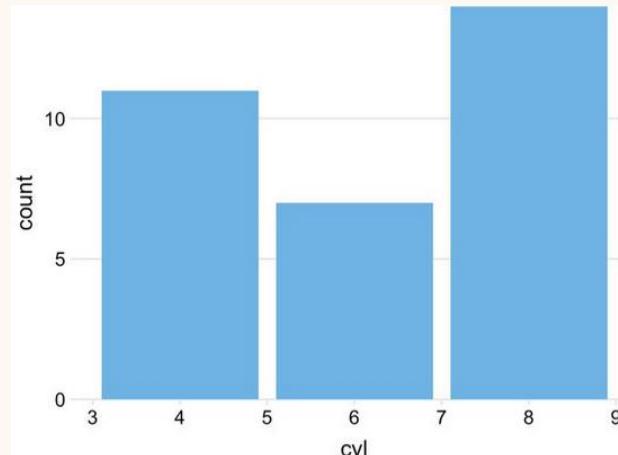
I must admit my limits. I can't see any difference between incorrect and correct. May I ask you to spell it out? (here to learn!)



1



2



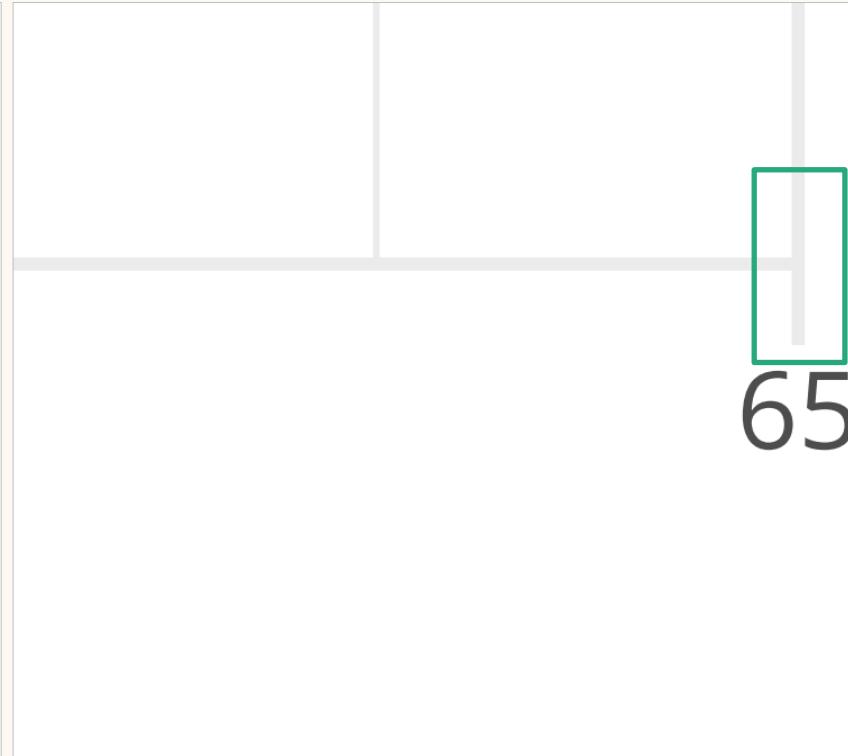
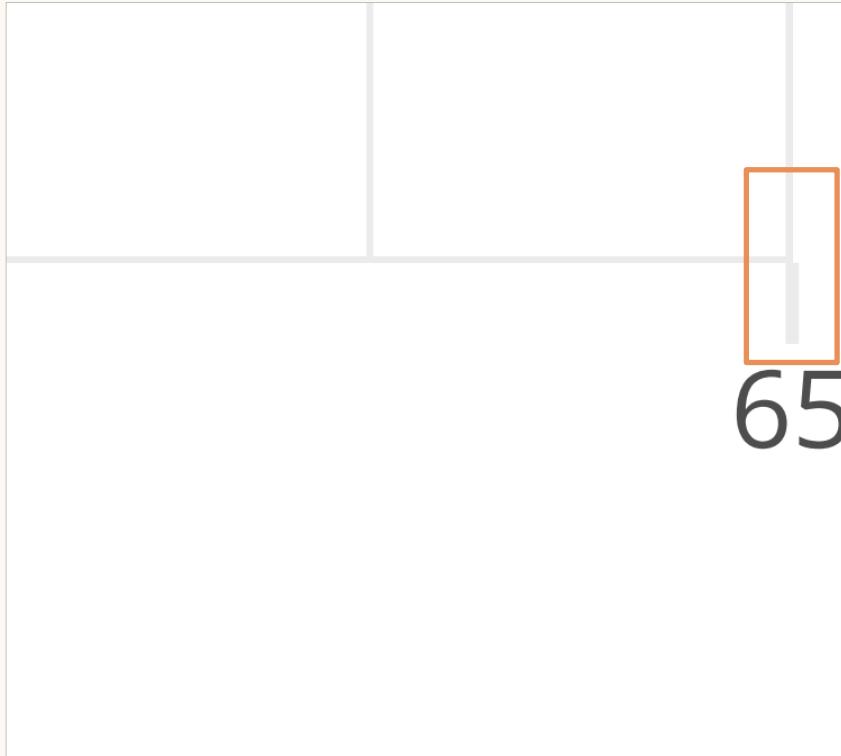
Geeky Details

