

Intro to ggplot2

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HELLO

my name is

Hadley

had.co.nz/courses/
10-tokyo

Outline

Data analysis is the process
by which data becomes
understanding, knowledge
and insight

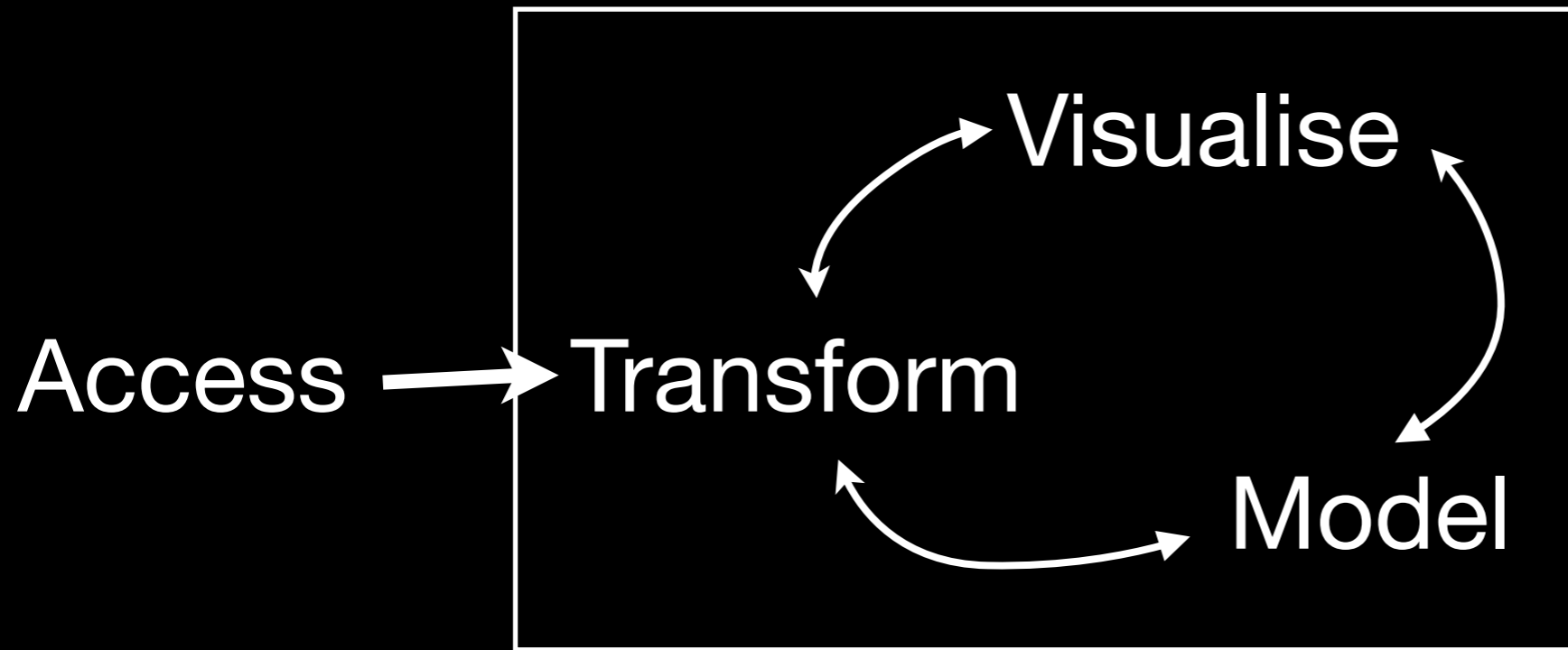
Access

Understand

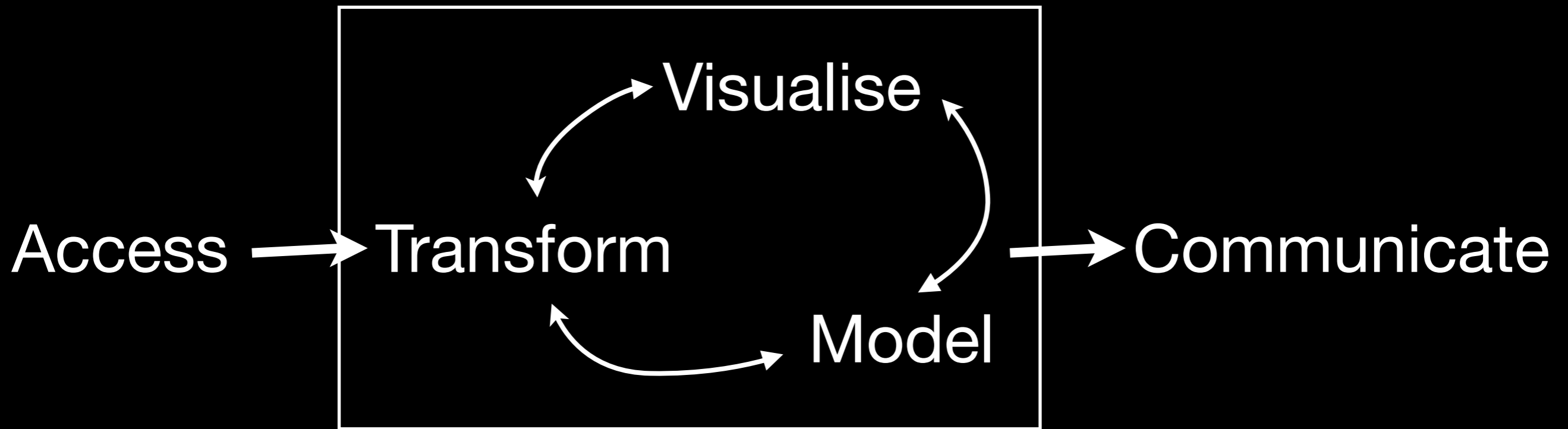
Access →



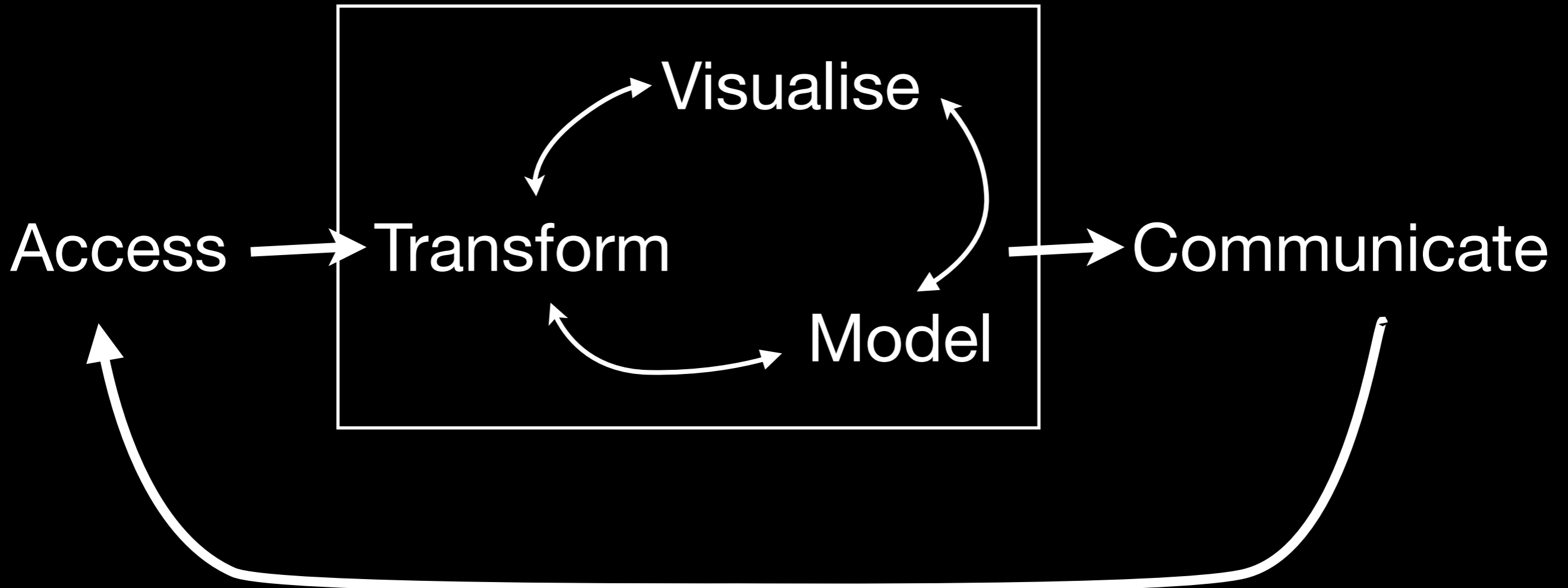
Understand



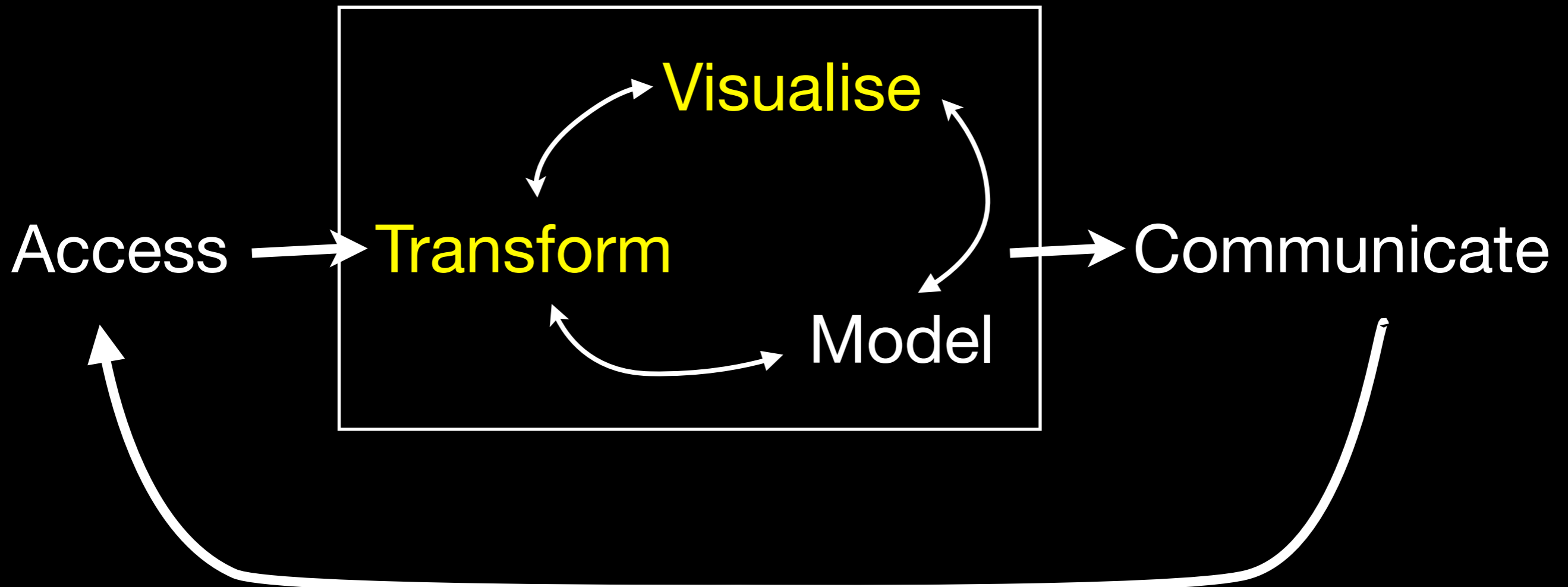
Understand

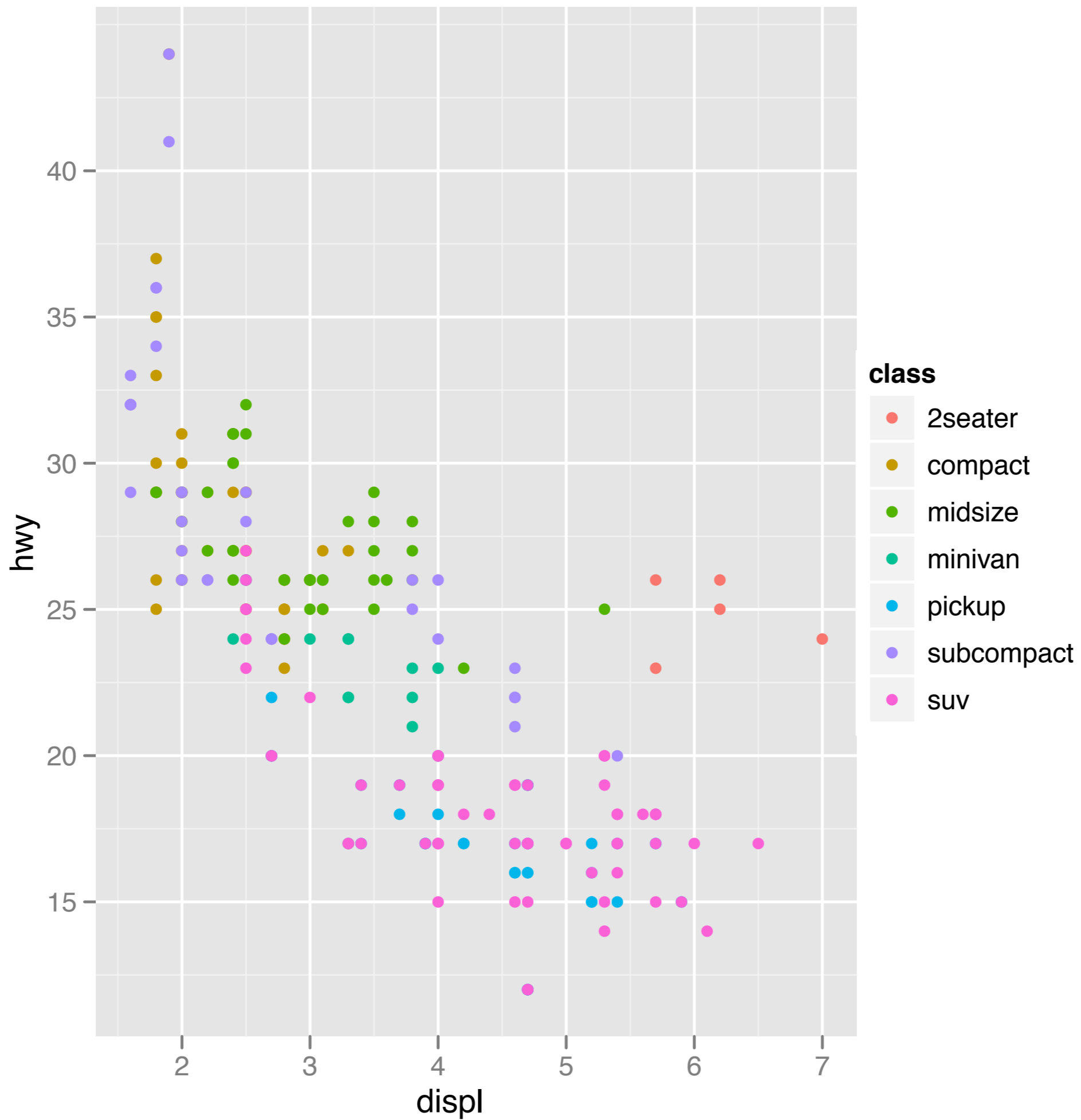


