Package `ggplot2`

Statistical Computing & Programming

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05-25-20

Supplementary materials

Companion videos

- Introduction to `ggplot2`
- Scatterplots in `ggplot2`
- Using other `geom` functions

Additional resources

- Chapter 3, R for Data Science
- `ggplot2` Reference

ggplot2

- `ggplot2` is a plotting system for R, based on the grammar of graphics
    - using the good parts of base and lattice
- It takes care of many of the fiddly details that make plotting a hassle
    - such as drawing legends and faceting
    - particularly helpful for plotting multivariate data

Package `ggplot2` is available in package `tidyverse`. Let's load that now.

```
library(tidyverse)
```

The Grammar of Graphics

- Visualization concept created by Leland Wilkinson (1999)
    - to define the basic elements of a statistical graphic
- Adapted for R by Wickham (2009)
    - consistent and compact syntax to describe statistical graphics
    - highly modular as it breaks up graphs into semantic components
- It is not meant as a guide to which graph to use and how to best convey your data (more on that later).

Today's data: MLB

```
teams <- read_csv("http://www2.stat.duke.edu/~sms185/data/mlb/teams.csv")
```

Object `teams` is a data frame that contains yearly statistics and standings for MLB teams from 2009 to 2018.

The data has 300 rows and 56 variables.

A quick aside on tibbles

Object `teams` is a data frame with additional class components.

```
class(teams)
```

```
#> [1] "spec_tbl_df" "tbl_df"      "tbl"         "data.frame"
```

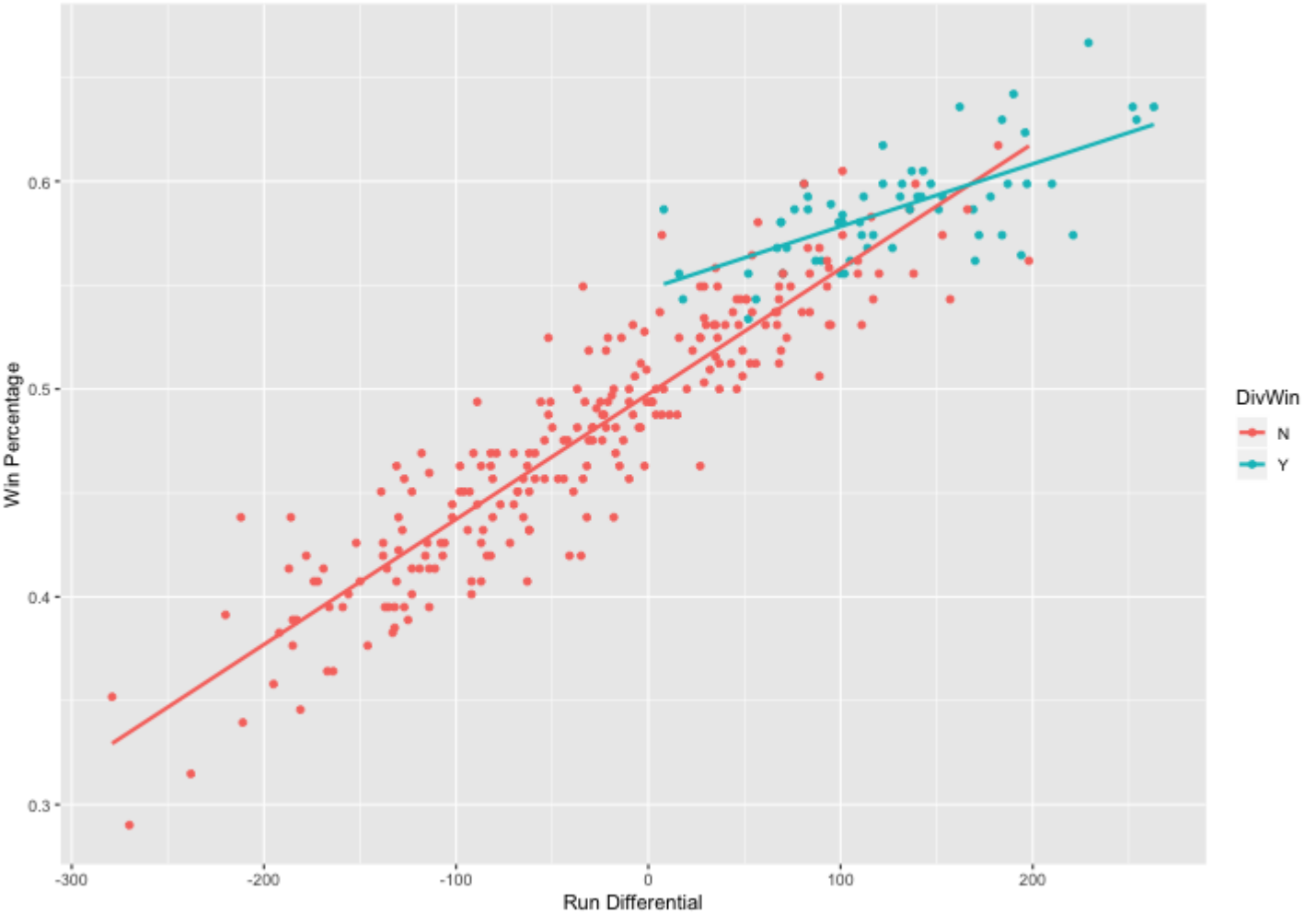
- Tibbles have nicer output when printing.
- Tibbles do not convert strings to factors automatically.
- Tibbles show each vector's type.

```
teams
```

