Data Visualization
with ggplot2
Cheat Sheet

RStudio®

Basics

ggplot2 is based on the **grammar of graphics**, the idea that you can build every graph from the same few components: a **data** set, a set of **geoms**—visual marks that represent data points, and a **coordinate system.**

data   geom   coordinate system   plot
x = F
y = A
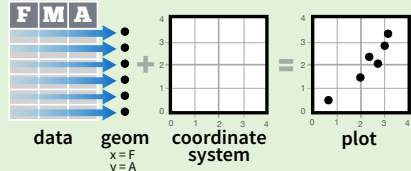
To display data values, map variables in the data set to aesthetic properties of the geom like **size**, **color**, and **x** and **y** locations.

data   geom   coordinate system   plot
x = F
y = A
color = F
size = A

Build a graph with **qplot()** or **ggplot()**

> aesthetic mappings   data   geom

qplot(x = cty, y = hwy, color = cyl, data = mpg, geom = "point"**)**
Creates a complete plot with given data, geom, and mappings. Supplies many useful defaults.

ggplot(data = mpg, **aes**(x = cty, y = hwy**))**
Begins a plot that you finish by adding layers to. No defaults, but provides more control than qplot().

> data

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(hwy, cty)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = cyl)) +
  geom_smooth(method ="lm") +
  coord_cartesian() +
  scale_color_gradient() +
  theme_bw()
```

> add layers, elements with +
> layer = geom + default stat + layer specific mappings
> additional elements

Add a new layer to a plot with a **geom_*()** or **stat_*()** function. Each provides a geom, a set of aesthetic mappings, and a default stat and position adjustment.

last_plot()
Returns the last plot
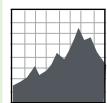
ggsave("plot.png", width = 5, height = 5)
Saves last plot as 5' x 5' file named "plot.png" in working directory. Matches file type to file extension.

Geoms - Use a geom to represent data points, use the geom's aesthetic properties to represent variables. Each function returns a layer.
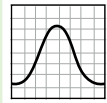
One Variable

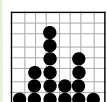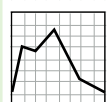#### Continuous
a <- ggplot(mpg, aes(hwy))

a + geom_area(stat = "bin")
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size
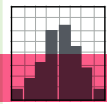b + geom_area(aes(y = ..density..), stat = "bin")

a + geom_density(kernel = "gaussian"**)**
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight
b + geom_density(aes(y = ..county..))

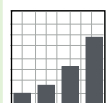**a + geom_dotplot()**
x, y, alpha, color, fill

a + geom_freqpoly()
x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size
b + geom_freqpoly(aes(y = ..density..))

a + geom_histogram(binwidth = 5**)**
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight
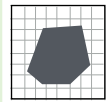b + geom_histogram(aes(y = ..density..))