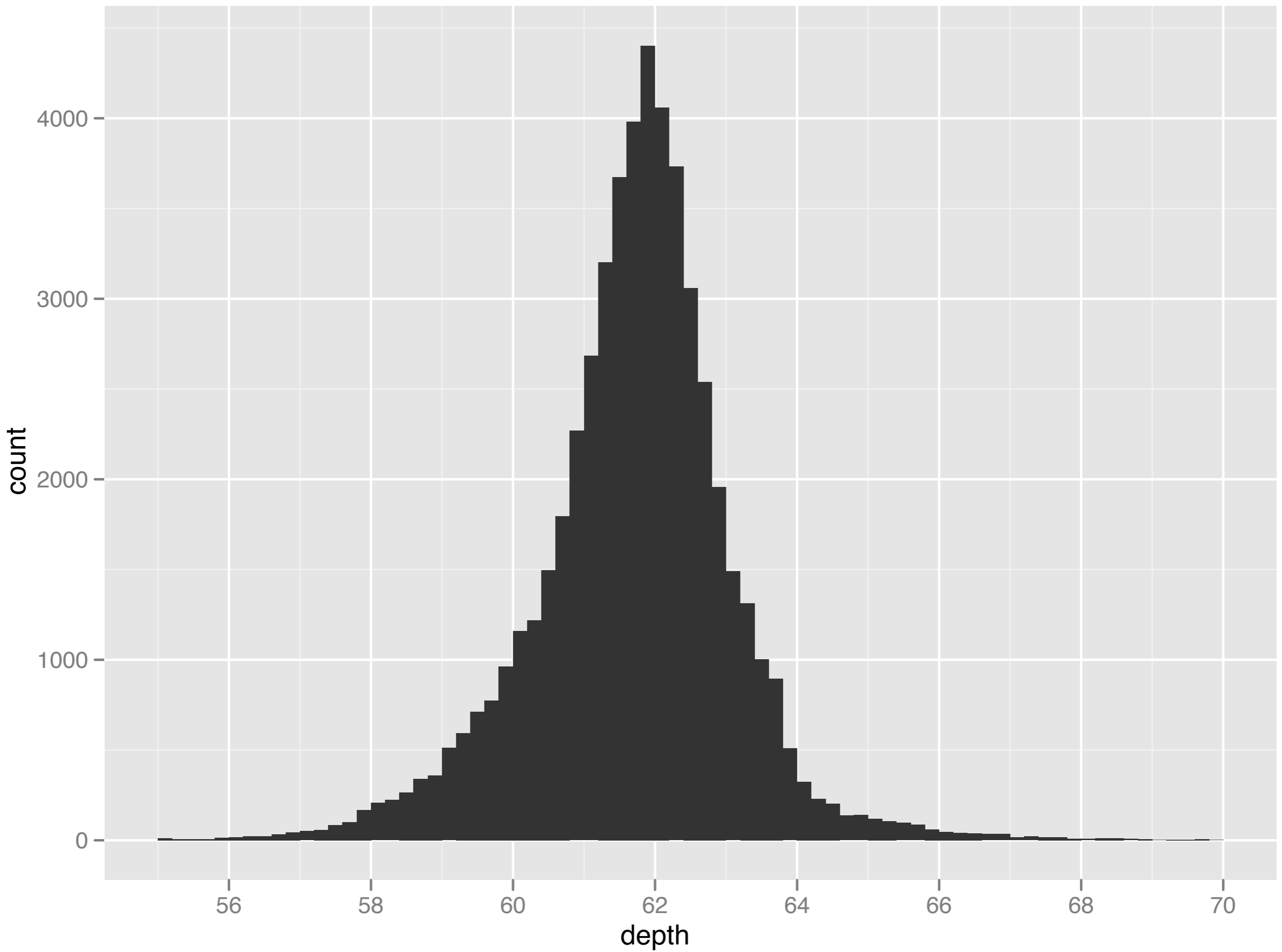
Understand

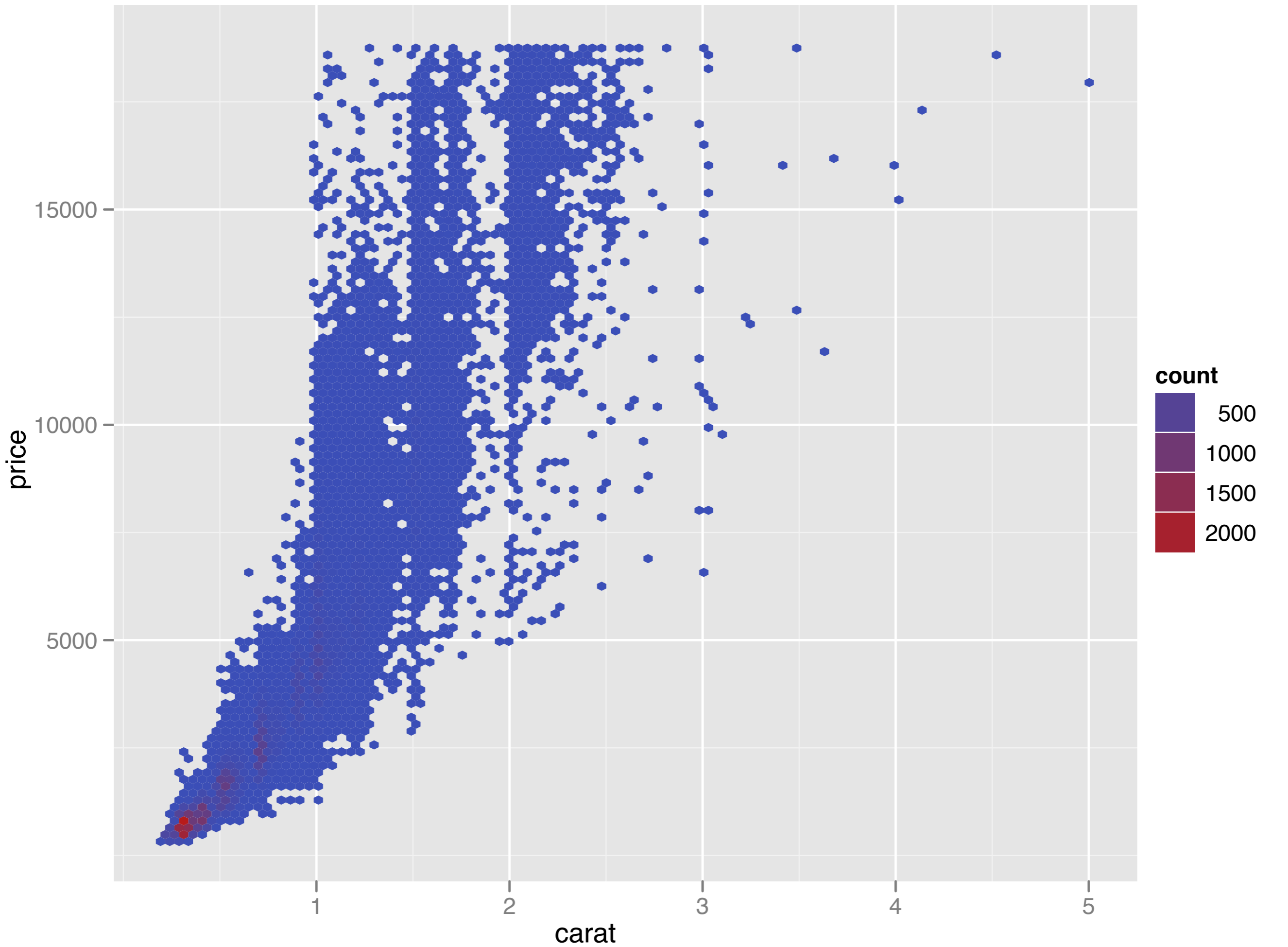


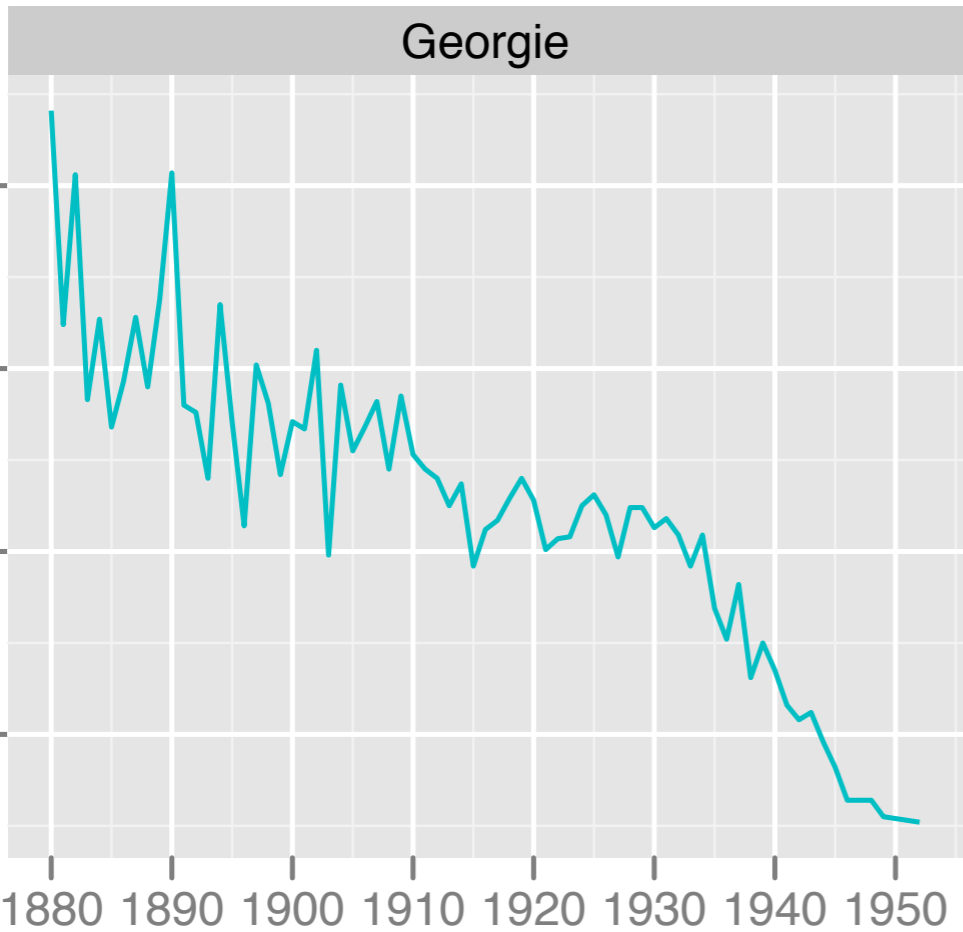
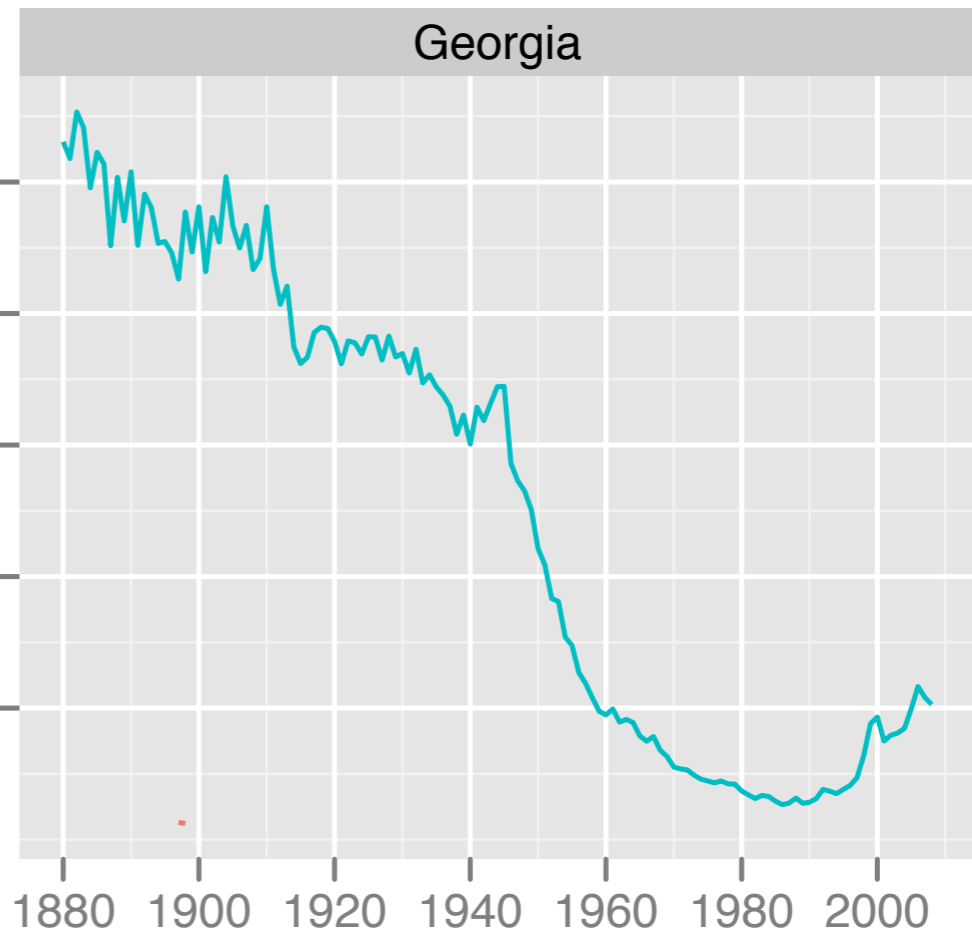
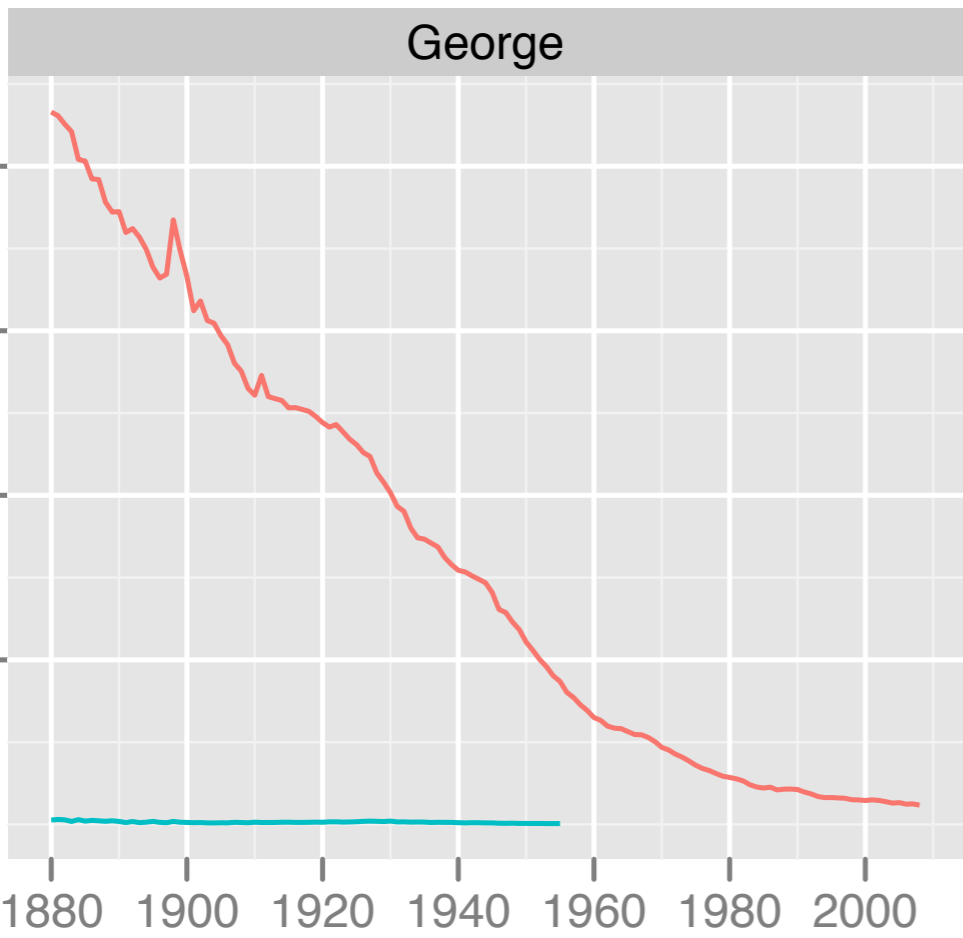
Understand