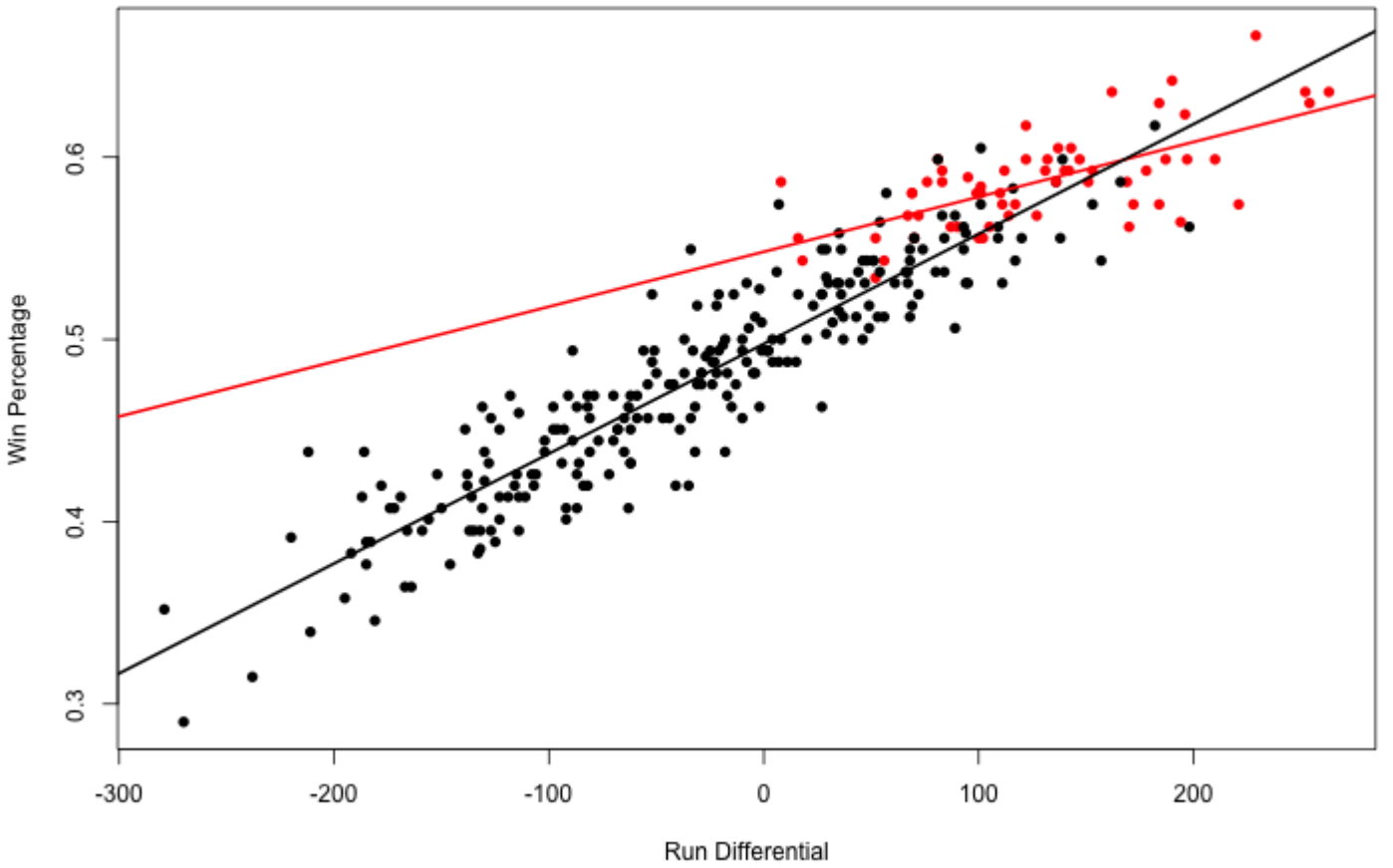
```
#> # A tibble: 300 x 56
#>    yearID lgID  teamID franchID divID  Rank     G Ghome     W     L DivWin
#>     <dbl> <chr> <chr>  <chr>    <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>
#>  1   2009 NL    ARI    ARI      W         5   162    81    70    92 N
#>  2   2009 NL    ATL    ATL      E         3   162    81    86    76 N
#>  3   2009 AL    BAL    BAL      E         5   162    81    64    98 N
#>  4   2009 AL    BOS    BOS      E         2   162    81    95    67 N
#>  5   2009 AL    CHA    CHW      C         3   162    81    79    83 N
#>  6   2009 NL    CHN    CHC      C         2   161    80    83    78 N
#>  7   2009 NL    CIN    CIN      C         4   162    81    78    84 N
#>  8   2009 AL    CLE    CLE      C         4   162    81    65    97 N
#>  9   2009 NL    COL    COL      W         2   162    81    92    70 N
#> 10   2009 AL    DET    DET      C         2   163    81    86    77 N
#> # … with 290 more rows, and 45 more variables: WCWin <chr>, LgWin <chr>,
#> #   WSWin <chr>, R <dbl>, AB <dbl>, H <dbl>, X2B <dbl>, X3B <dbl>,
#> #   HR <dbl>, BB <dbl>, SO <dbl>, SB <dbl>, CS <dbl>, HBP <dbl>, SF <dbl>,
#> #   RA <dbl>, ER <dbl>, ERA <dbl>, CG <dbl>, SHO <dbl>, SV <dbl>,
#> #   IPouts <dbl>, HA <dbl>, HRA <dbl>, BBA <dbl>, SOA <dbl>, E <dbl>,
#> #   DP <dbl>, FP <dbl>, name <chr>, park <chr>, attendance <dbl>,
#> #   BPF <dbl>, PPF <dbl>, teamIDBR <chr>, teamIDlahman45 <chr>,
#> #   teamIDretro <chr>, TB <dbl>, WinPct <dbl>, rpg <dbl>, hrpg <dbl>,
#> #   tbpg <dbl>, kpg <dbl>, k2bb <dbl>, whip <dbl>
```

Plot comparison

Using `ggplot()`



Using `plot()`


Win Percentage
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
-300
-200
-100
0
100
200
Run Differential

Code comparison

Using `ggplot()`

```
ggplot(teams, mapping = aes(x = R - RA, y = WinPct, color = DivWin)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE) +
  labs(x = "Win Percentage", y = "Run Differential")
```

Using `plot()`

```
teams$RD <- teams$R - teams$RA
teams_div <- teams[teams$DivWin == "Y", ]
teams_no_div <- teams[teams$DivWin == "N", ]

mod1 <- lm(WinPct ~ RD, data = teams_div)
mod2 <- lm(WinPct ~ RD, data = teams_no_div)

plot(x = (teams$R - teams$RA), y = teams$WinPct,
     col = adjustcolor(as.integer(factor(teams$DivWin))),
     pch = 16,
     xlab = "Run Differential",
     ylab = "Win Percentage")
abline(mod1, col = 2, lwd=2)
abline(mod2, col = 1, lwd=2)
```

What's in a `ggplot()`?

Terminology

A statistical graphic is a...

- mapping of **data**
- which may be **statistically transformed** (summarized, log-transformed, etc.)
- to **aesthetic attributes** (color, size, xy-position, etc.)
- using **geometric objects** (points, lines, bars, etc.)
- and mapped onto a specific **facet** and **coordinate system.**

What do I "need"?

1) Some data (preferably in a data frame)

```
ggplot(data = teams)
```

2) A set of variable mappings

```
ggplot(data = teams, mapping = aes(x = attendance / 1000, y = W))
```

3) A geom with arguments, or multiple geoms with arguments connected by +

```
ggplot(data = teams, mapping = aes(x = attendance / 1000, y = W)) +
  geom_point(color = "blue")
```

4) Some options on changing scales or adding facets

```
ggplot(data = teams, mapping = aes(x = attendance / 1000, y = W)) +
  geom_point(color = "blue") +
  facet_wrap(~yearID, nrow = 2)
```