Discrete
b <- ggplot(mpg, aes(fl))

b + geom_bar()
x, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight

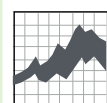### Graphical Primitives

c <- ggplot(map, aes(long, lat))

c + geom_polygon(aes(group = group)**)**
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size

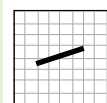d <- ggplot(economics, aes(date, unemploy))

d + geom_path(lineend="butt", linejoin="round', linemitre=1**)**
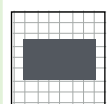x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size

d + geom_ribbon(aes(ymin=unemploy - 900, ymax=unemploy + 900)**)**
x, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size

e <- ggplot(seals, aes(x = long, y = lat))

e + geom_segment(aes(
xend = long + delta_long,
yend = lat + delta_lat)**)**
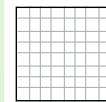x, xend, y, yend, alpha, color, linetype, size

e + geom_rect(aes(xmin = long, ymin = lat,
xmax= long + delta_long,
ymax = lat + delta_lat)**)**
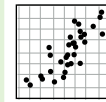xmax, xmin, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size

Two Variables

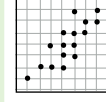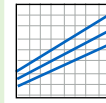#### Continuous X, Continuous Y
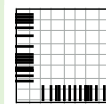f <- ggplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy))

f + geom_blank()

f + geom_jitter()
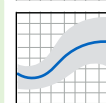x, y, alpha, color, fill, shape, size

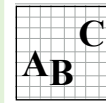**f + geom_point()**
x, y, alpha, color, fill, shape, size

f + geom_quantile()
x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size, weight

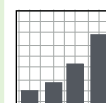**f + geom_rug(**sides = "bl"**)**
alpha, color, linetype, size

f + geom_smooth(model = lm**)**
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight

f + geom_text(aes(label = cty)**)**
x, y, label, alpha, angle, color, family, fontface, hjust, lineheight, size, vjust

Discrete X, Continuous Y
g <- ggplot(mpg, aes(class, hwy))

g + geom_bar(stat = "identity")
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight
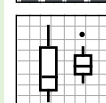
g + geom_boxplot()
lower, middle, upper, x, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, linetype, shape, size, weight
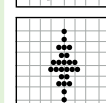
g + geom_dotplot(binaxis = "y", stackdir = "center"**)**
x, y, alpha, color, fill
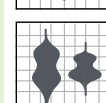
g + geom_violin(scale = "area"**)**
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight

Discrete X, Discrete Y
h <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(cut, color))

h + geom_jitter()
x, y, alpha, color, fill, shape, size

Continuous Bivariate Distribution
i <- ggplot(movies, aes(year, rating))

i + geom_bin2d(binwidth = c(5, 0.5)**)**
xmax, xmin, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight
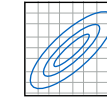
i + geom_density2d()
x, y, alpha, colour, linetype, size

i + geom_hex()
x, y, alpha, colour, fill size

Continuous Function
j <- ggplot(economics, aes(date, unemploy))
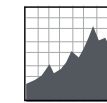
j + geom_area()
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size
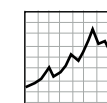
j + geom_line()
x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size
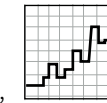
j + geom_step(direction = "hv"**)**
x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size

Visualizing error
df <- data.frame(grp = c("A", "B"), fit = 4:5, se = 1:2)
k <- ggplot(df, aes(grp, fit, ymin = fit-se, ymax = fit+se))
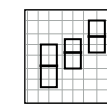
k + geom_crossbar(fatten = 2**)**
x, y, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size
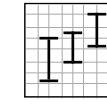
k + geom_errorbar()
x, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, linetype, size, width (also **geom_errorbarh()**)
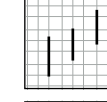
k + geom_linerange()
x, ymin, ymax, alpha, color, linetype, size
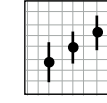
k + geom_pointrange()
x, y, ymin, ymax, alpha, color, fill, linetype, shape, size

Maps
data <- data.frame(murder = USArrests$Murder,
state = tolower(rownames(USArrests)))
map <- map_data("state")
l <- ggplot(data, aes(fill = murder))

l + geom_map(aes(map_id = state), map = map**) +**
expand_limits(x = map$long, y = map$lat**)**
map_id, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size

Three Variables

seals$z <- with(seals, sqrt(delta_long^2 + delta_lat^2))
m <- ggplot(seals, aes(long, lat))

m + geom_contour(aes(z = z)**)**
x, y, z, alpha, colour, linetype, size, weight

m + geom_raster(aes(fill = z), hjust=0.5, vjust=0.5, interpolate=FALSE**)**
x, y, alpha, fill

m + geom_tile(aes(fill = z)**)**
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size

Stats - An alternative way to build a layer

Some plots visualize a **transformation** of the original data set. Use a **stat** to choose a common transformation to visualize, e.g. a + geom_bar(stat = "bin")

data — stat — geom — coordinate system — plot
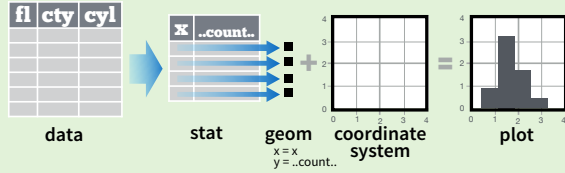
Each stat creates additional variables to map aesthetics to. These variables use a common **..name..** syntax.