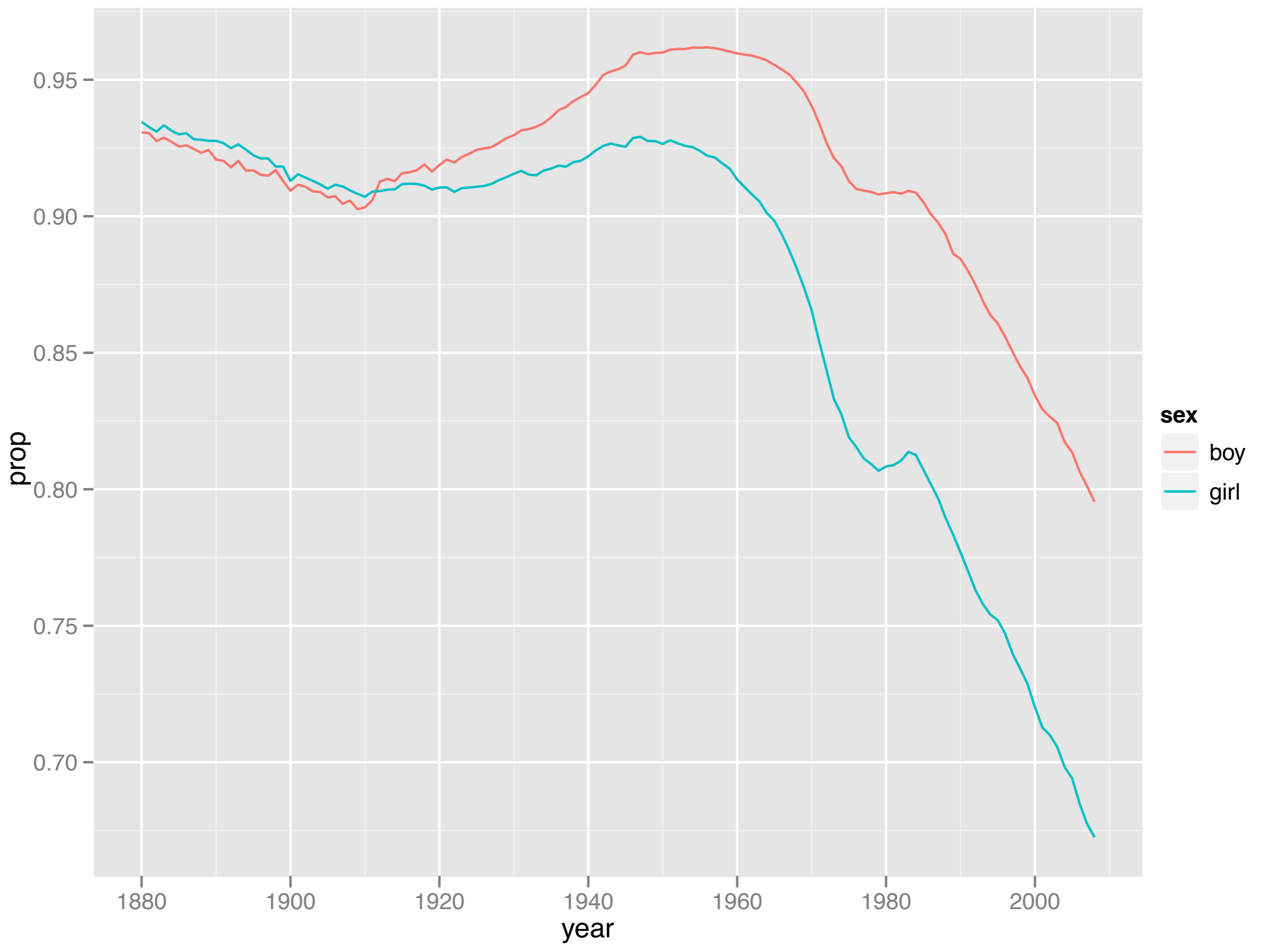


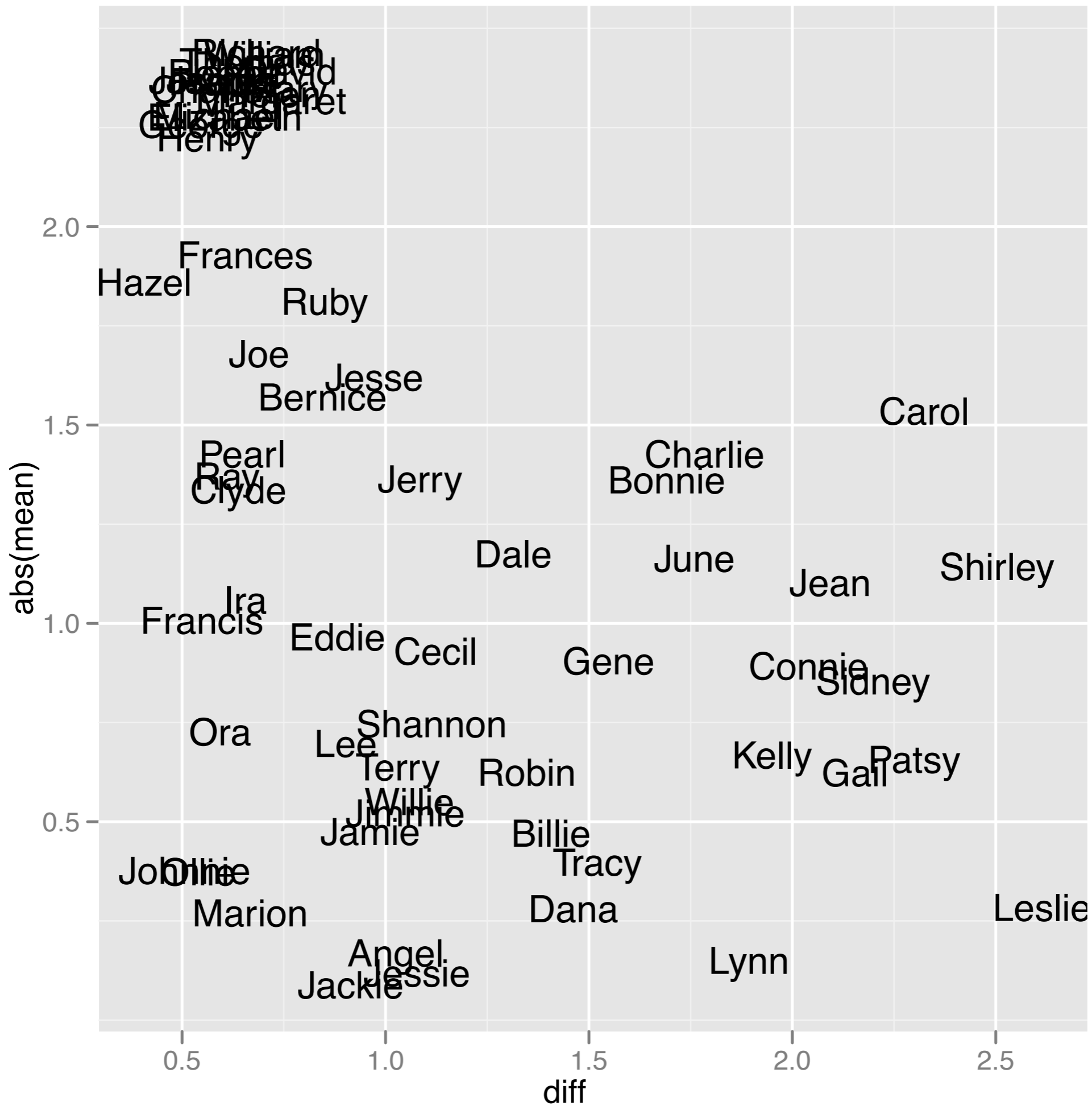
sex

- boy
- girl

prop

year





Plotting basics



Learning a new
language is hard!

Scatterplot basics

```
install.packages("ggplot2")  
library(ggplot2)
```

```
?mpg
```

```
head(mpg)
```

```
str(mpg)
```

```
summary(mpg)
```

```
qplot(displ, hwy, data = mpg)
```

Scatterplot basics

```
install.packages("ggplot2")  
library(ggplot2)
```

```
?mpg
```