5) Some labels

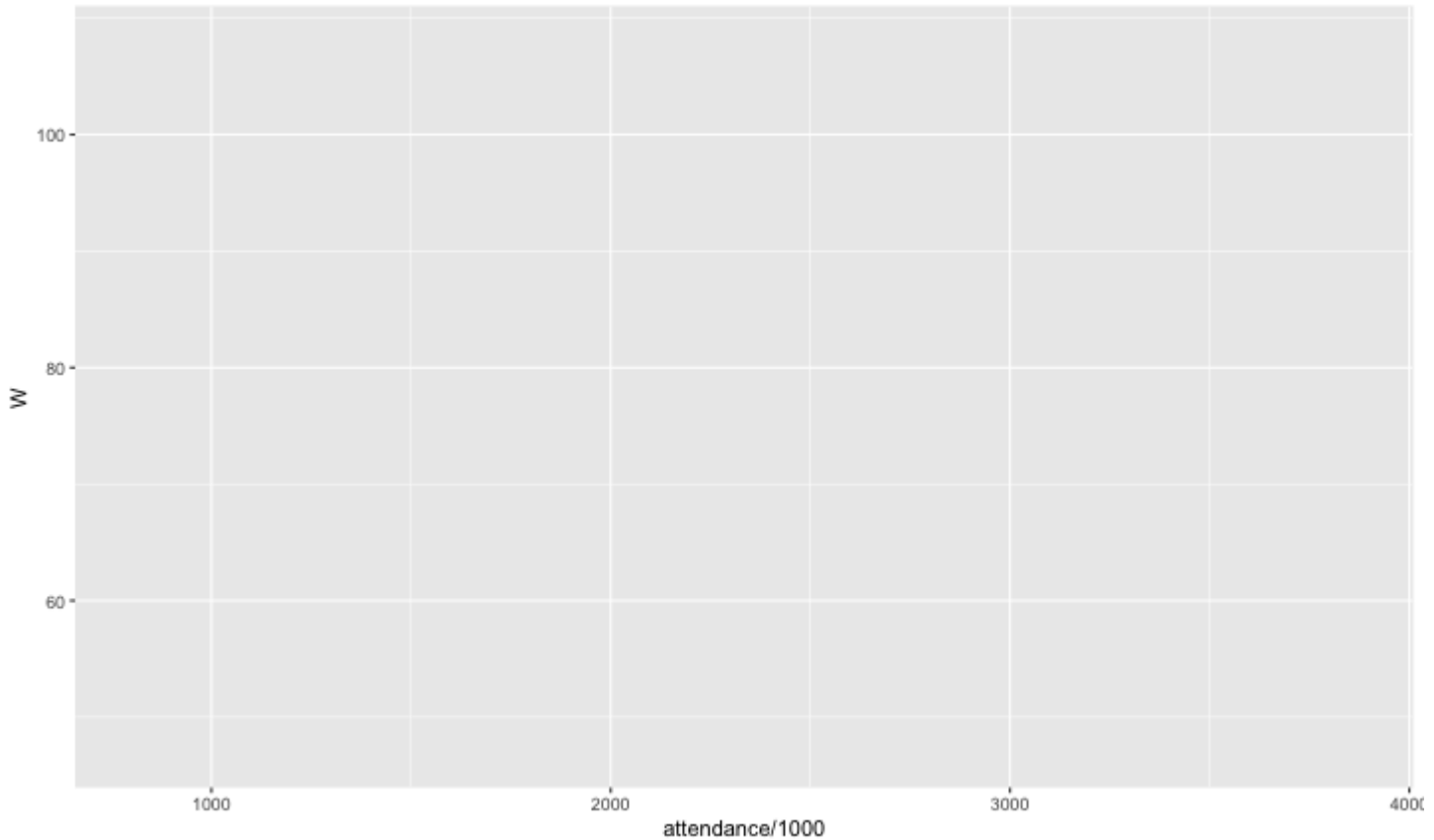
```
ggplot(data = teams, mapping = aes(x = attendance / 1000, y = W)) +
  geom_point(color = "blue") +
  facet_wrap(~yearID, nrow = 2) +
  labs(x = "Attendance", y = "Wins", caption = "Attendance in thousands")
```

6) Other options

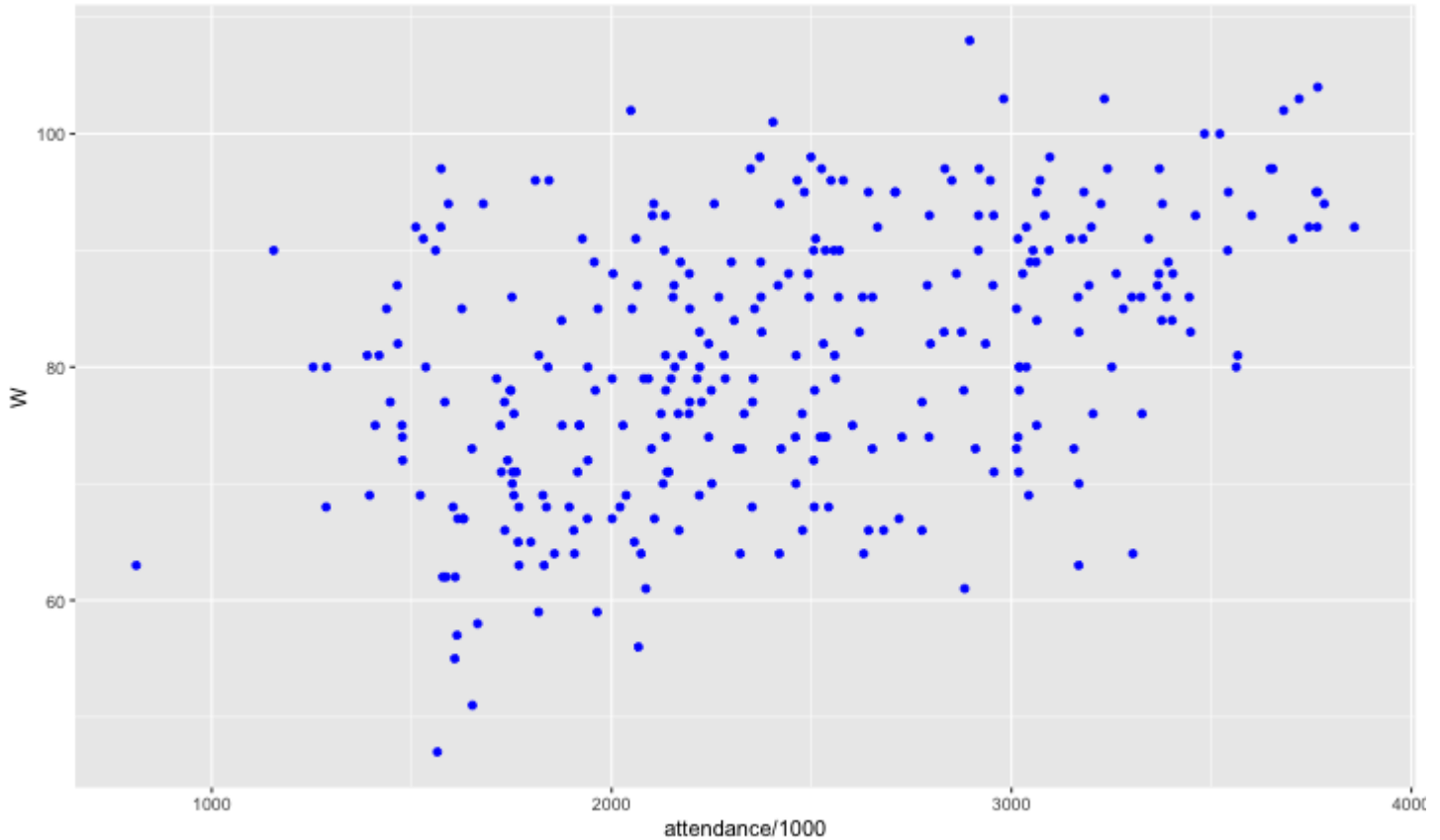
```
ggplot(data = teams, mapping = aes(x = attendance / 1000, y = W)) +
  geom_point(color = "blue") +
  facet_wrap(~yearID, nrow = 2) +
  labs(x = "Attendance", y = "Wins", caption = "Attendance in thousands") +
  theme_bw(base_size = 20) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))
```