stat functions and geom functions both combine a stat with a geom to make a layer, i.e. stat_bin(geom="bar") does the same as geom_bar(stat="bin")

stat function — **layer specific mappings** — **variable created by transformation**

i + **stat_density2d**(aes(fill = ..level..), geom = "polygon", n = 100)

geom for layer — **parameters for stat**

1D distributions
a + **stat_bin**(binwidth = 1, origin = 10)
  x, y | ..count.., ..ncount.., ..density.., ..ndensity..
a + **stat_bindot**(binwidth = 1, binaxis = "x")
  x, y, | ..count.., ..ncount..
a + **stat_density**(adjust = 1, kernel = "gaussian")
  x, y, | ..count.., ..density.., ..scaled..

2D distributions
f + **stat_bin2d**(bins = 30, drop = TRUE)
  x, y, fill | ..count.., ..density..
f + **stat_binhex**(bins = 30)
  x, y, fill | ..count.., ..density..
f + **stat_density2d**(contour = TRUE, n = 100)
  x, y, color, size | ..level..

3 Variables
m + **stat_contour**(aes(z = z))
  x, y, z, order | ..level..
m+ **stat_spoke**(aes(radius = z, angle = z))
  angle, radius, x, xend, y, yend | ..x.., ..xend.., ..y.., ..yend..
m + **stat_summary_hex**(aes(z = z), bins = 30, fun = mean)
  x, y, z, fill | ..value..
m + **stat_summary2d**(aes(z = z), bins = 30, fun = mean)
  x, y, z, fill | ..value..

Comparisons
g + **stat_boxplot**(coef = 1.5)
  x, y | ..lower.., ..middle.., ..upper.., ..outliers..
g + **stat_ydensity**(adjust = 1, kernel = "gaussian", scale = "area")
  x, y | ..density.., ..scaled.., ..count.., ..n.., ..violinwidth.., ..width..

Functions
f + **stat_ecdf**(n = 40)
  x, y | ..x.., ..y..
f + **stat_quantile**(quantiles = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75), formula = y ~ log(x), method = "rq")
  x, y | ..quantile.., ..x.., ..y..
f + **stat_smooth**(method = "auto", formula = y ~ x, se = TRUE, n = 80, fullrange = FALSE, level = 0.95)
  x, y | ..se.., ..x.., ..y.., ..ymin.., ..ymax..

General Purpose
ggplot() + **stat_function**(aes(x = -3:3), fun = dnorm, n = 101, args = list(sd=0.5))
  x | ..y..
f + **stat_identity**()
ggplot() + **stat_qq**(aes(sample=1:100), distribution = qt, dparams = list(df=5))
  sample, x, y | ..x.., ..y..
f + **stat_sum**()
  x, y, size | ..size..
f + **stat_summary**(fun.data = "mean_cl_boot")
f + **stat_unique**()

Scales

Scales control how a plot maps data values to the visual values of an aesthetic. To change the mapping, add a custom scale.