`coord_cartesian(clip = 'on')`

Default

Without

`coord_cartesian(clip = 'off')`



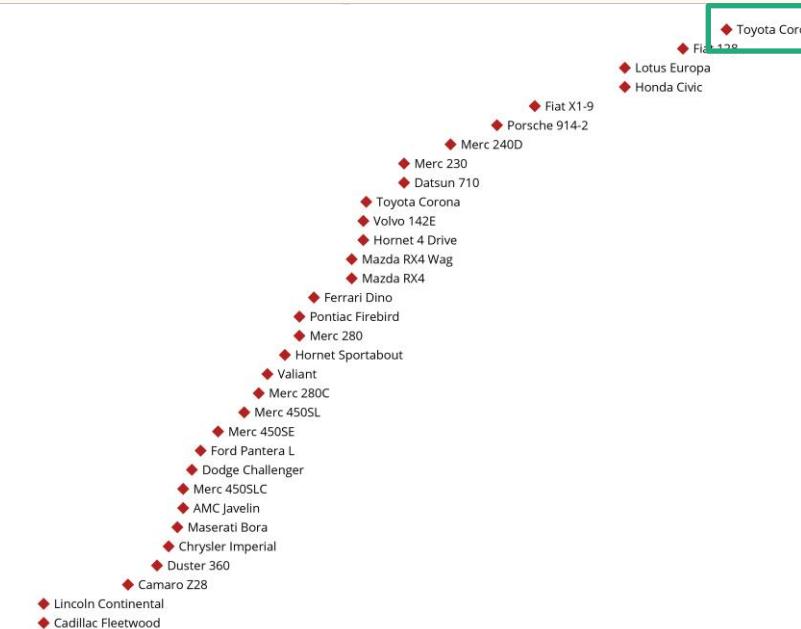
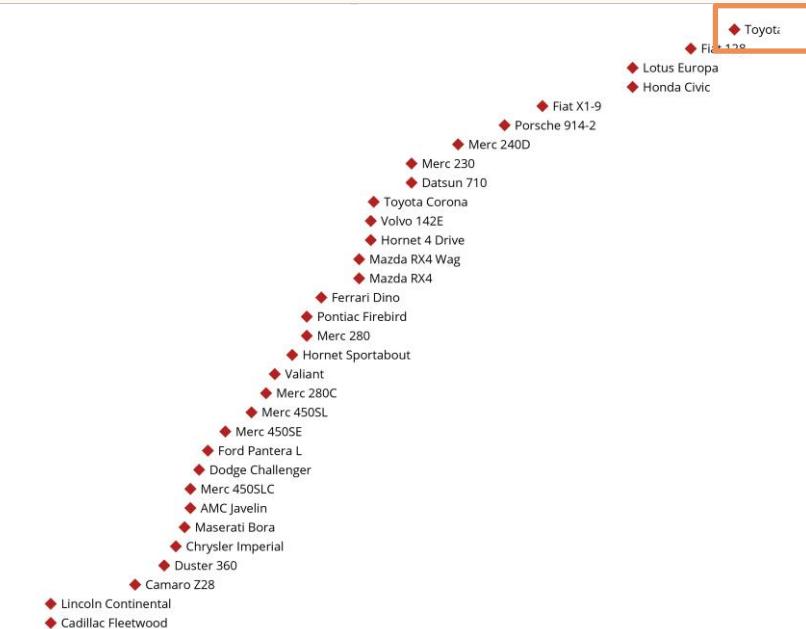
Geeky Details

```
coord_cartesian(clip = 'on')
```

Default

Without

```
coord_cartesian(clip = 'off')
```



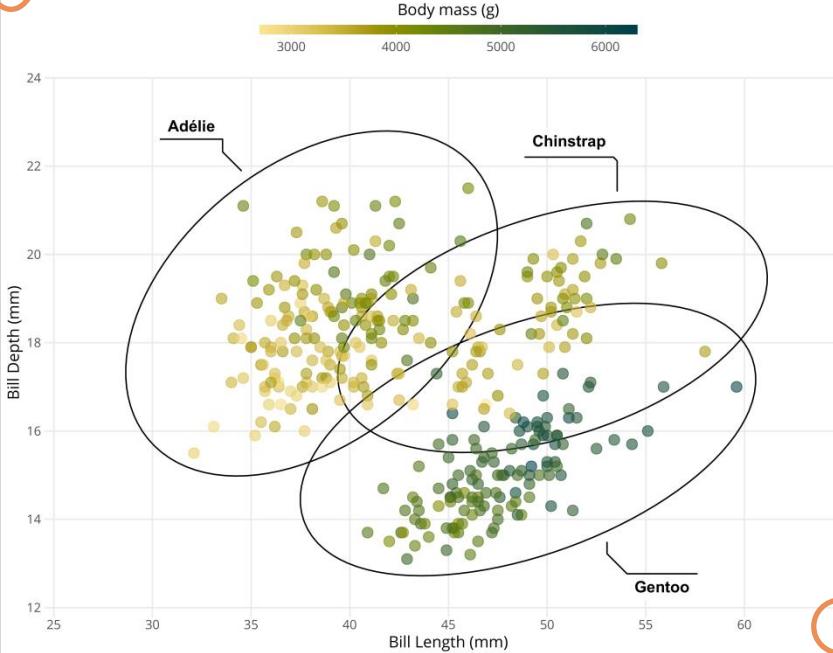
White Space

```
theme(plot.margin = margin(rep(base_size/2, 4)))
```

Default

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.

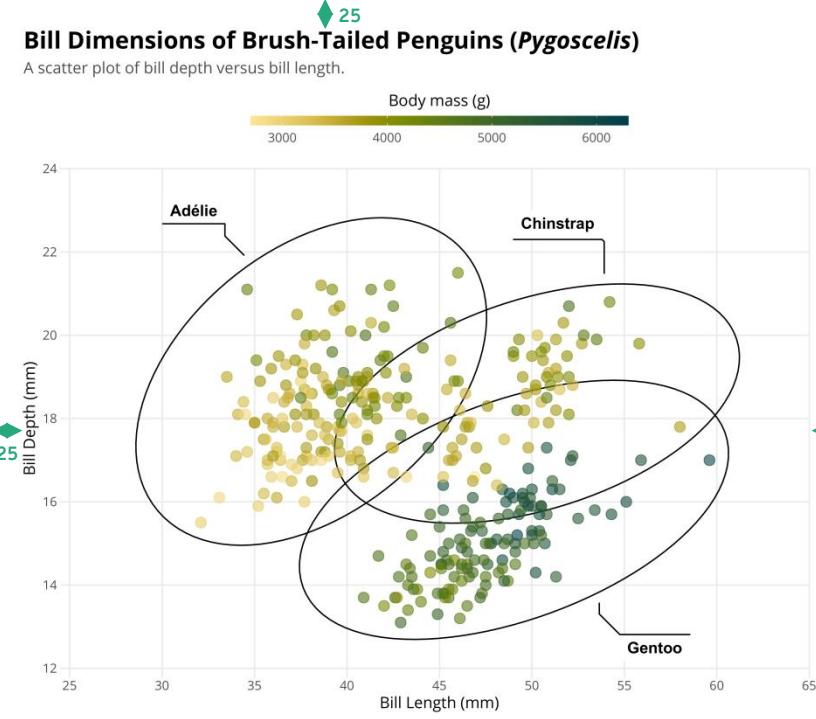


```
theme(plot.margin = margin(25, 25, 10, 25))
```

Better

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.