Some data (preferably in a data frame)

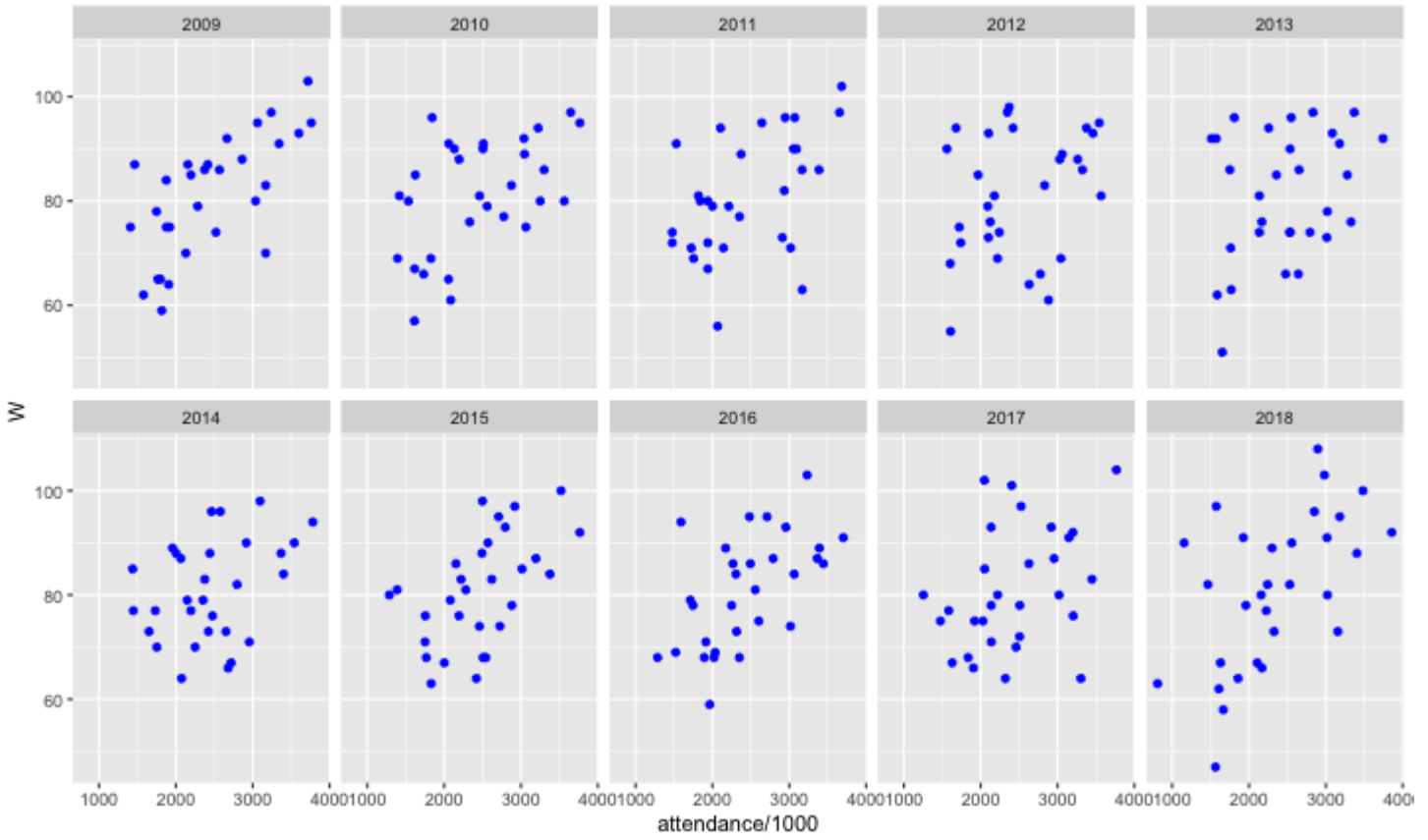
A set of variable mappings



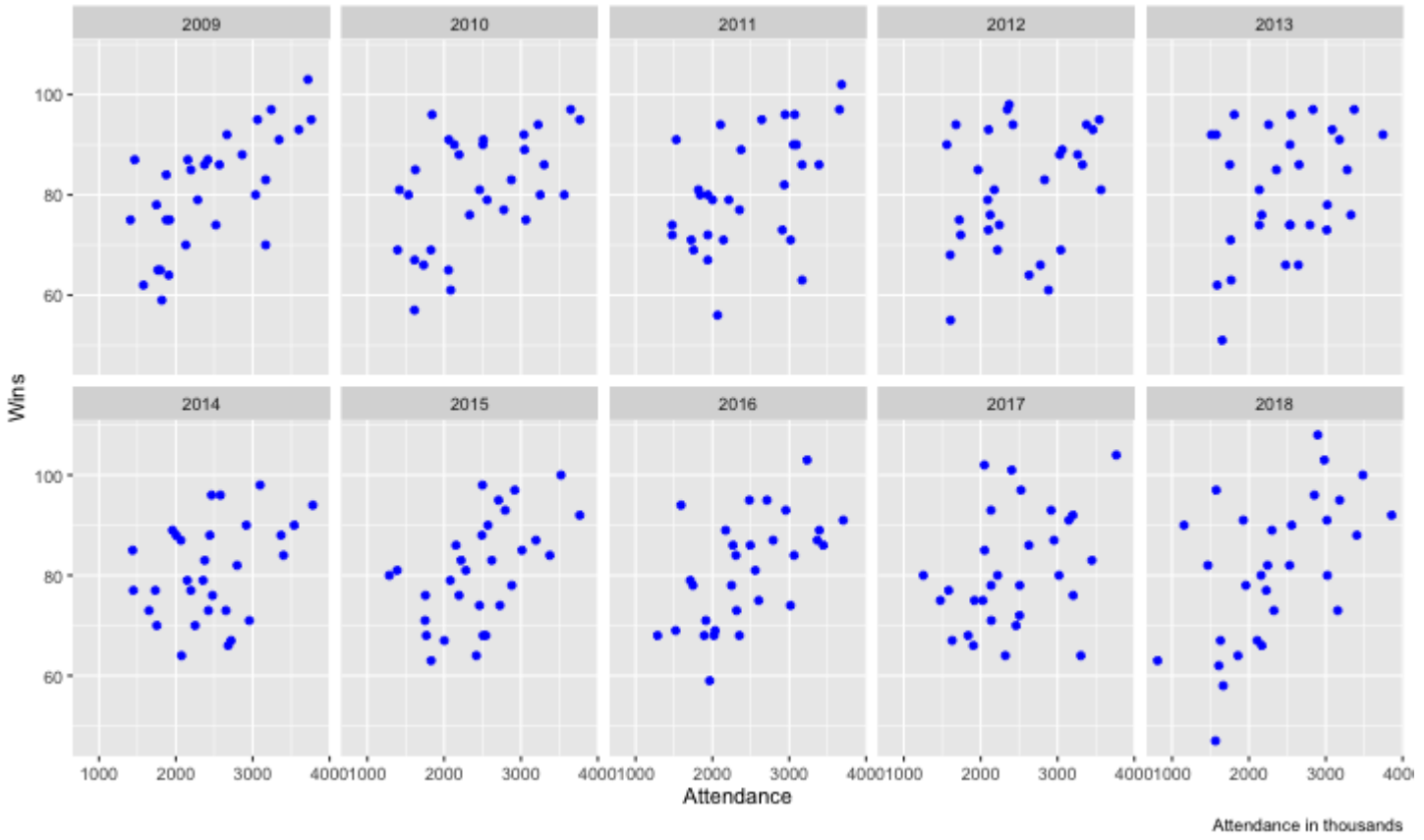
A geom with arguments, or multiple geoms with arguments connected by +