n <- b + **geom_bar**(aes(fill = fl))
n

scale_ — **aesthetic to adjust** — **prepackaged scale to use** — **scale specific arguments**

n + **scale_fill_manual**(
  values = c("skyblue", "royalblue", "blue", "navy"),
  limits = c("d", "e", "p", "r"), **breaks** = c("d", "e", "p", "r"),
  name = "fuel", **labels** = c("D", "E", "P", "R"))

range of values to include in mapping — **title to use in legend/axis** — **labels to use in legend/axis** — **breaks to use in legend/axis**
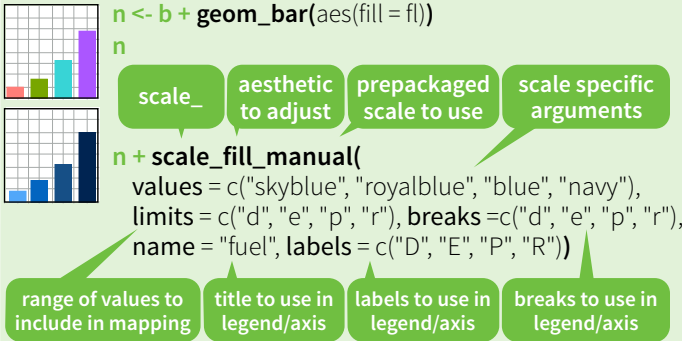
General Purpose scales
Use with any aesthetic:
alpha, color, fill, linetype, shape, size

scale_*_continuous() - map cont' values to visual values
scale_*_discrete() - map discrete values to visual values
scale_*_identity() - use data values **as** visual values
scale_*_manual(values = c()) - map discrete values to manually chosen visual values
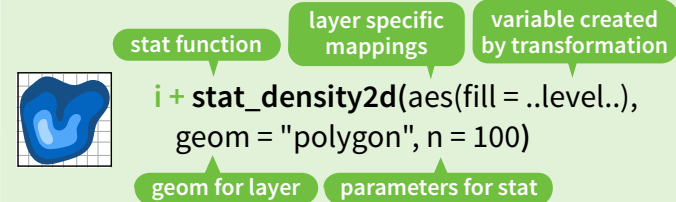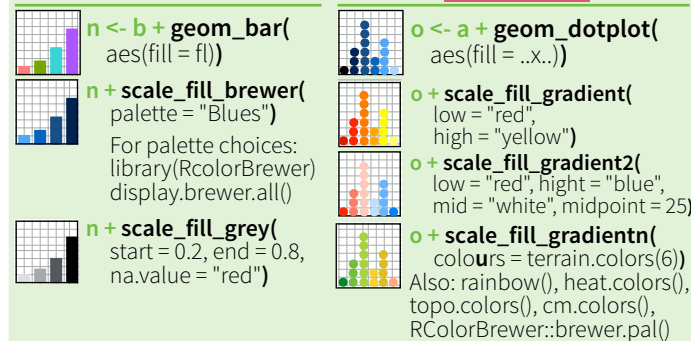
X and Y location scales
Use with x or y aesthetics (x shown here)

scale_x_date(labels = date_format("%m/%d"), breaks = date_breaks("2 weeks")) - treat x values as dates. See ?strptime for label formats.
scale_x_datetime() - treat x values as date times. Use same arguments as scale_x_date().