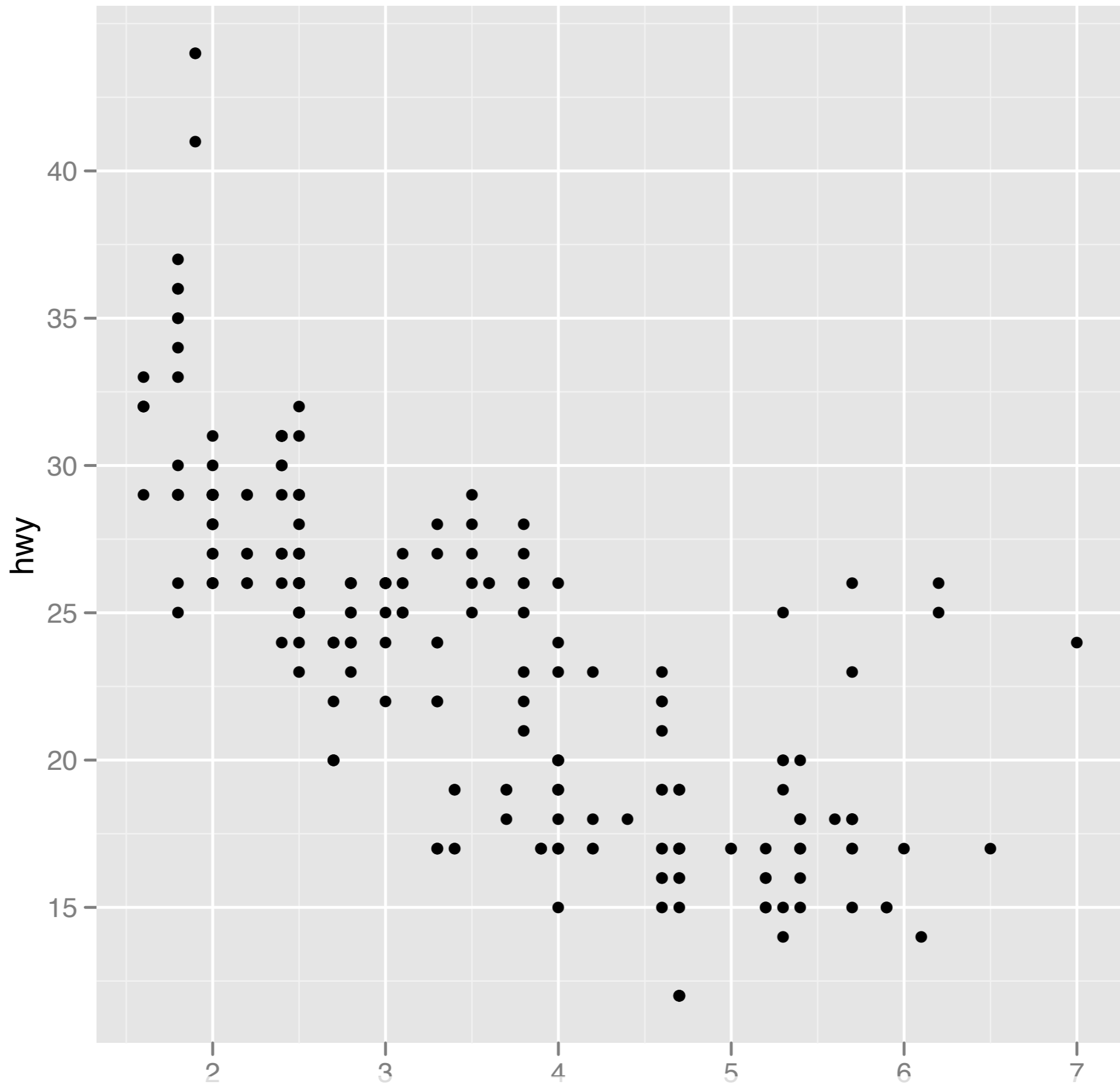
```
head(mpg)
```

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str(mpg)
```

```
summary(mpg)
```

```
qplot(displ, hwy, data = mpg)
```

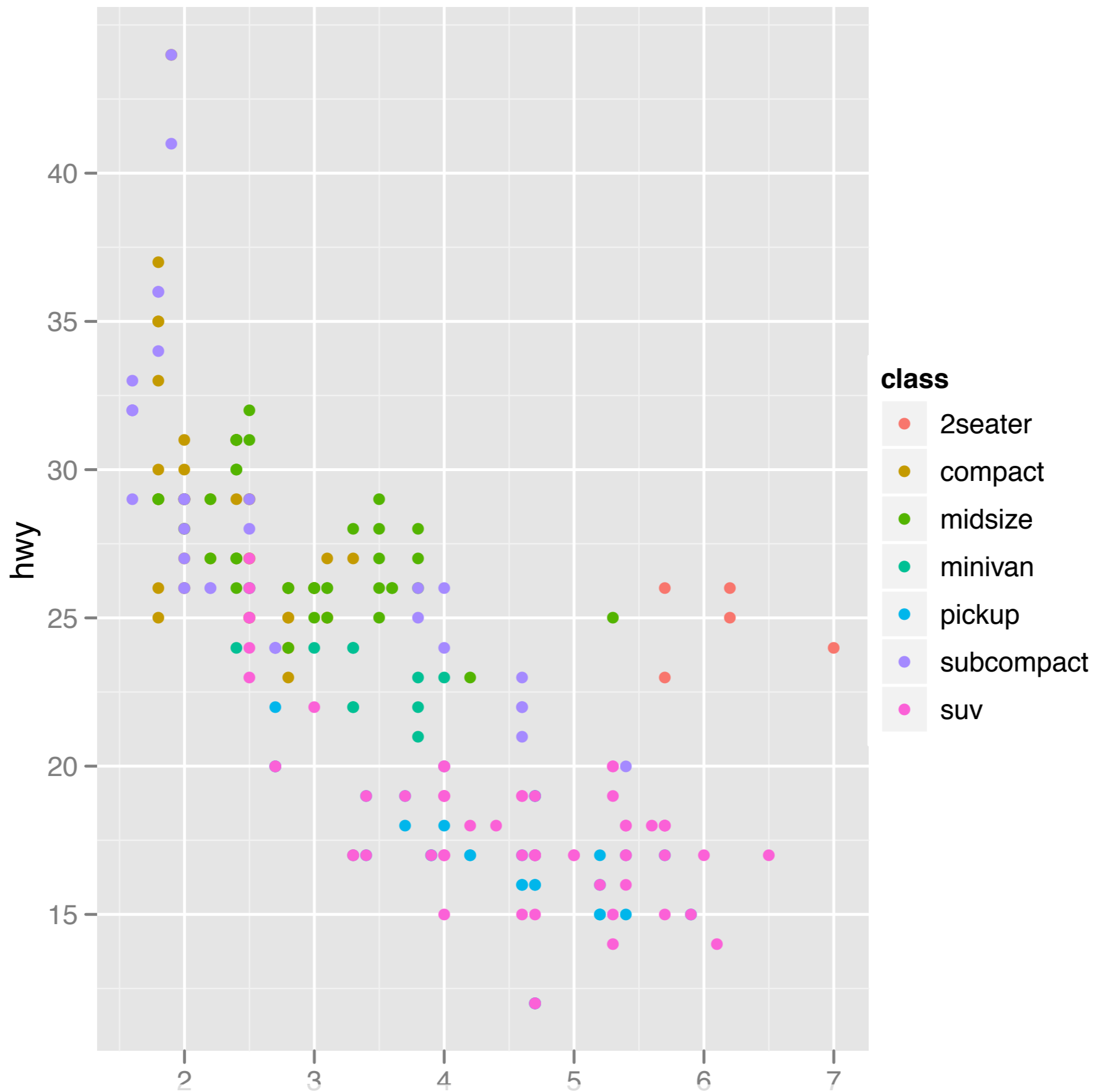
Always explicitly
specify the data



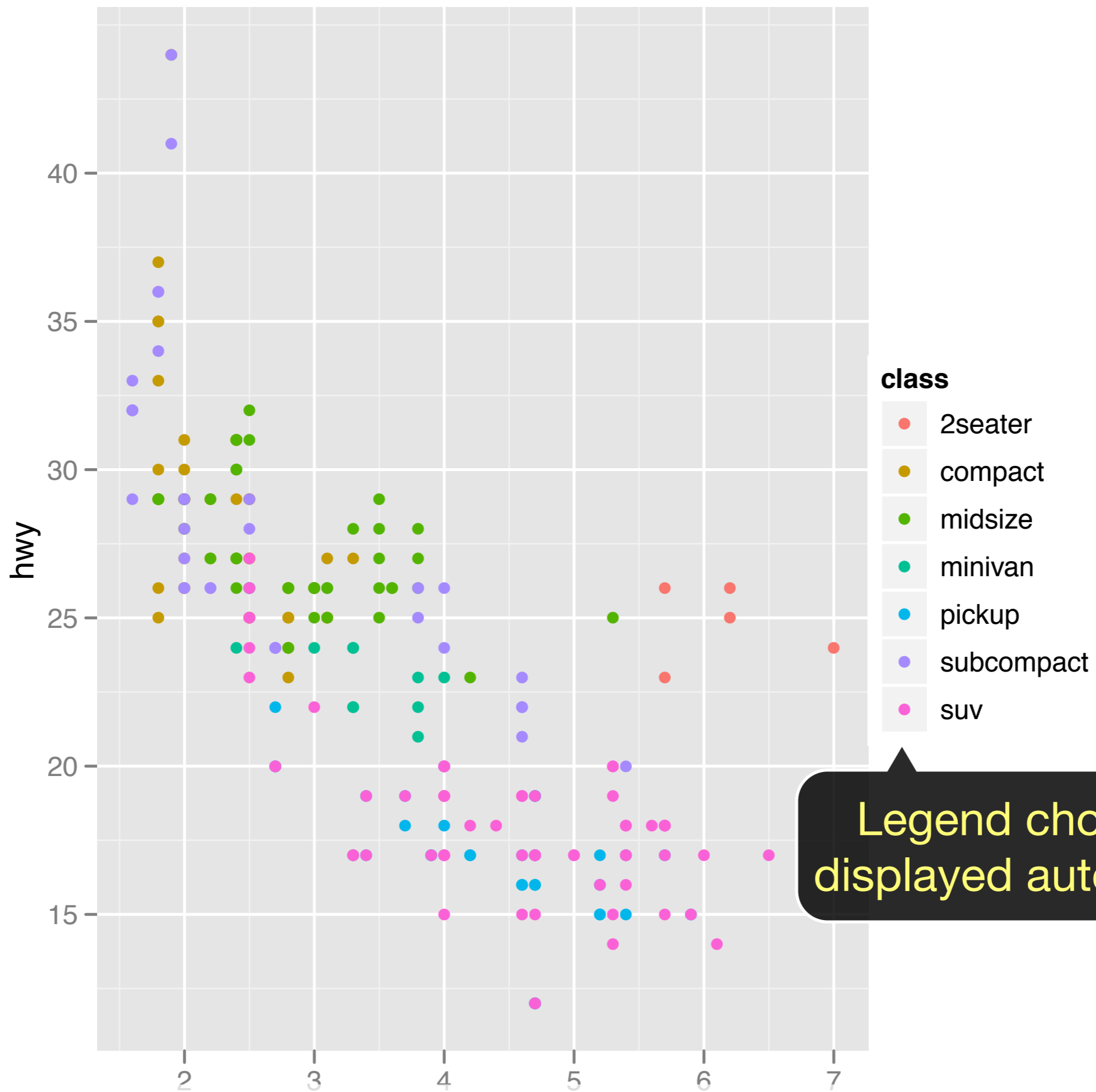
`qplot(displ, hwy, data = mpg)`

Additional variables

Can display additional variables with **aesthetics** (like shape, colour, size) or **facetting** (small multiples displaying different subsets)



`qplot(displ, hwy, colour = class, data = mpg)`



```
qplot(displ, hwy, colour = class, data = mpg)
```

Your turn

Try mapping different variables to the colour, size, and shape aesthetics. Is there a difference between discrete and continuous variables? What happens when you use multiple aesthetics?

<http://had.co.nz/courses/10-tokyo>

Aside: workflow

Keep a copy of the slides open so that you can copy and paste the code.

For complicated commands, write them in the script editor and then copy and paste.

	Discrete	Continuous
Colour	Rainbow of colours	Gradient from red to blue
Size	Discrete size steps	Linear mapping between radius and value
Shape	Different shape for each	Doesn't work

Faceting

Small multiples displaying different subsets of the data.

Useful for exploring conditional relationships. Useful for large data.

Your turn