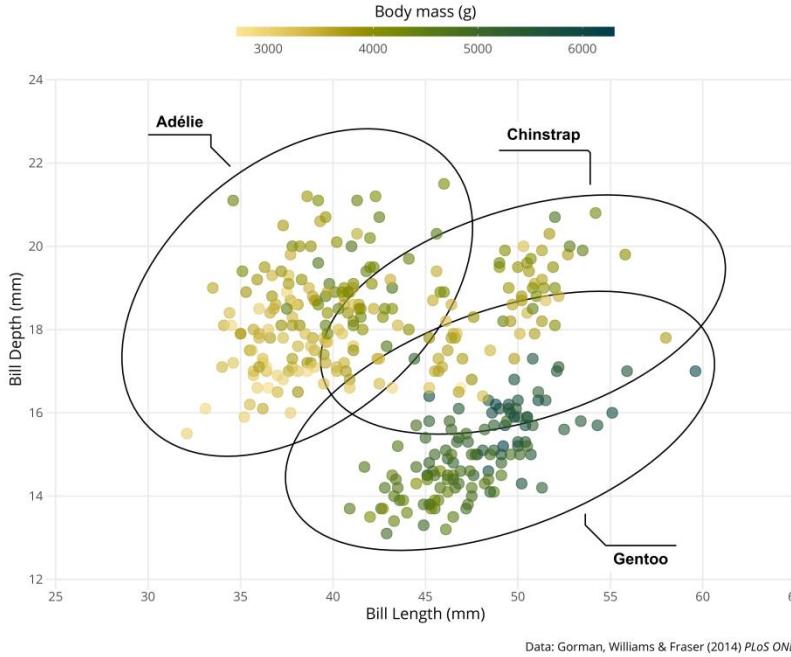


Adding Images

```
png <- magick::image_read("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/allisonhorst/.../culmen_depth.png")
img <- grid::rasterGrob(png, interpolate = TRUE)
annotation_custom(img, ymin = 22, ymax = 31, xmin = 55, xmax = 65.5)
```

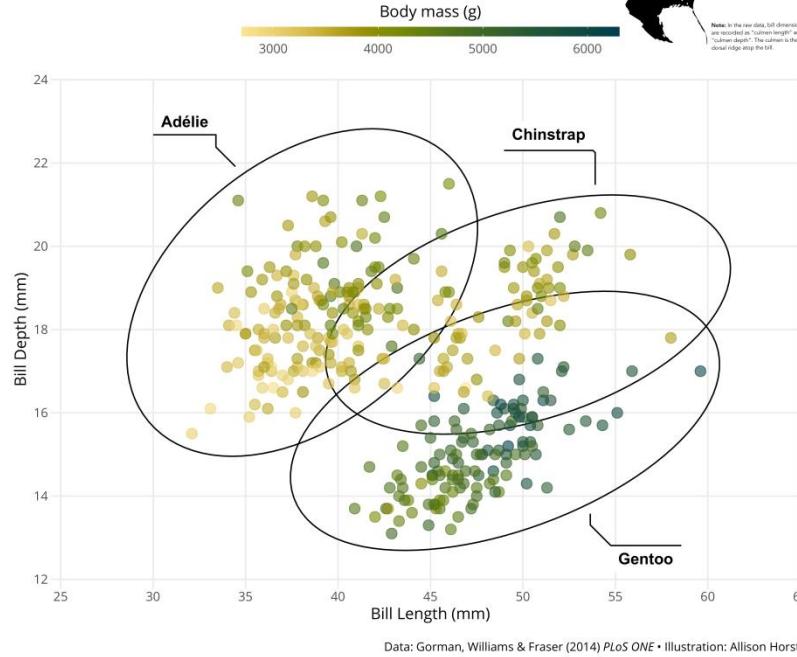
Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



{patchwork}

The Composer of ggplots



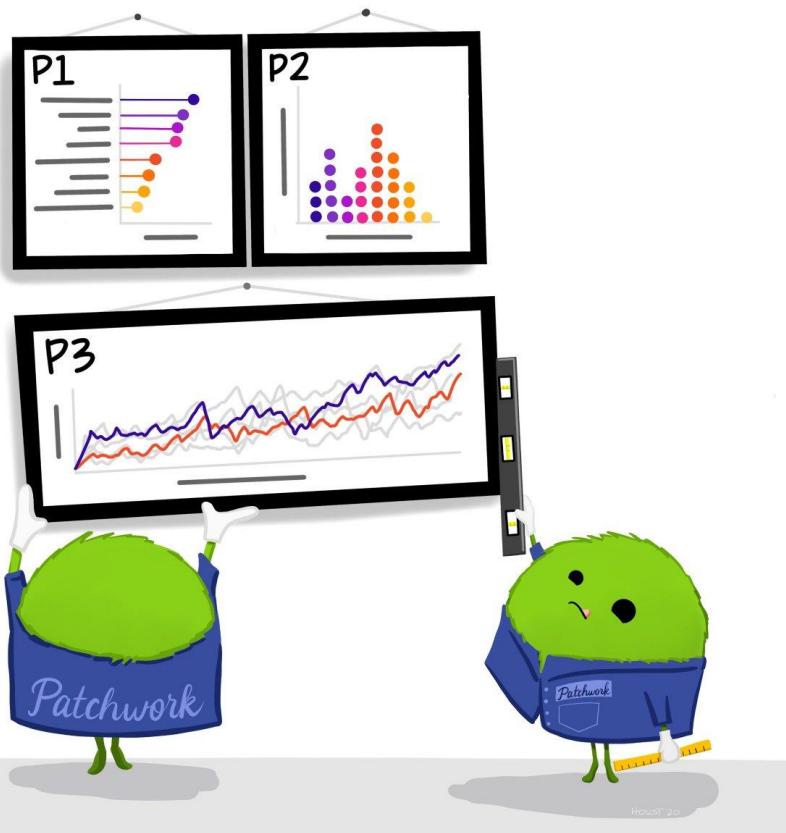
patchwork.data-imaginist.com

patchwork

Combine + arrange
your ggplots!