scale_x_log10() - Plot x on log10 scale
scale_x_reverse() - Reverse direction of x axis
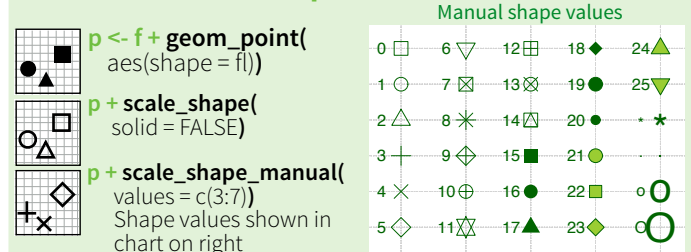**scale_x_sqrt()** - Plot x on square root scale
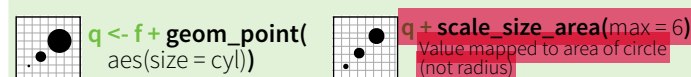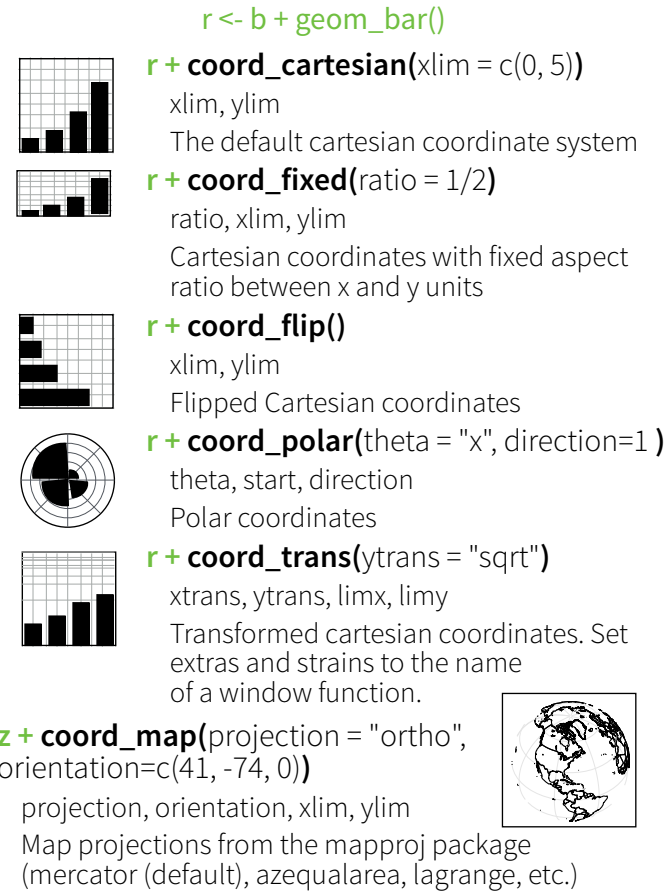
Color and fill scales

Discrete

n <- b + **geom_bar**(aes(fill = fl))

n + **scale_fill_brewer**(palette = "Blues")
For palette choices: library(RcolorBrewer)
display.brewer.all()

n + **scale_fill_grey**(start = 0.2, end = 0.8, na.value = "red")

Continuous

o <- a + **geom_dotplot**(aes(fill = ..x..))

o + **scale_fill_gradient**(low = "red", high = "yellow")

o + **scale_fill_gradient2**(low = "red", hight = "blue", mid = "white", midpoint = 25)

o + **scale_fill_gradientn**(colours = terrain.colors(6))
Also: rainbow(), heat.colors(), topo.colors(), cm.colors(), RColorBrewer::brewer.pal()

Shape scales

p <- f + **geom_point**(aes(shape = fl))

p + **scale_shape**(solid = FALSE)

p + **scale_shape_manual**(values = c(3:7))
Shape values shown in chart on right

Manual shape values

0 □	6 ▽	12 ⊞	18 ◆	24 △
1 ○	7 ⊠	13 ⊠	19 ●	25 ▽
2 △	8 ✳	14 ⊠	20 ●	* ✳
3 +	9 ⊕	15 ■	21 ●	. ·
4 ×	10 ⊕	16 ●	22 ■	o ○
5 ◇	11 ✳	17 ▲	23 ◆	O ○

Size scales

q <- f + **geom_point**(aes(size = cyl))

q + **scale_size_area**(max = 6)
Value mapped to area of circle (not radius)

Coordinate Systems

r <- b + geom_bar()

r + **coord_cartesian**(xlim = c(0, 5))
  xlim, ylim
  The default cartesian coordinate system

r + **coord_fixed**(ratio = 1/2)
  ratio, xlim, ylim
  Cartesian coordinates with fixed aspect ratio between x and y units

r + **coord_flip**()
  xlim, ylim
  Flipped Cartesian coordinates

r + **coord_polar**(theta = "x", direction=1)
  theta, start, direction
  Polar coordinates

r + **coord_trans**(ytrans = "sqrt")
  xtrans, ytrans, limx, limy
  Transformed cartesian coordinates. Set extras and strains to the name of a window function.