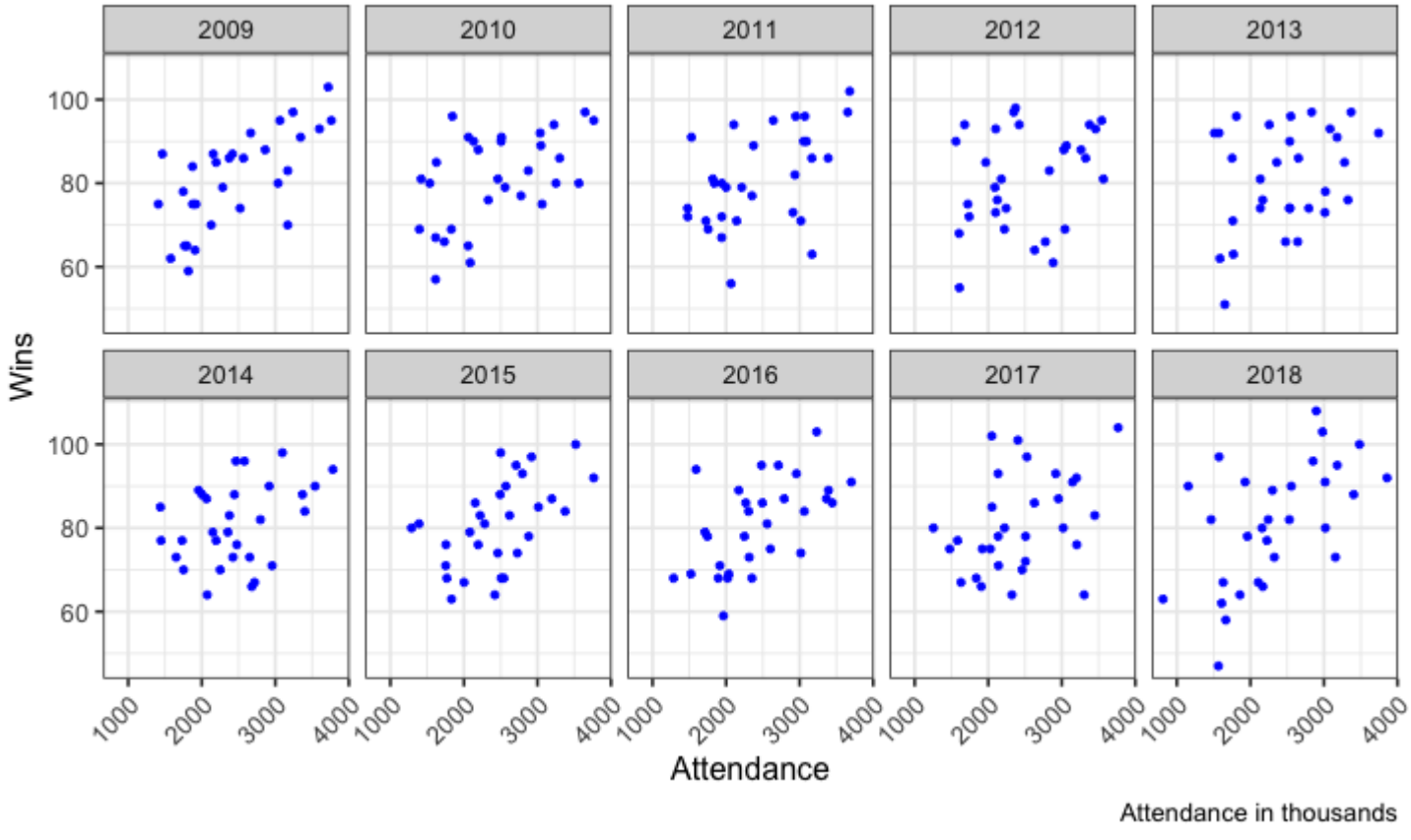
Some options on changing scales or adding facets



Some labels


2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
Wins
100
80
60
1000
2000
3000
4000
Attendance
Attendance in thousands