PLAN:
 $(P1+P2)/P3$

P1	P2
P3	

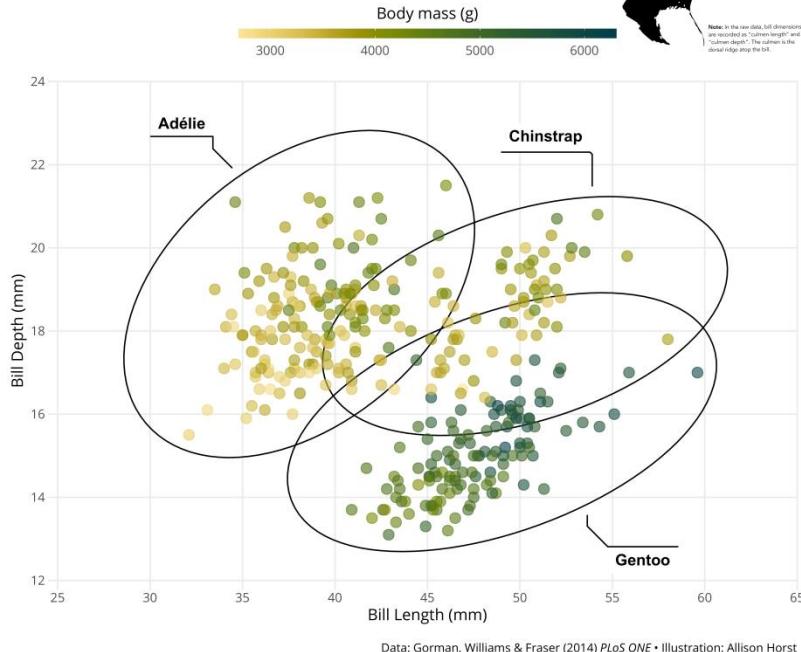


Artwork by Allison Horst

{patchwork} The Composer of ggplots

Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

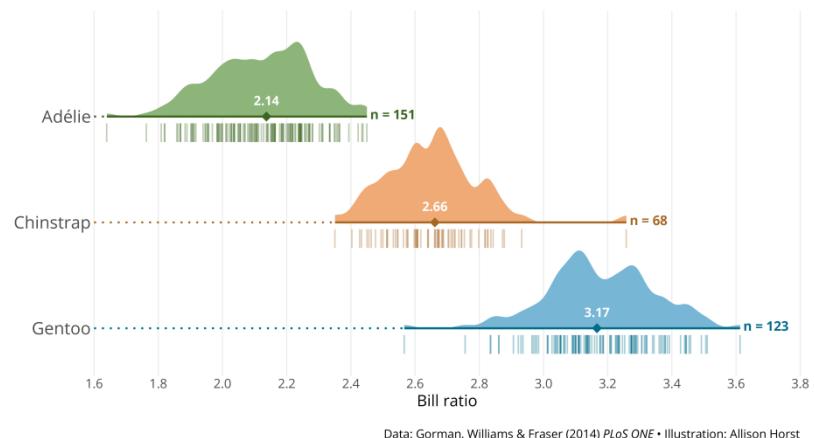
A scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



p1

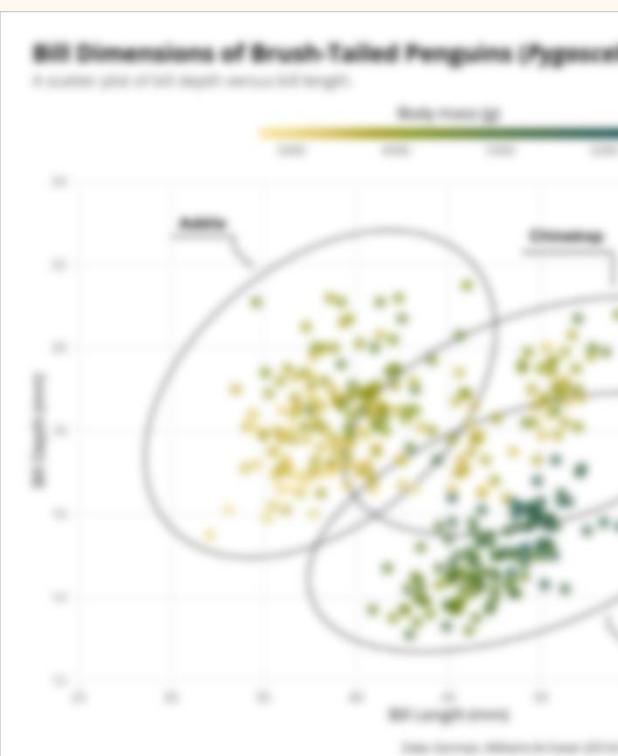
```
(p1 / p2) + plot_layout(heights = c(1, .65))
```