z + **coord_map**(projection = "ortho", orientation=c(41, -74, 0))
  projection, orientation, xlim, ylim
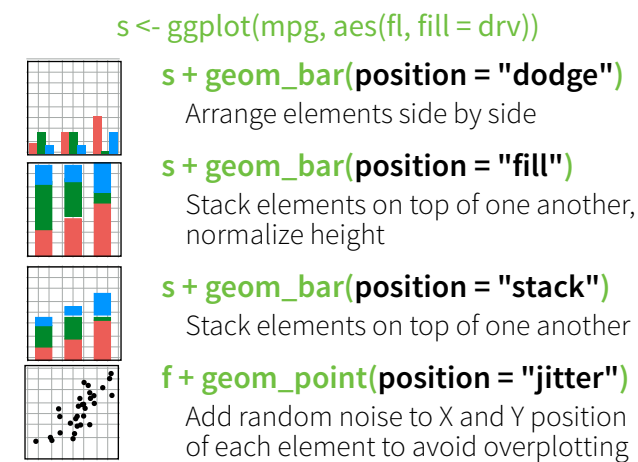 Map projections from the mapproj package (mercator (default), azequalarea, lagrange, etc.)

Position Adjustments

Position adjustments determine how to arrange geoms that would otherwise occupy the same space.

s <- ggplot(mpg, aes(fl, fill = drv))

s + **geom_bar**(**position = "dodge"**)
  Arrange elements side by side

s + **geom_bar**(**position = "fill"**)
  Stack elements on top of one another, normalize height

s + **geom_bar**(**position = "stack"**)
  Stack elements on top of one another

f + **geom_point**(**position = "jitter"**)
  Add random noise to X and Y position of each element to avoid overplotting

Each position adjustment can be recast as a function with manual **width** and **height** arguments

s + **geom_bar**(position = position_dodge(width = 1))
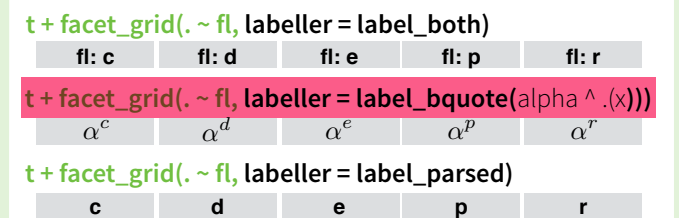

Themes

r + **theme_bw**()
  White background with grid lines

r + **theme_classic**()
  White background no gridlines

r + **theme_grey**()
  Grey background (default theme)

r + **theme_minimal**()
  Minimal theme

ggthemes - Package with additional ggplot2 themes
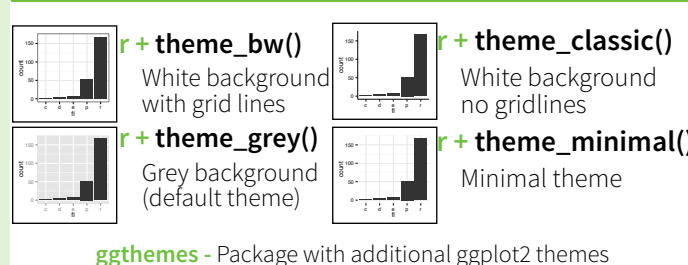
Faceting

Facets divide a plot into subplots based on the values of one or more discrete variables.