```
qplot(displ, hwy, data = mpg) +  
facet_grid(. ~ cyl)
```

```
qplot(displ, hwy, data = mpg) +  
facet_grid(drv ~ .)
```

```
qplot(displ, hwy, data = mpg) +  
facet_grid(drv ~ cyl)
```

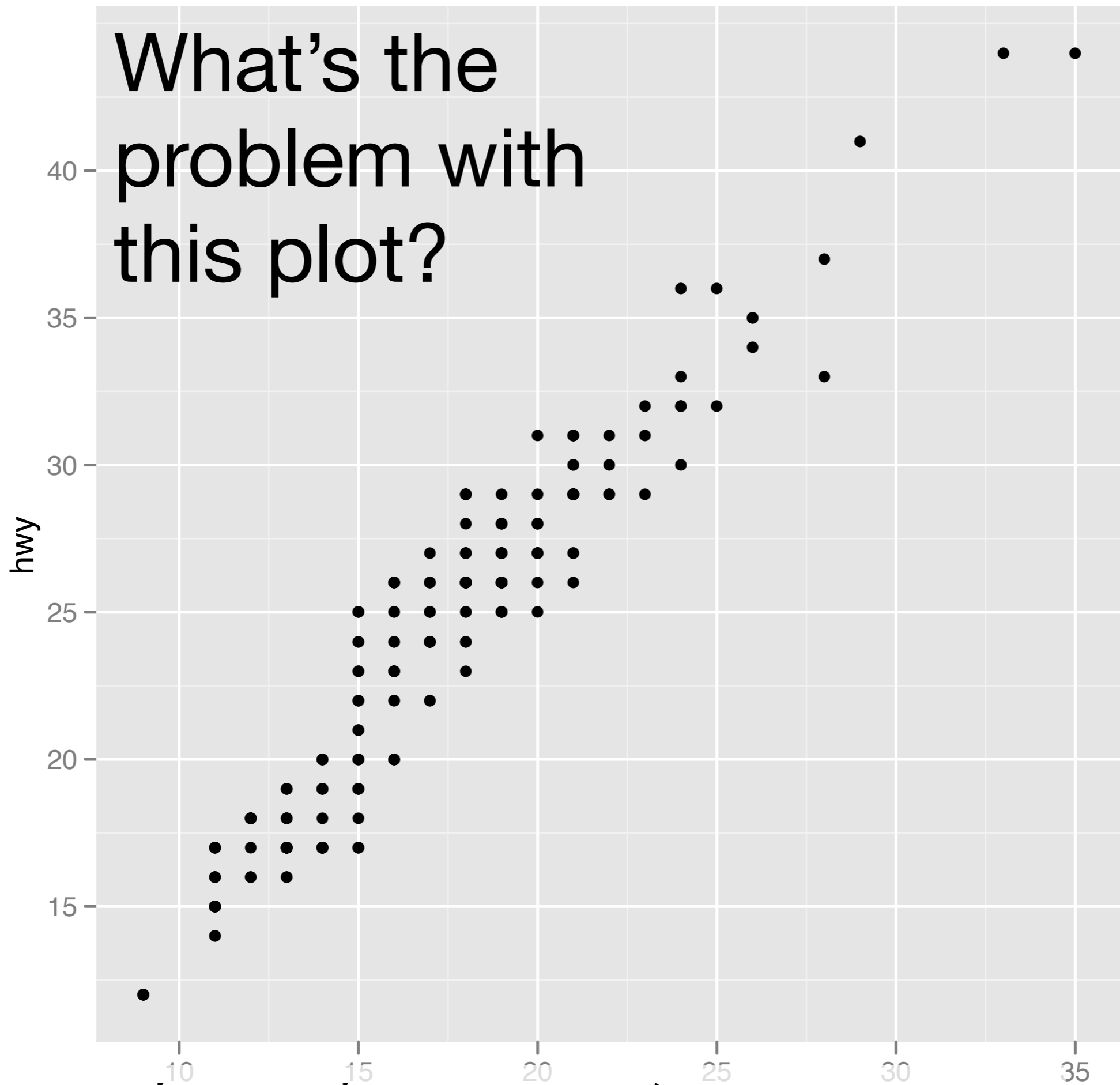
```
qplot(displ, hwy, data = mpg) +  
facet_wrap(~ class)
```

Summary

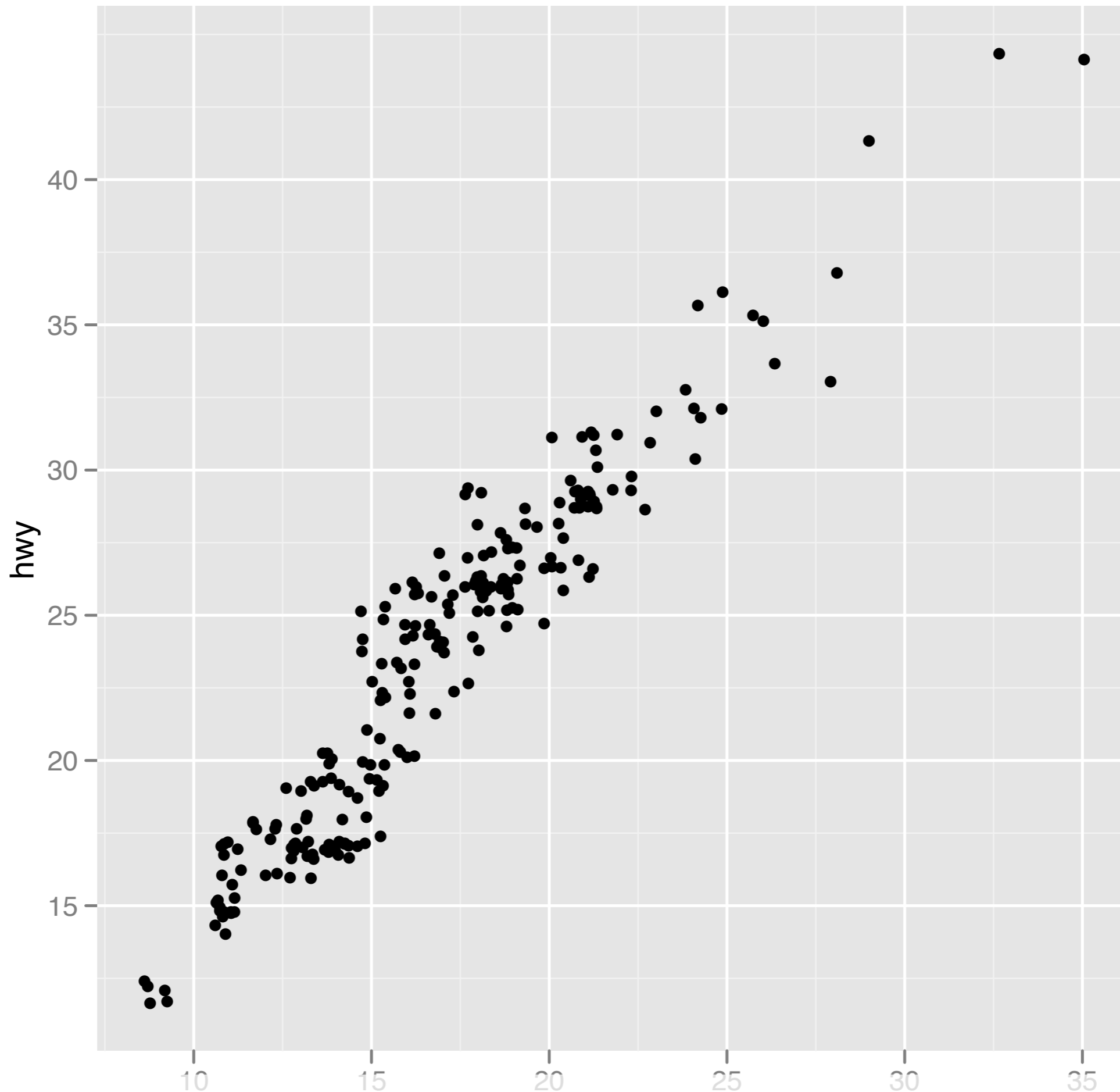
`facet_grid()`: 2d grid, rows ~ cols, . for no split

`facet_wrap()`: 1d ribbon wrapped into 2d

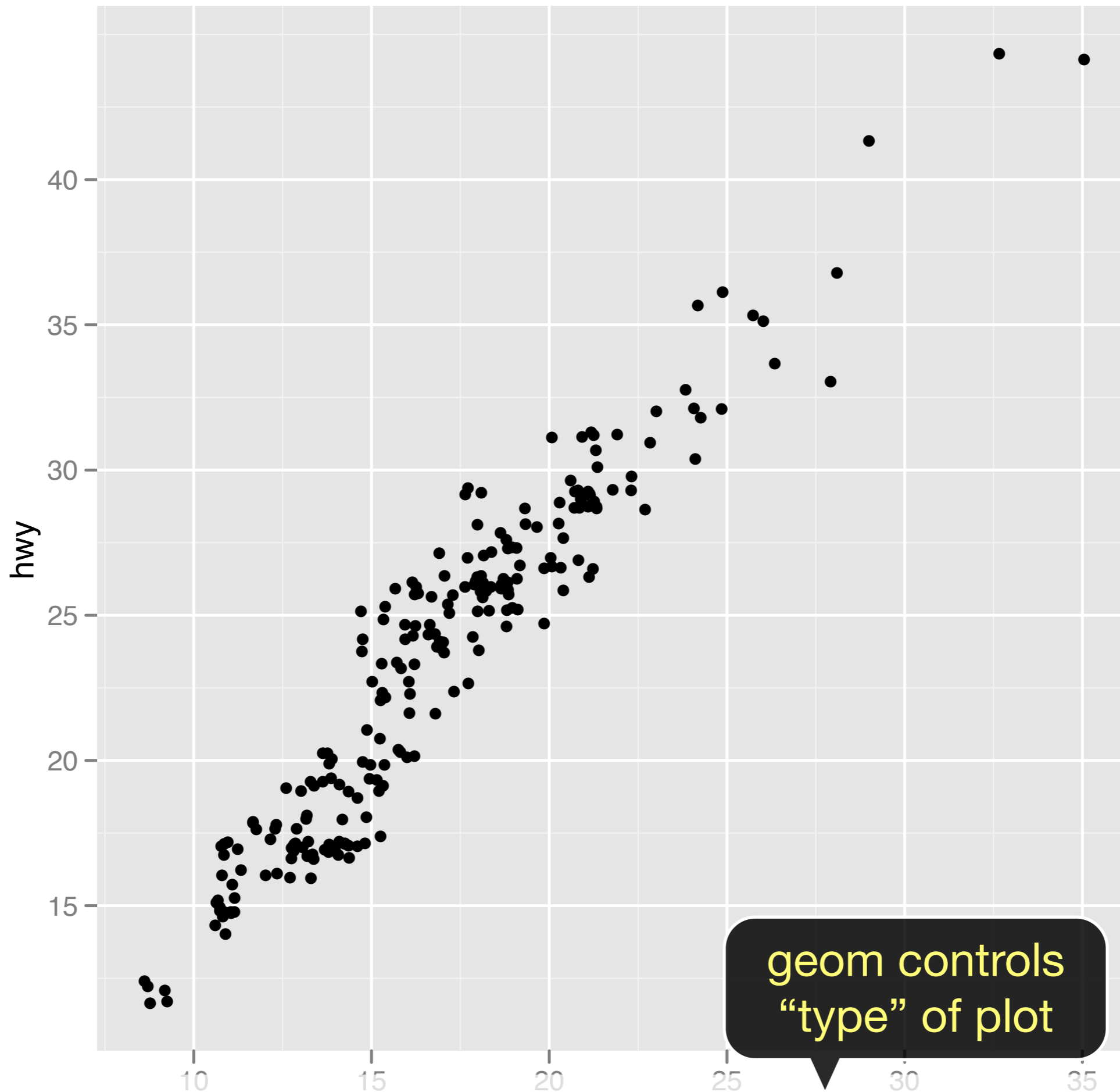
What's the
problem with
this plot?



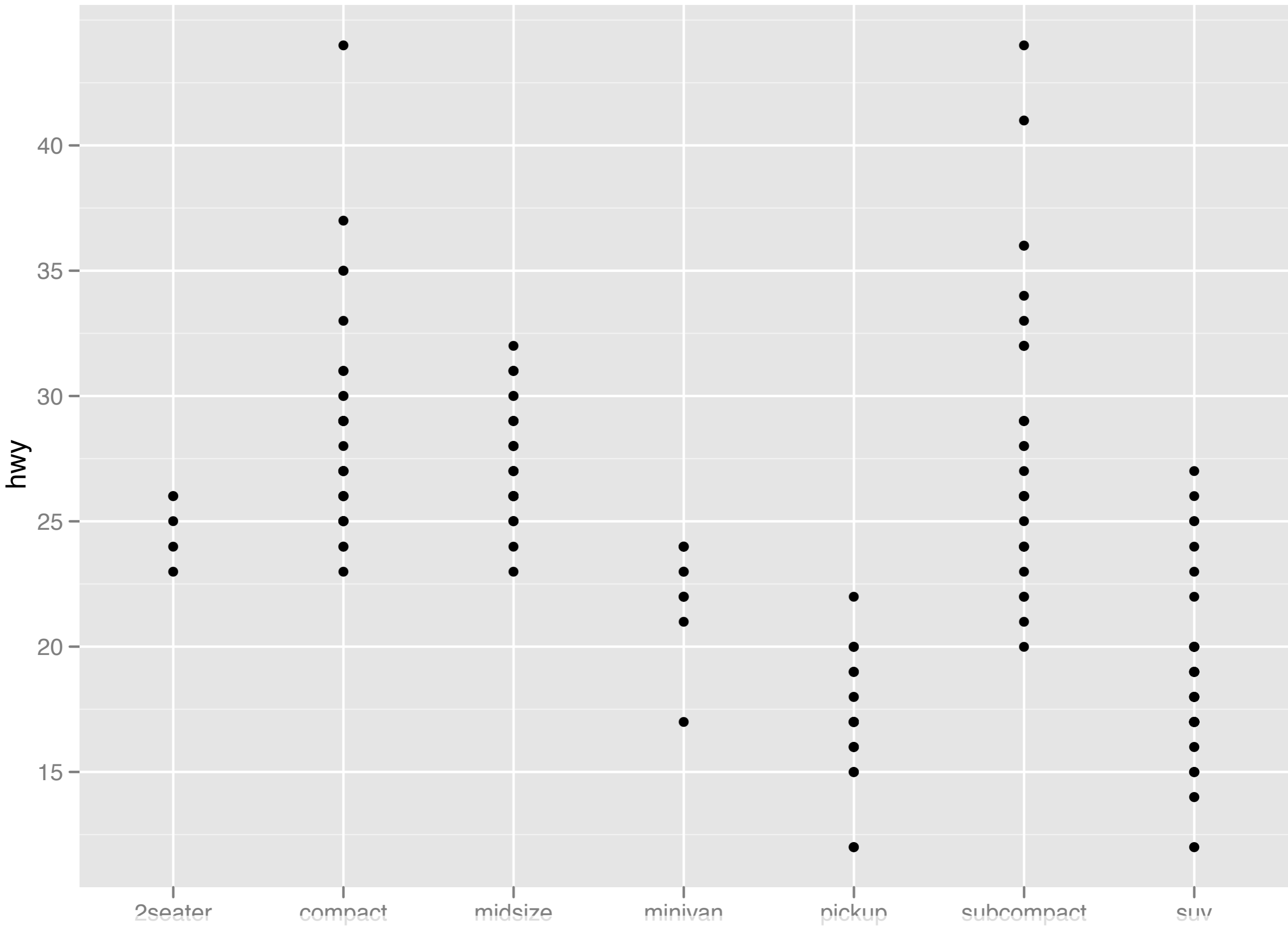
```
qplot(cty, hwy, data = mpg)
```