B. Raincloud plot showing the distribution of bill ratios, estimated as bill length divided by bill depth.

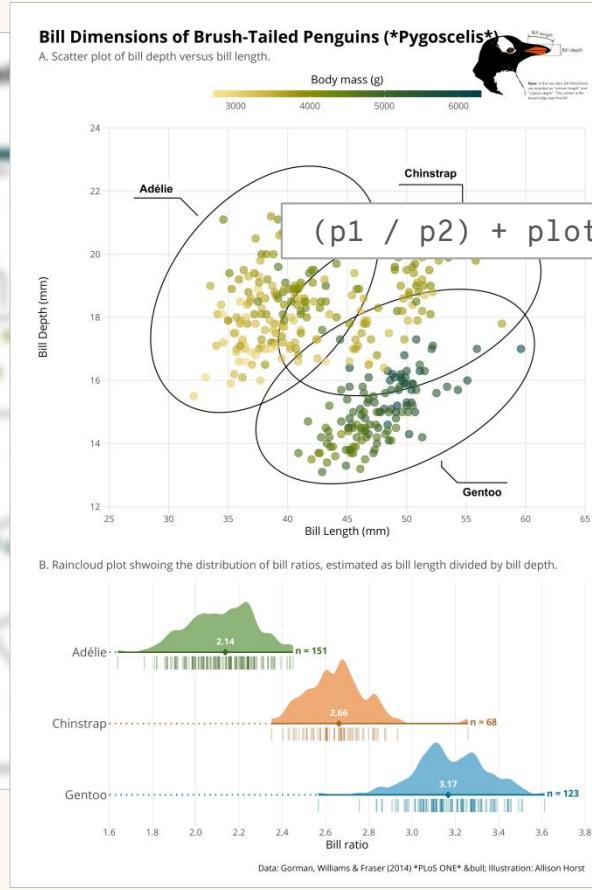


p2

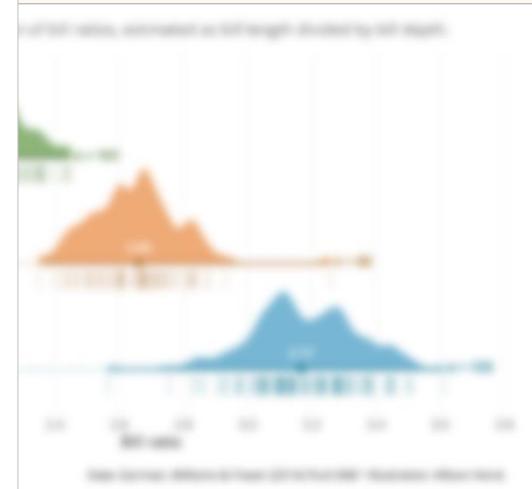
{patchwork} The Composer of ggplots



p1



p2



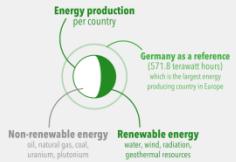
{patchwork} The Composer of ggplots

How European countries generated electricity in 2018

Germany is the largest energy producing country in Europe. It generates the most renewable and conventional thermal energy, representing 3% and 96% of its overall production respectively. France is the second largest energy European producer and by far the largest nuclear energy provider; 75% of its production is based on nuclear fission to generate heat.

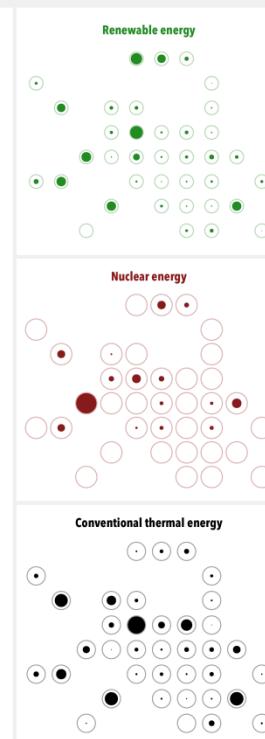
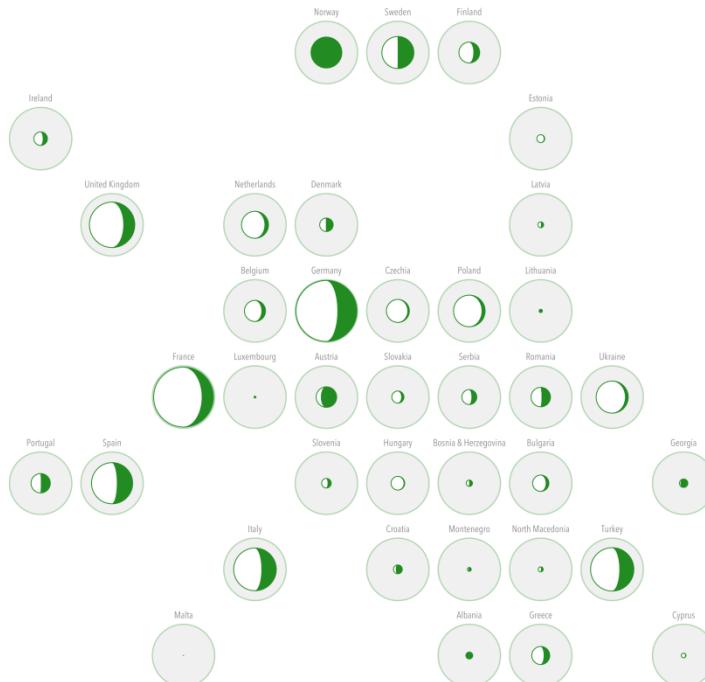


Renewable energy is energy that comes from resources that are naturally replenished such as sunlight, wind, water, and geothermal heat. Unlike fossil fuels, such as oil, natural gas and coal, or nuclear power sources such as uranium and plutonium, renewable energy regenerates naturally in a short period of time.