Other options



Anatomy of a ggplot

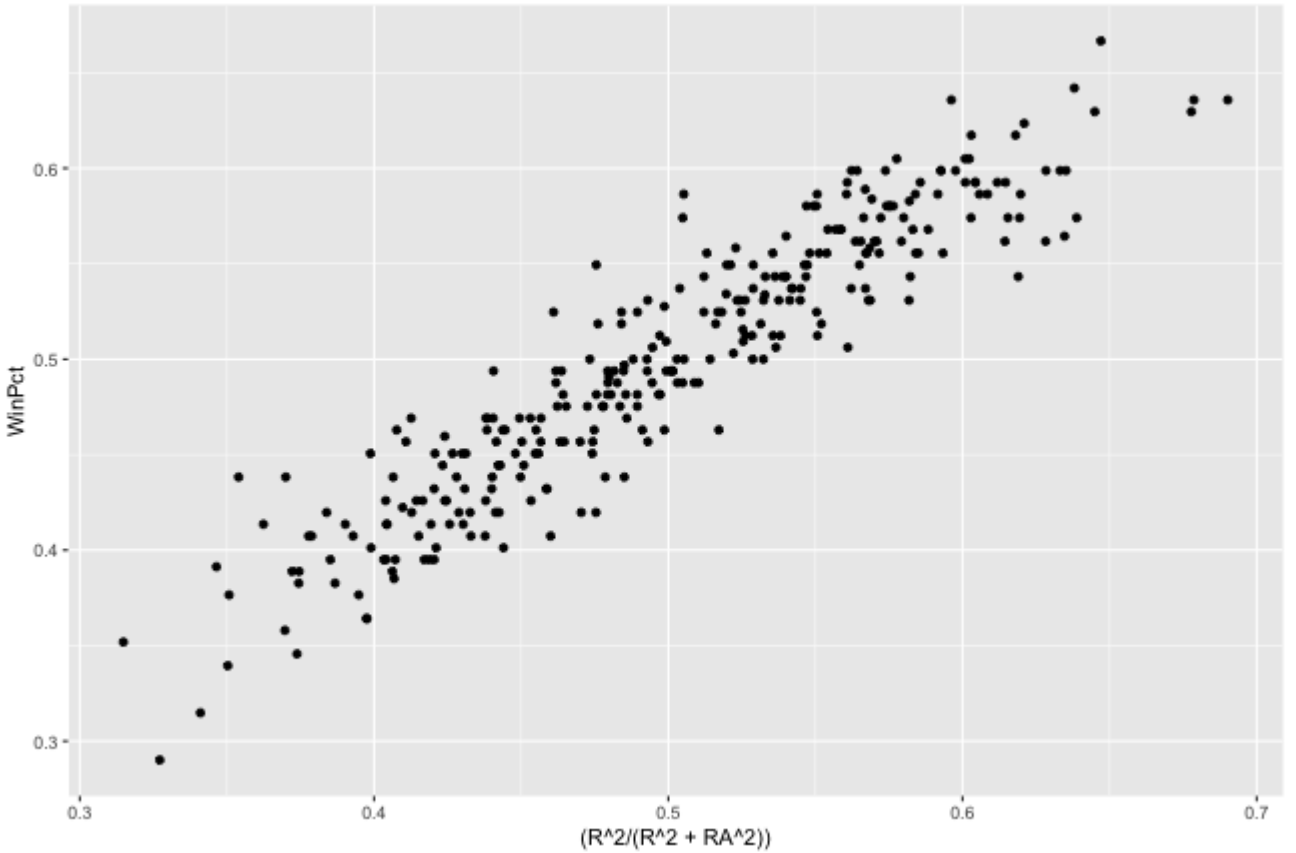
```
ggplot(
  data = [dataframe],

  aes(
    x = [var_x], y = [var_y],
    color = [var_for_color],
    fill  = [var_for_fill],
    shape = [var_for_shape],
    size  = [var_for_size],
    alpha = [var_for_alpha],
    ...#other aesthetics
  )
) +
  geom_<some_geom>([geom_arguments]) +
  ... # other geoms
  scale_<some_axis>_<some_scale>() +
  facet_<some_facet>([formula]) +
  ... # other options
```

To visualize multivariate relationships we can add variables to our visualization by specifying aesthetics: color, size, shape, linetype, alpha, or fill; we can also add facets based on variable levels.

Scatter plots

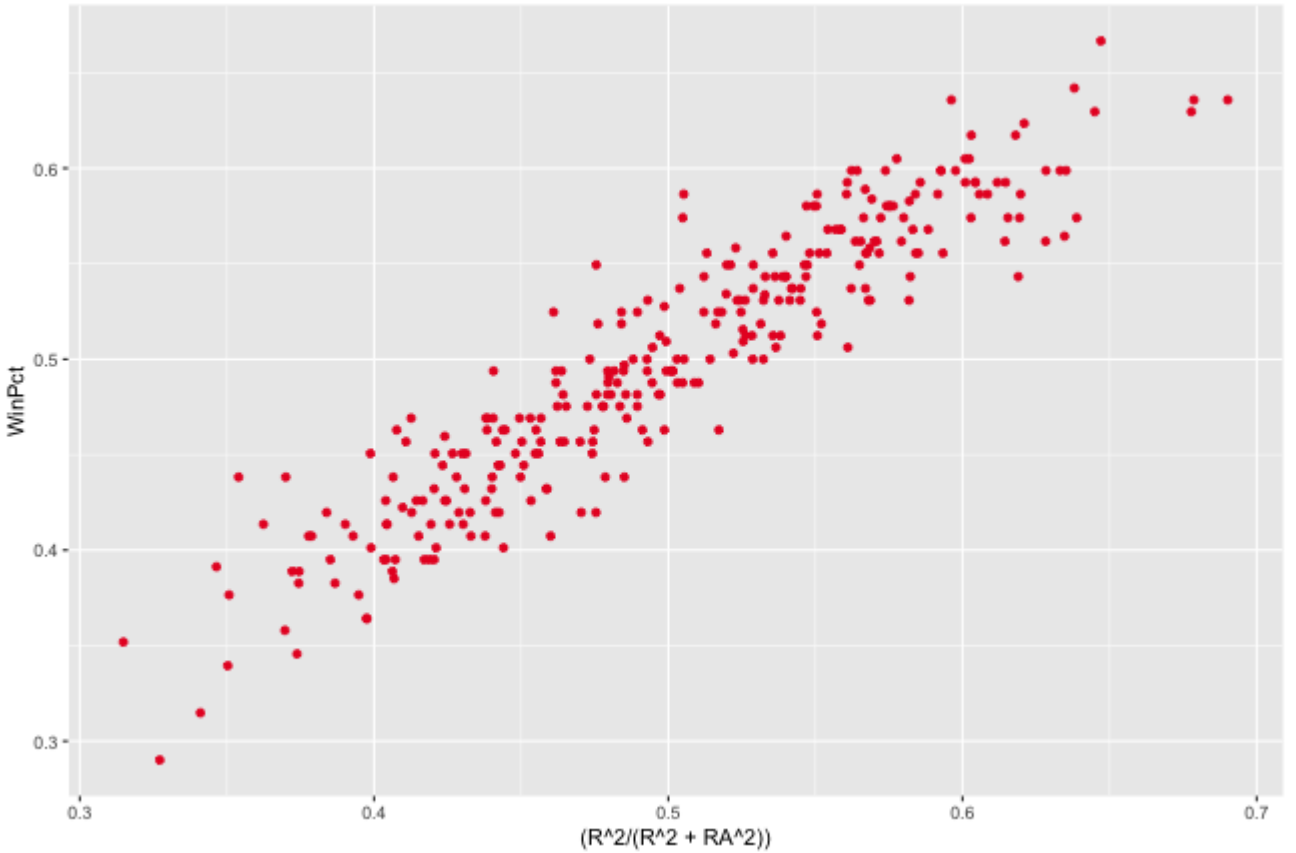
Base plot

```
ggplot(data = teams, mapping = aes(x = (R ^ 2 / (R ^ 2 + RA ^2 )), y = WinPct)) +
  geom_point()
```