```
qplot(cty, hwy, data = mpg, geom = "jitter")
```



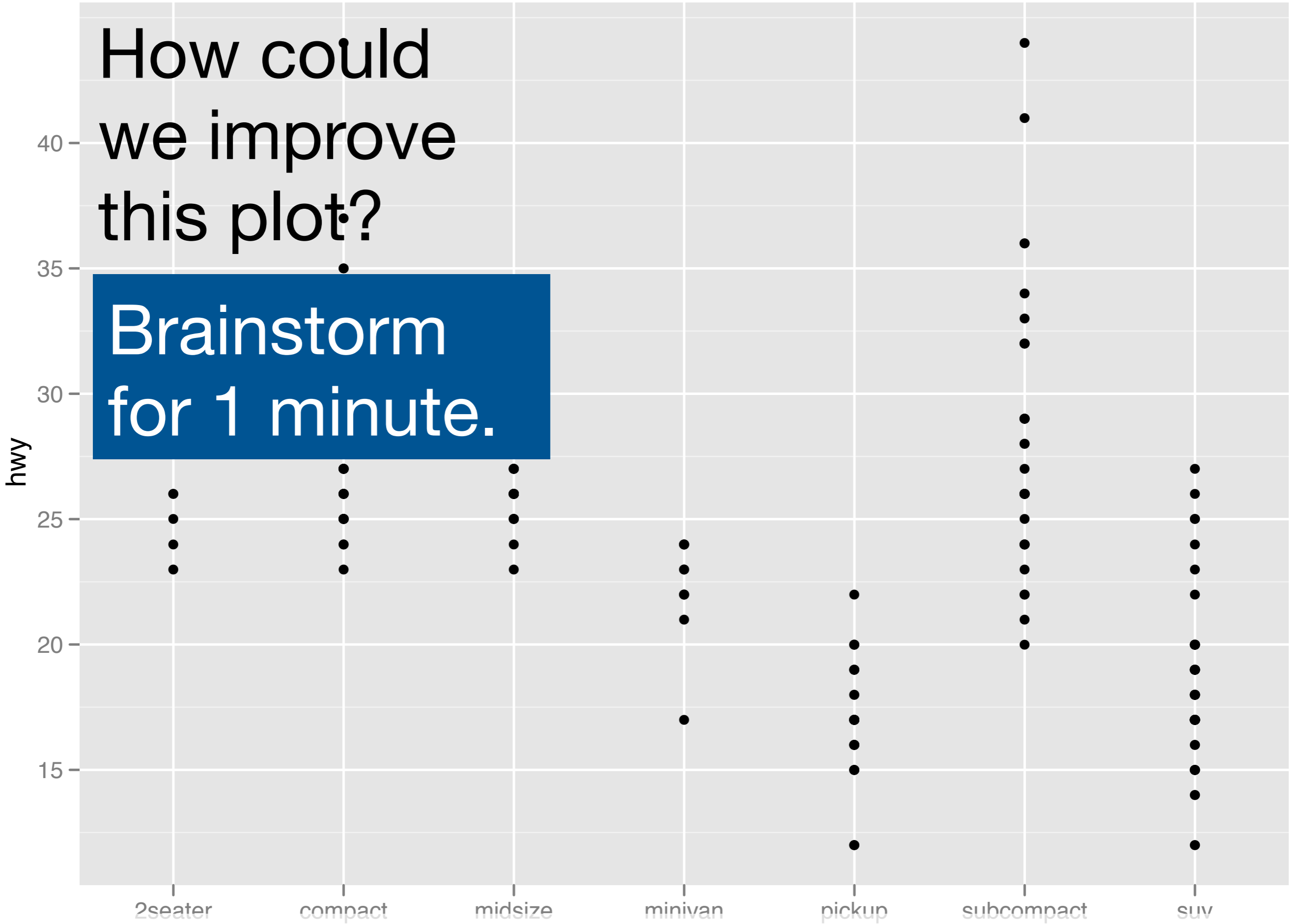
```
qplot(cty, hwy, data = mpg, geom = "jitter")
```



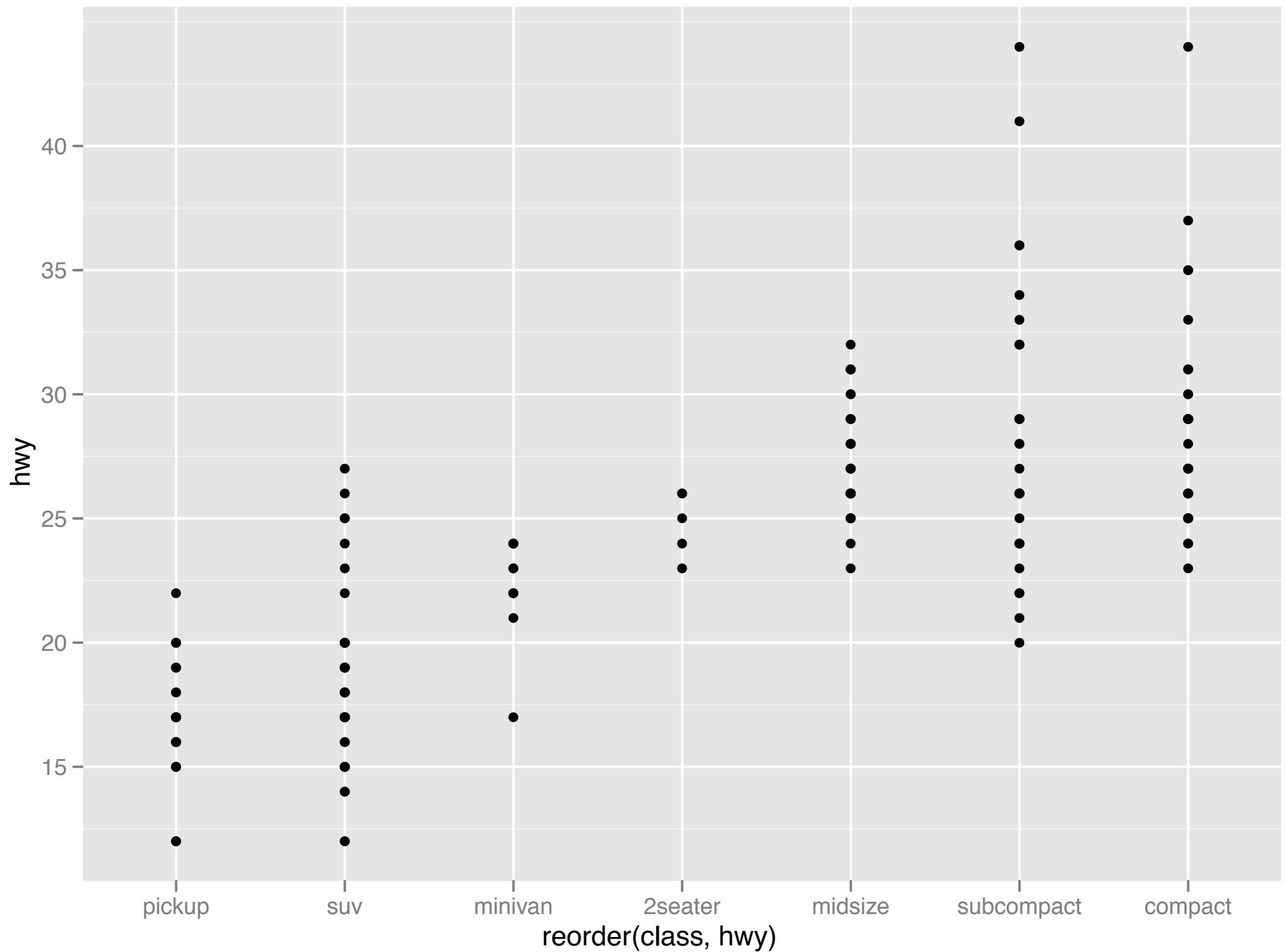
`qplot(class, hwy, data = mpg)`

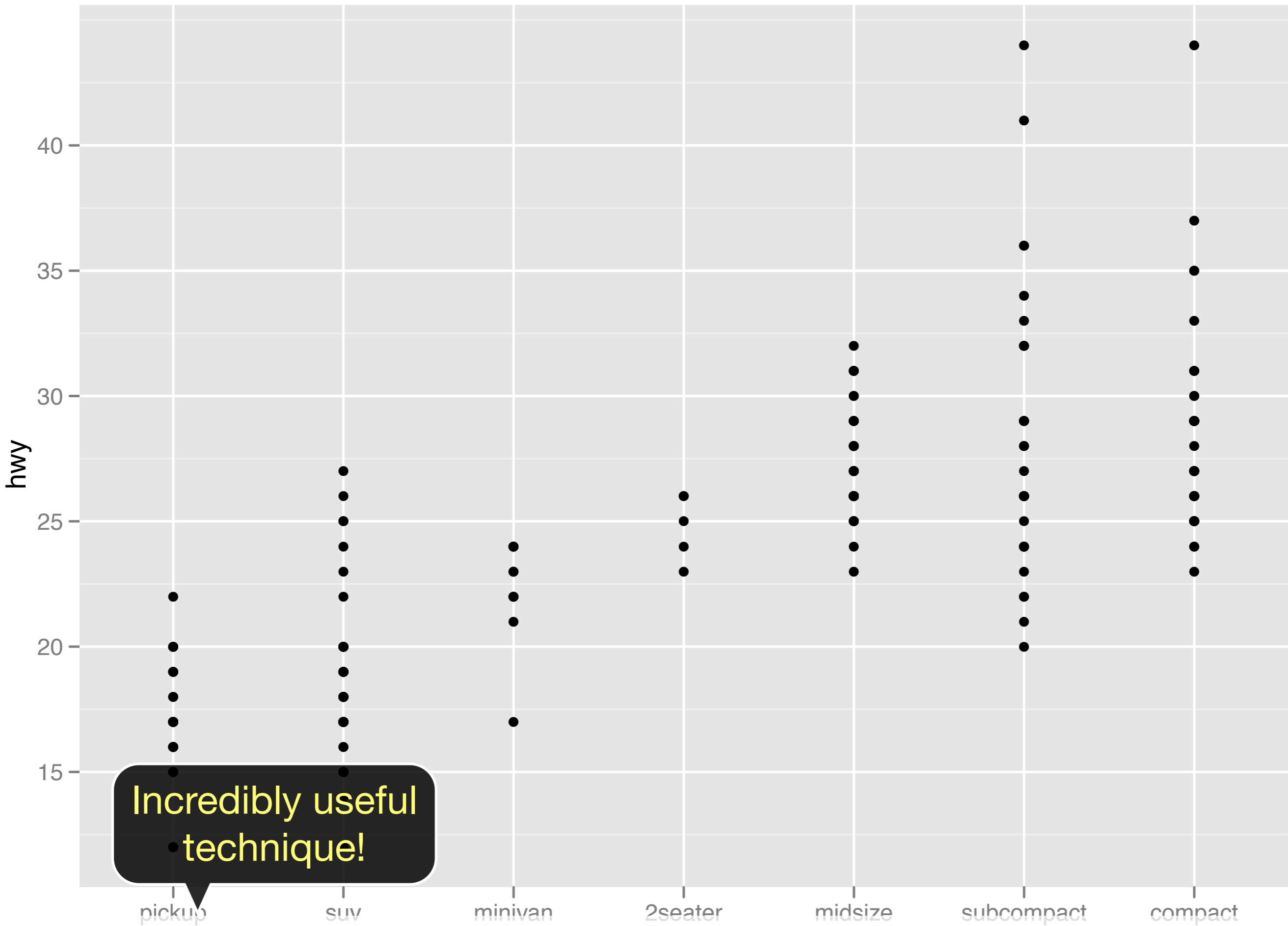
How could we improve this plot?

Brainstorm for 1 minute.

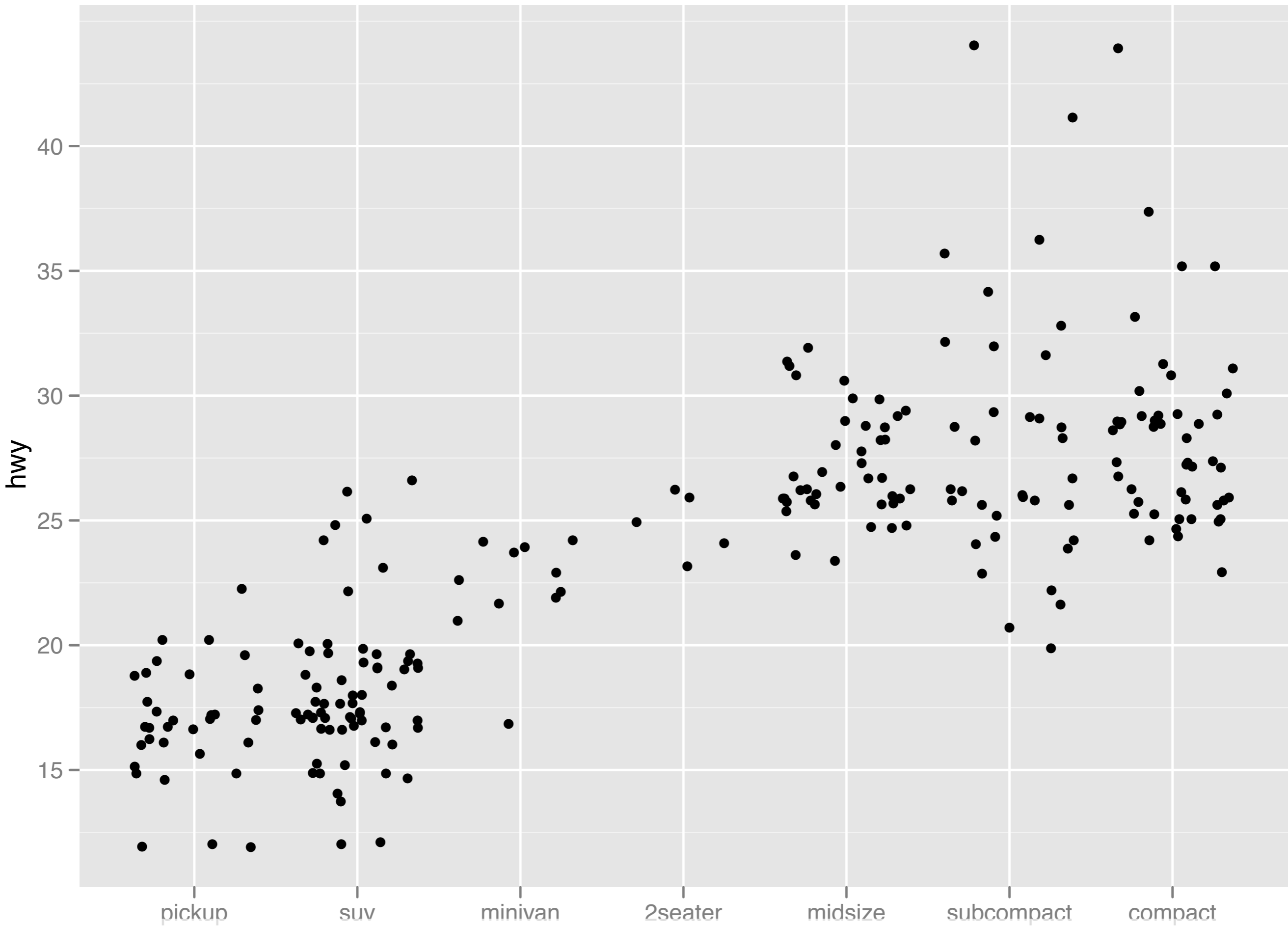