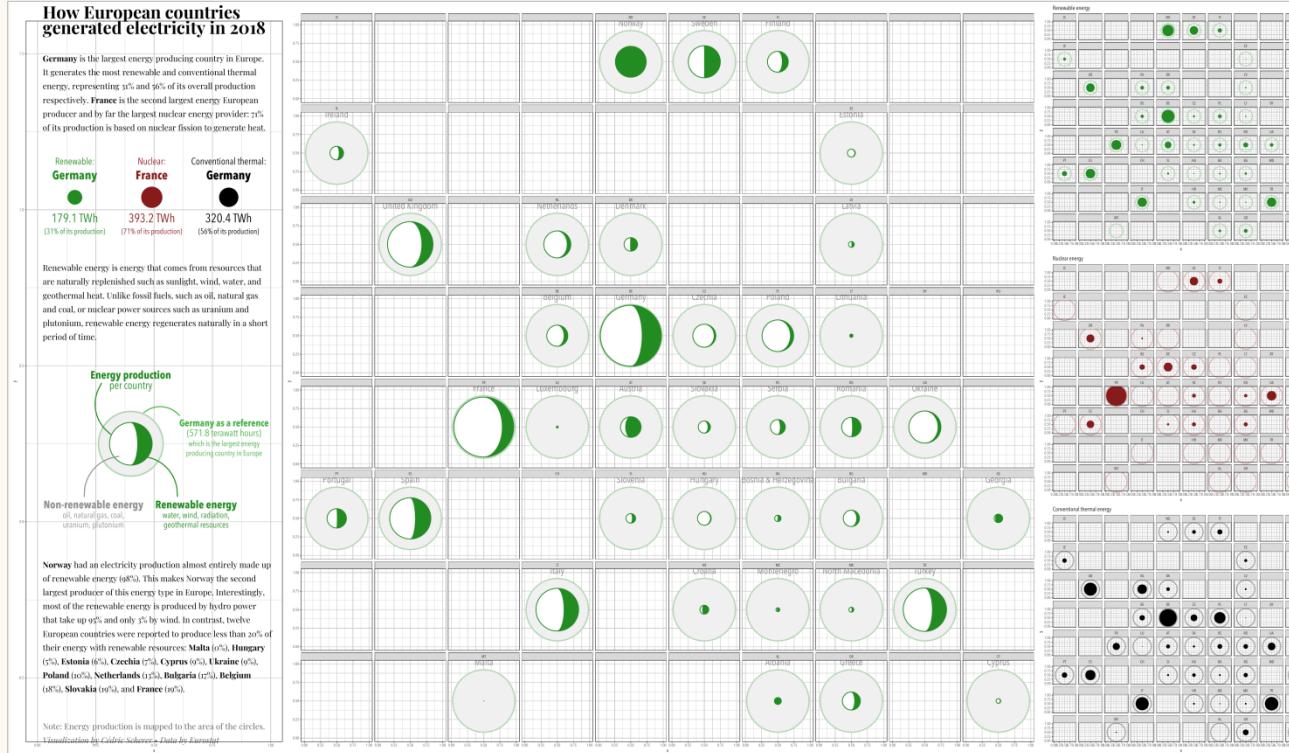
Norway had an electricity production almost entirely made up of renewable energy (68%). This makes Norway the second largest producer of this energy type in Europe. Interestingly, most of the renewable energy is produced by hydro power that take up 95% and only 5% by wind. In contrast, twelve European countries were reported to produce less than 20% of their energy with renewable resources: Malta (0%), Hungary (2%), Estonia (6%), Czechia (7%), Cyprus (9%), Ukraine (9%), Poland (10%), Netherlands (11%), Bulgaria (17%), Belgium (18%), Slovakia (19%), and France (20%).

Note: Energy production is mapped to the area of the circles.
Visualisation by Cedric Scherer • Data by Eurostat



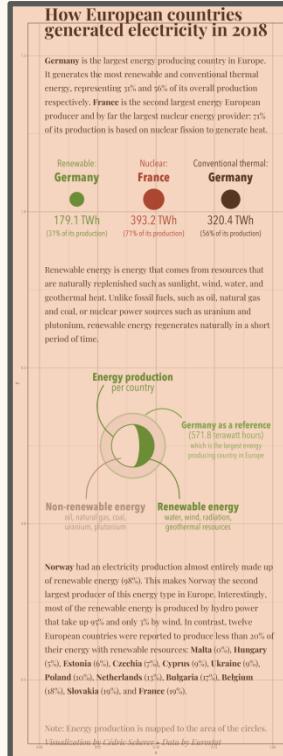
{patchwork} The Composer of ggplots

legend | main | (renewable / nuclear / thermal) + plot_layout(widths = c(.35, 1, .35))



{patchwork} The Composer of ggplots

legend | main | (renewable / nuclear / thermal) + plot_layout(widths = c(.35, 1, .35))



```
ggtitle('*Pygoscelis*') + theme(plot.title = element_markdown())
```

```
theme(plot.position = 'plot')
```

```
theme(legend.position = 'top') +  
  guide(color = guide_colorbar())
```

```
theme(plot.margin = margin(t, r, b, 1))
```

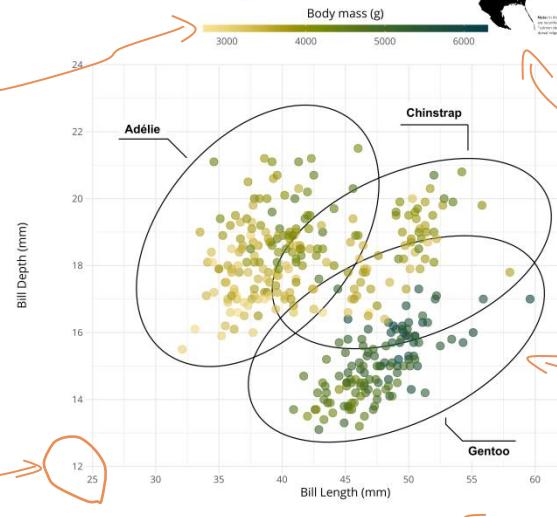
```
coord_cartesian(expand = c(0, 0),  
  clip = 'off')
```

```
ggdist::stat_halfeye()
```

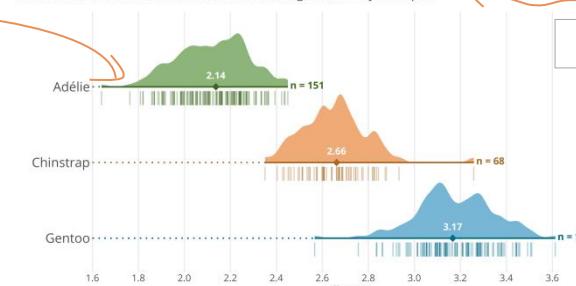


Bill Dimensions of Brush-Tailed Penguins (*Pygoscelis*)

A. Scatter plot of bill depth versus bill length.



B. Distribution of the bill ratio, estimated as bill length divided by bill depth



```
annotation_custom(grid::rasterGrob(img))
```



```
ggforce::geom_mark_*
```



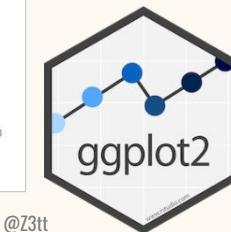
```
(p1 / p2) + plot_layout(heights = c(1, .65))
```