t <- ggplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy)) + geom_point()

t + **facet_grid**(. ~ fl)
  facet into columns based on fl

t + **facet_grid**(year ~ .)
  facet into rows based on year

t + **facet_grid**(year ~ fl)
  facet into both rows and columns

t + **facet_wrap**(~ fl)
  wrap facets into a rectangular layout
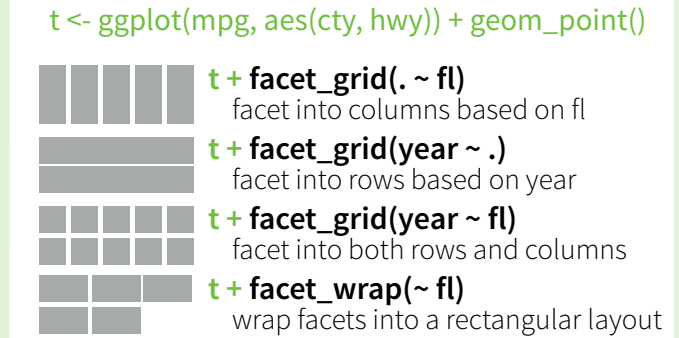
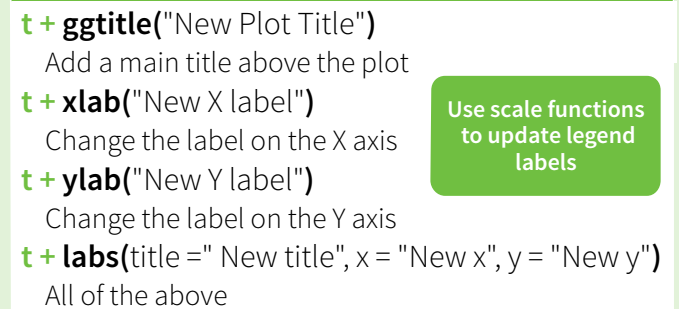Set **scales** to let axis limits vary across facets

t + facet_grid(y ~ x, scales = "free")
  x and y axis limits adjust to individual facets
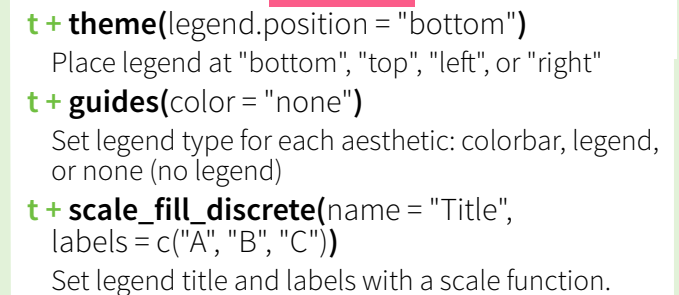 • "free_x" - x axis limits adjust
  • "free_y" - y axis limits adjust

Set **labeller** to adjust facet labels

t + facet_grid(. ~ fl, labeller = label_both)

fl: c	fl: d	fl: e	fl: p	fl: r

t + facet_grid(. ~ fl, labeller = label_bquote(alpha ^ .(x)))

α^c	α^d	α^e	α^p	α^r

t + facet_grid(. ~ fl, labeller = label_parsed)

c	d	e	p	r

Labels

t + **ggtitle**("New Plot Title")
  Add a main title above the plot

t + **xlab**("New X label")
  Change the label on the X axis

t + **ylab**("New Y label")
  Change the label on the Y axis

t + **labs**(title =" New title", x = "New x", y = "New y")
  All of the above

Use scale functions to update legend labels

Legends

t + **theme**(legend.position = "bottom")
  Place legend at "bottom", "top", "left", or "right"

t + **guides**(color = "none")
  Set legend type for each aesthetic: colorbar, legend, or none (no legend)

t + **scale_fill_discrete**(name = "Title", labels = c("A", "B", "C"))
  Set legend title and labels with a scale function.

Zooming

Without clipping (preferred)

t + **coord_cartesian**(
  xlim = c(0, 100), ylim = c(10, 20))

With clipping (removes unseen data points)

t + **xlim**(0, 100) + **ylim**(10, 20)

t + **scale_x_continuous**(limits = c(0, 100)) + **scale_y_continuous**(limits = c(0, 100))