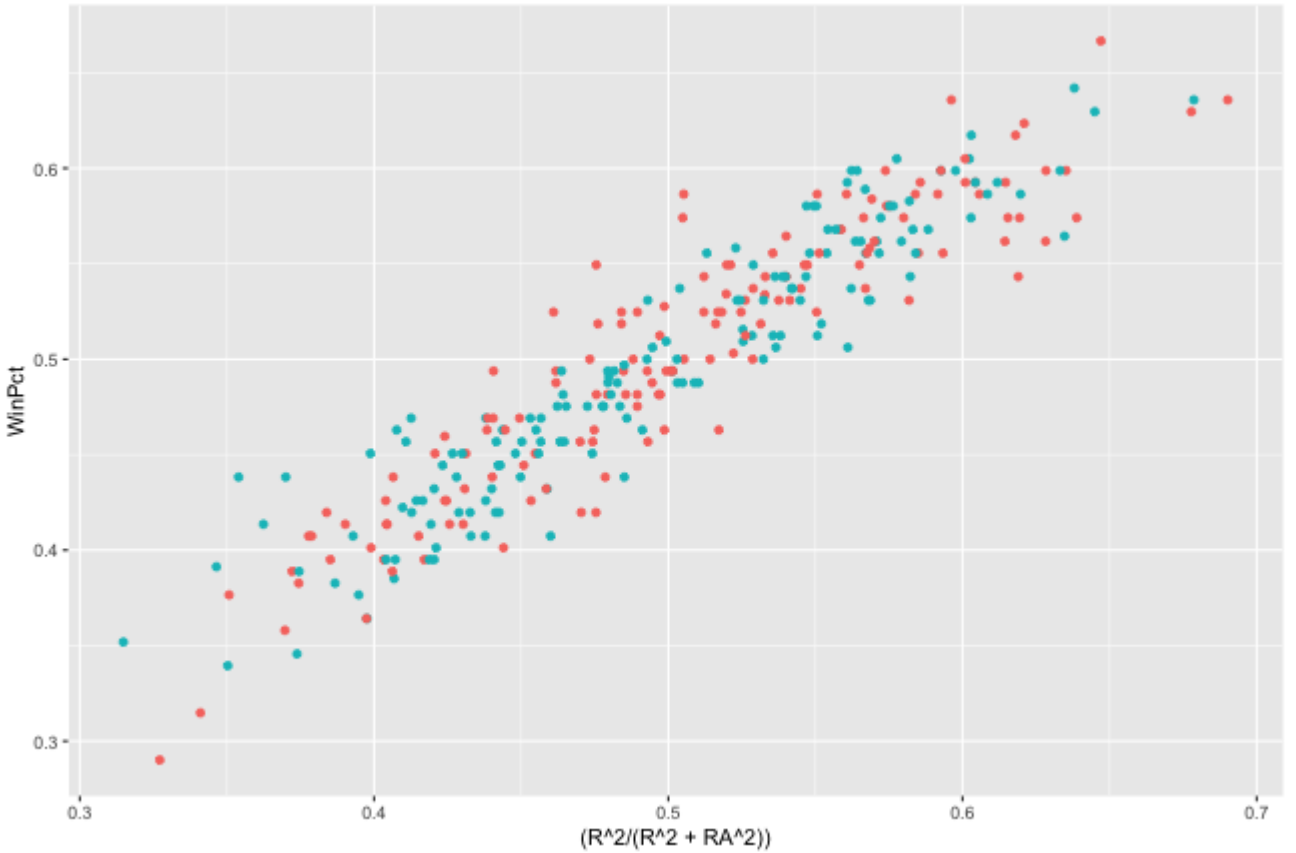
Altering aesthetic color

```
ggplot(data = teams, mapping = aes(x = (R ^ 2 / (R ^ 2 + RA ^2 )), y = WinPct)) +
  geom_point(color = "#E81828")
```



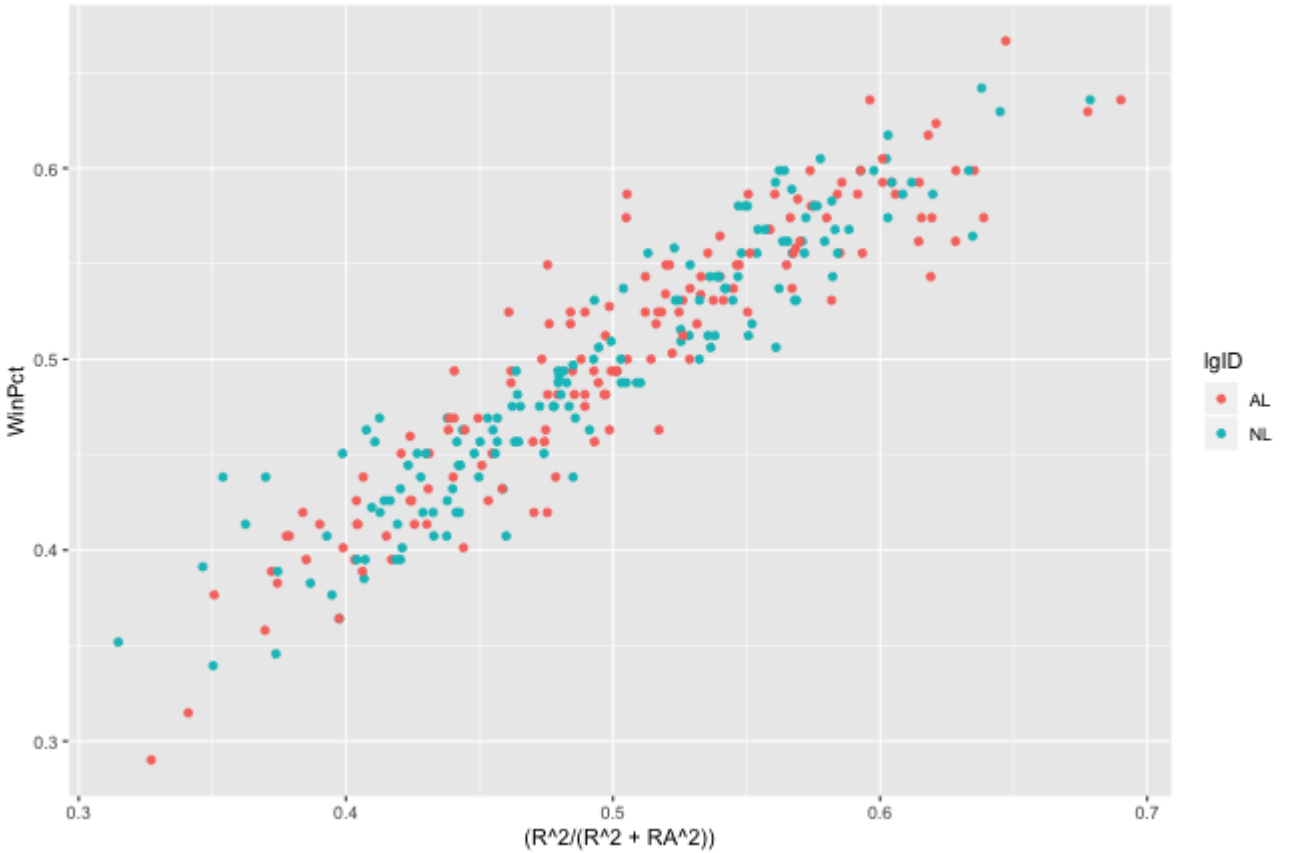
Altering aesthetic color

```
ggplot(data = teams, mapping = aes(x = (R ^ 2 / (R ^ 2 + RA ^2 )), y = WinPct, color = lgID)) +
  geom_point(show.legend = FALSE)
```