```
qplot(class, hwy, data = mpg)
```

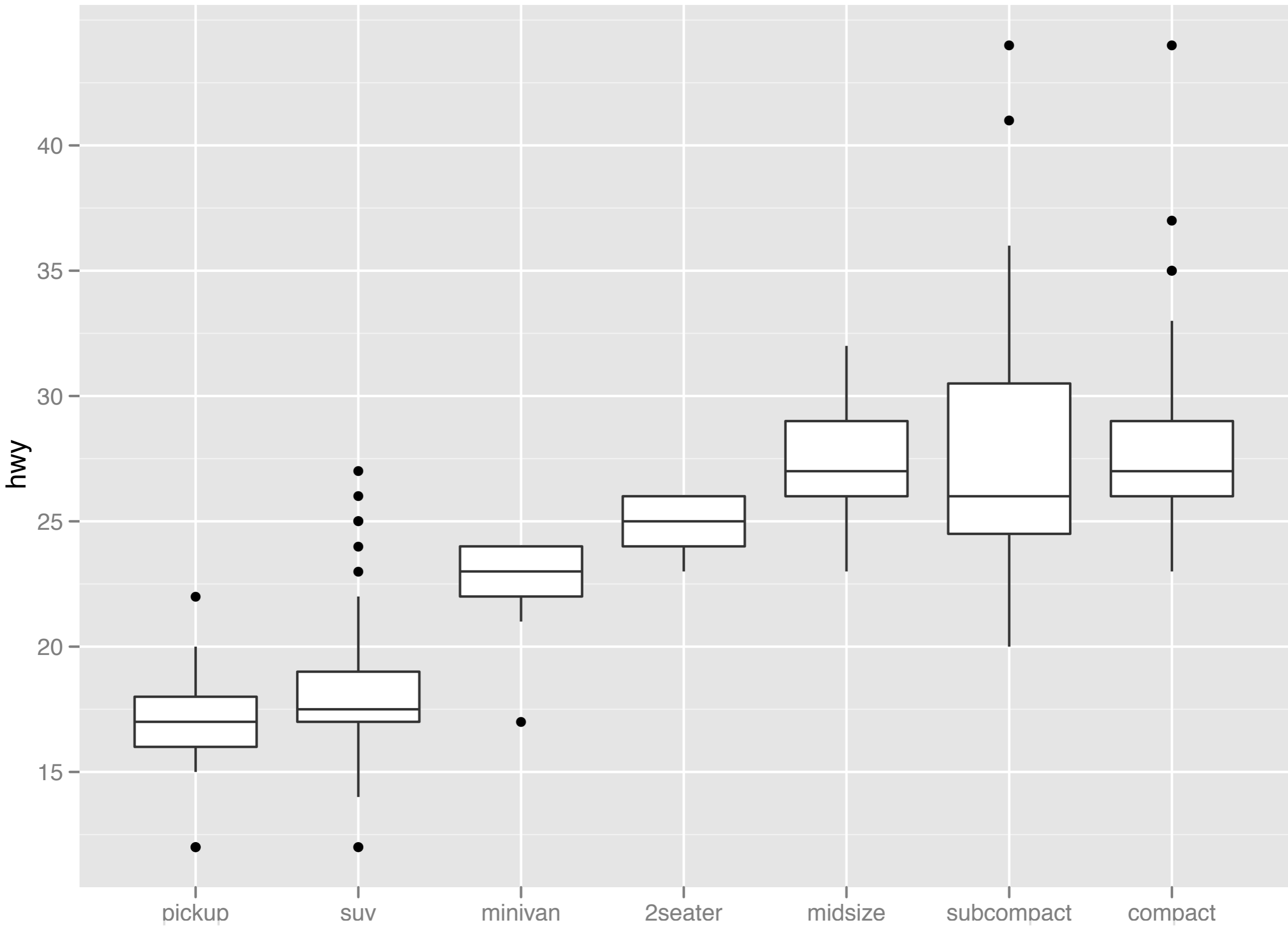




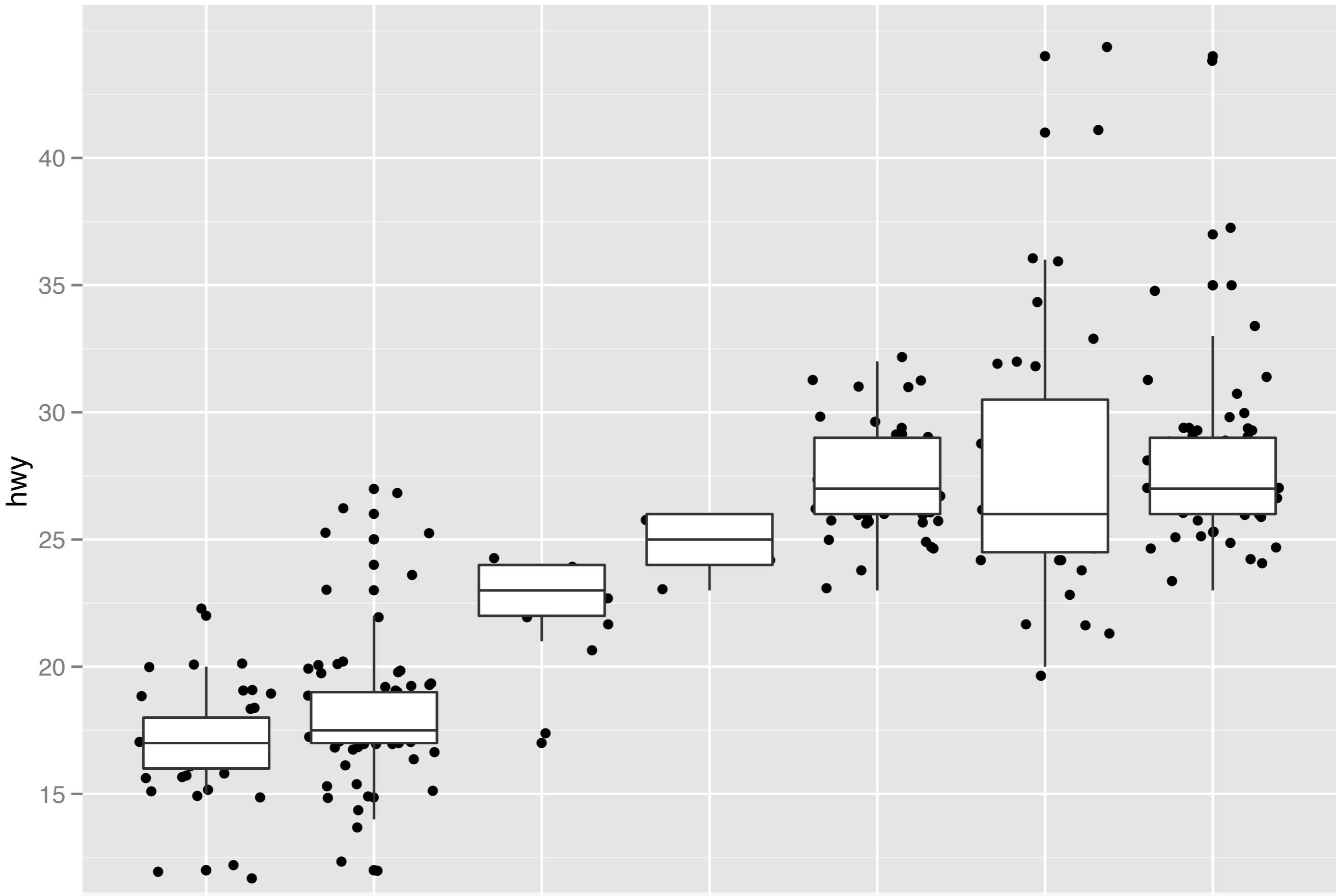
```
qplot(reorder(class, hwy), hwy, data = mpg)
```



```
qplot(reorder(class, hwy), hwy, data = mpg, geom = "jitter")
```

```
qplot(reorder(class, hwy), hwy, data = mpg, geom = "boxplot")
```



```
qplot(reorder(class, hwy), hwy, data = mpg,  
      geom = c("jitter", "boxplot(reorder(class, hwy))"))
```

Your turn

Read the help for reorder. Redraw the previous plots with class ordered by median hwy.

How would you put the jittered points on top of the boxplots?

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