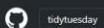
Palmer Penguins

github.com/allisonhorst/palmerpenguins



ggplot2
ggplot2.tidyverse.org





Repositories

1,483 repository results

Sort: Most stars

Code 17K+

Commits 2K+

Issues 347

Discussions (Beta) 1

Packages 0

Marketplace 0

Topics 4

Wikis 7

Users 3

Languages

R 706

HTML 279

Jupyter Notebook 27

Python 6

JavaScript 4

CSS 1

Mathematica 1

Shell 1

TeX 1

Advanced search

Cheat sheet

fordatascience/tidytuesday

Official repo for the #tidytuesday project
3.2k HTML CC0-1.0 license Updated 20 hours ago

Z3tt/TidyTuesday

My contributions to the #tidytuesday challenge
ggplot2 dative tidyverse rstats r4ds tidytuesday tidytuesday-challenge
384 R Updated 5 days ago

gkaramanis/tidytuesday

Code and plots for submissions to the #tidytuesday challenge
249 HTML MIT license Updated 4 days ago

jkaupp/tidytuesdays

Entries for tidytuesday
r4ds r tidytuesday
134 R Updated 13 hours ago

cienciadedatos/datos-de-miercoles

Primo latinoamericano de #tidytuesday
98 HTML Updated on 12 Jul 2020

spren9er/tidytuesday

Code snippets for weekly #tidytuesday project.
64 R Updated on 25 Oct 2020

zhiliyang/tidytuesday

Data visualization collection
tidytuesday dative rstats datavisualization
63 R Updated on 5 Jan 2020

abichat/tidytuesday

Codes and plots for the #TidyTuesday challenge
42 R Updated on 12 May 2020

thebioengineer/tidytuesdayR

Extract weekly TidyTuesday Data/Readme
39 R Updated 15 days ago

jack-davison/TidyTuesday

Collection of #TidyTuesday Visualisations!
tidytuesday-visualisations ggplot2 r tidyverse rstats tidytuesday tidytuesday-challenge
23 HTML Updated 1 hour ago

< Previous 1 2 3 4 5 ... 99 100 Next >



Z3tt/TidyTuesday

master TidyTuesday / R / 2021_02_TransitCosts.Rmd

Z3tt remove unnecessary code parts

Latest commit 9a8b54c 11 days ago History

All 1 contributor

249 lines (227 sloc) 7.51 KB

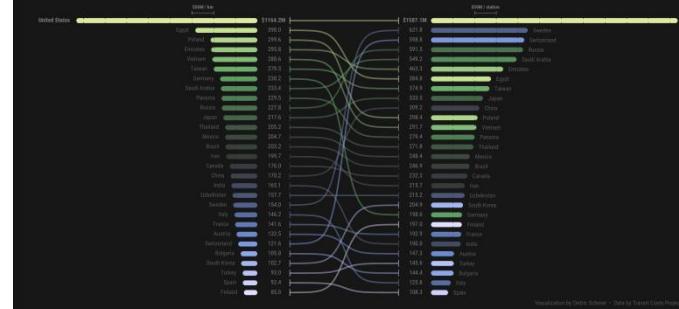
```

1 ---
2   title: "TidyTuesday 2021/02 - Transit Costs by Transit Cost Project"
3   author: "Cédric Scherer"
4   date: "7th of January 2021"
5   output:
6     html_document:
7       theme: paper
8       highlight: kate
9       editor_options:
10         chunk_output_type: console
11   ---
12
13   ```{r setup, include=FALSE}
14   knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE, warning = FALSE, fig.showtext = T, fig.retina = 1)
15   ```
16
17   ```{r prep, message=FALSE, warning=FALSE}
18   ## packages
19   library(tidyverse)
20   library(ggplot2)
21   library(ggtext)
22   library(systemfonts)
23   library(pdftools)
24
25   theme_set(theme_void(base_family = "Roboto Condensed"))
26
27   theme_update(
28     legend.position = "none",
29     plot.margin = margin(25, 35, 25, 25),
30     plot.background = element_rect(fill = "#1f77b4"),
31     plot.title = element_markdown(color = "grey70", size = 24,
32                                   family = "Roboto Black", face = "bold",
33                                   lineheight = 1.1),
34     plot.subtitle = element_markdown(color = "grey50", size = 13,
35                                     lineheight = 1.1,
36                                     margin = margin(t = 15, b = 35)),
37     plot.caption = element_text(color = "grey50", size = 10,
38                                 margin = margin(t = 0))
39   )
40
41   ````{r data}
42   df_transit <- reader::read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/fordatascience/tidytuesday/master/data/2021/2021-02-09/transit_cost.csv", col_types = list(real_cost = col_double()))
43
44   ````{r prep-data}
45   df_transit_ranking <-
46     df_transit %>%
47     filter(!is.na(stations), stations > 0, real_cost > 0, end_year < 2021) %>%
48     mutate(
49       cost_per_station = real_cost / stations,
50       country = case_when(country ~ "UK" ~ "GB",
51                           TRUE ~ country)
52     ) %>%
53     group_by(country) %>%
54     filter(n() > 1) %>%
55     summarize(across(c(length, stations, real_cost, cost_in_millions, cost_per_station),

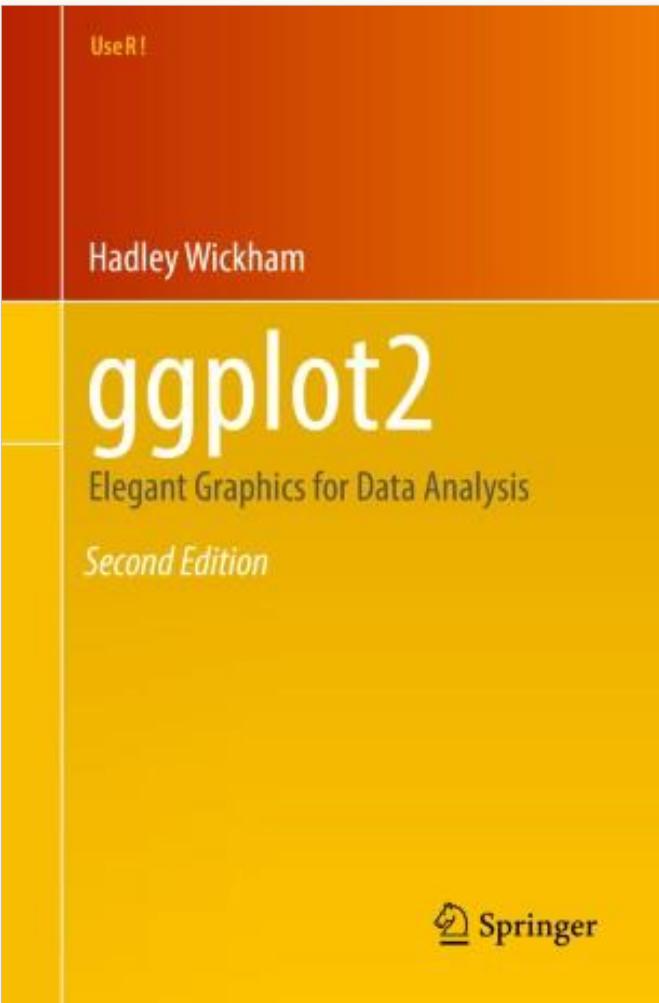
```

The United States spend by far the most improving the state of public transit-infrastructure not only when it comes to transit length but also costs per station.

Based on a database that spans more than 50 countries provided by the Transit Costs Project, the graphic shows the costs for urban rail projects that have been finished since the late 1990s. Each wagon represents a cost of 50 million USD per km (left) and per station (right), each ranked by highest costs. The connections highlight the changes in the ranking with the United States holding the first place in both categories.



Visualization by Gertjan Verbeek - Data by Transit Costs Project



The screenshot displays the homepage of the R Graph Gallery. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'CHART TYPES', 'QUICK', 'TOOLS', 'ALL', 'D3.JS', 'PYTHON', 'DATA TO VIZ', and 'ABOUT'. A search icon is also present. Below the navigation, the title 'The R Graph Gallery' is centered, followed by social media sharing icons for Twitter, GitHub, LinkedIn, and others. A welcome message from the site's creator is displayed, encouraging users to explore the gallery and provide feedback. The main content area is organized into several sections, each featuring a grid of small circular thumbnails representing different chart types. The sections include 'Distribution', 'Correlation', 'Ranking', and 'Part of a whole', each showing a variety of visualizations such as Violin plots, Density plots, Histograms, Boxplots, Ridgeplots, Scatter plots, Heatmaps, Correlograms, Bubble charts, Connected scatter plots, Density 2d plots, Barplots, Spider / Radar charts, Wordclouds, Parallel coordinates, Lollipop charts, Circular Barplot, and various stacked and grouped charts.

[DATAVERSE](#) [TUTORIAL](#) [TOYVERSE](#) [GGPLOT2](#)

A GGPLOT2 TUTORIAL FOR BEAUTIFUL PLOTTING IN R

POSTED BY CÉDRIC ON MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 2013

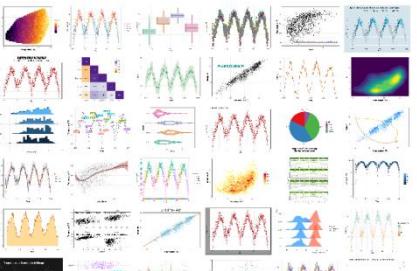
Last update: 2020-12-07

INTRODUCTORY WORDS

I don't care, just show me the content!

Back in 2016, I had to prepare my PhD introductory talk and I started using [\(ggplot2\)](#) to visualize my data. I never liked the syntax and style of base plots in R, so I was quickly in love with ggplot. Especially useful was its faceting utility. But because I was short on time, I plotted these figures by trial and error and with the help of lots of googling. The resource I came always back to was a blog entry called [Beautiful plotting in R: A ggplot2 cheatsheet](#) by Zev Ross, updated last in January 2016. After giving the talk which contained some decent plots thanks to the blog post, I decided to go through this tutorial step-by-step. I learned so much from it and directly started modifying the codes and over the time I added additional code snippets, chart types and resources.

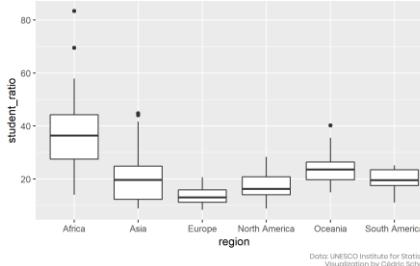
Since the blog entry by Zev Ross was not updated for some years and step by step this became a unique version of a tutorial, I decided to host the updated version on my GitHub. Now it finds its proper place on this homepage! (Plus I added a ton of other updates—just to name a few: The fantastic [\(patchwork\)](#), [\(ggttext\)](#) and [\(ggeforce\)](#) packages. How to deal with custom fonts and colors. A collection of R packages tailored to create interactive charts. And several other chart types including pie charts because everyone looooves pie charts!)


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THE EVOLUTION OF A GGPLOT (EP. I)

POSTED BY CÉDRIC ON FRIDAY, MAY 17, 2019

The Evolution of a ggplot



- [Aim of this Tutorial](#)
- [Data Preparation](#)
- [The Default Boxplot](#)
- [Sort Your Data!](#)
- [Let Your Plot Shine—Get Rid of the Default Settings](#)
- [The Choice of the Chart Type](#)
- [More Geoms, More Fun, More Info!](#)
- [Add Text Boxes to Let The Plot Speak for Itself](#)
- [Bonus: Add a Tile Map as Legend](#)
- [The Final Evolved Visualization](#)
- [Complete Code for Final Plot](#)
- [Post Scriptum: Mean versus Median](#)

AIM OF THIS TUTORIAL

In this series of blog posts, I aim to show you how to turn a default ggplot into a plot that visualizes information in an appealing and easily understandable way. The goal of each blog post is to provide a step-by-step tutorial explaining how my visualization have evolved from a typical basic ggplot. All plots are going to be created with 100% [\(ggplot2\)](#) and 0% Inkscape.

In the first episode, I transform a basic boxplot into a colorful and self-explanatory combination of a jittered dot strip plot and a lollipop plot. I am going to use [data](#) provided by the UNESCO on global student to teacher ratios that was selected as data for the #TidyTuesday challenge 19 of 2019.

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Outlier



Thank you!