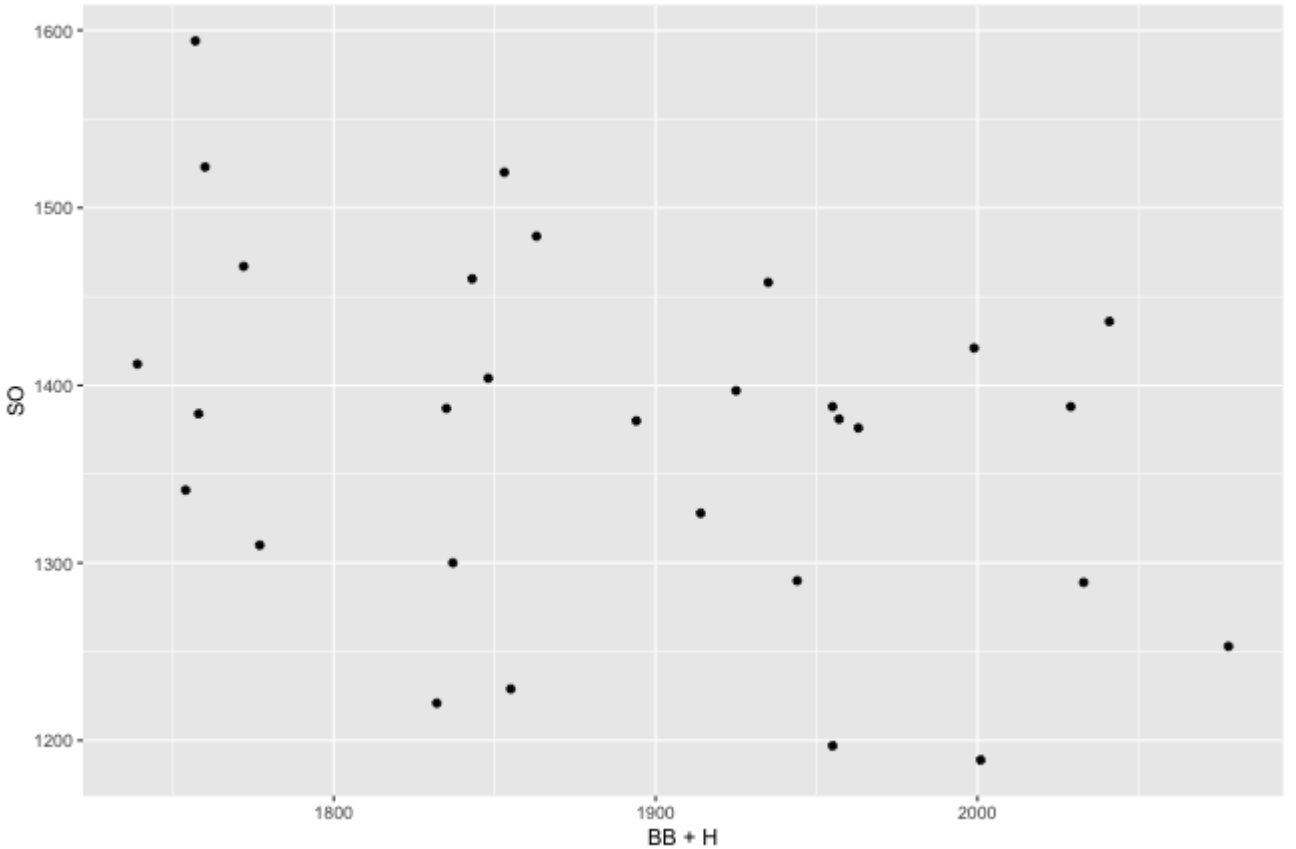
Altering aesthetic color

```
ggplot(data = teams, mapping = aes(x = (R ^ 2 / (R ^ 2 + RA ^2 )), y = WinPct, color = lgID)) +
  geom_point()
```



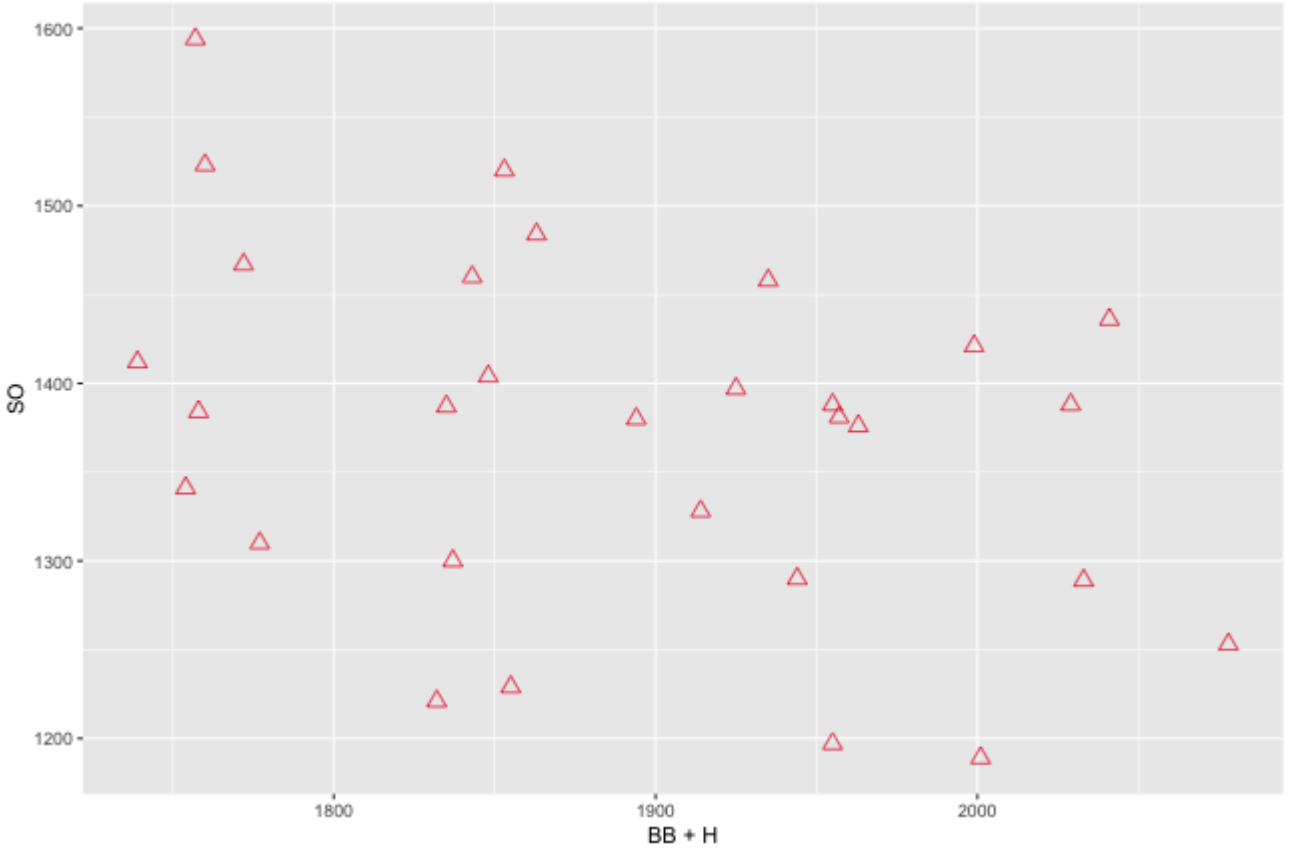
Base plot

```
ggplot(data = teams[teams$yearID == 2018, ], mapping = aes(x = BB + H, y = SO)) +
  geom_point()
```



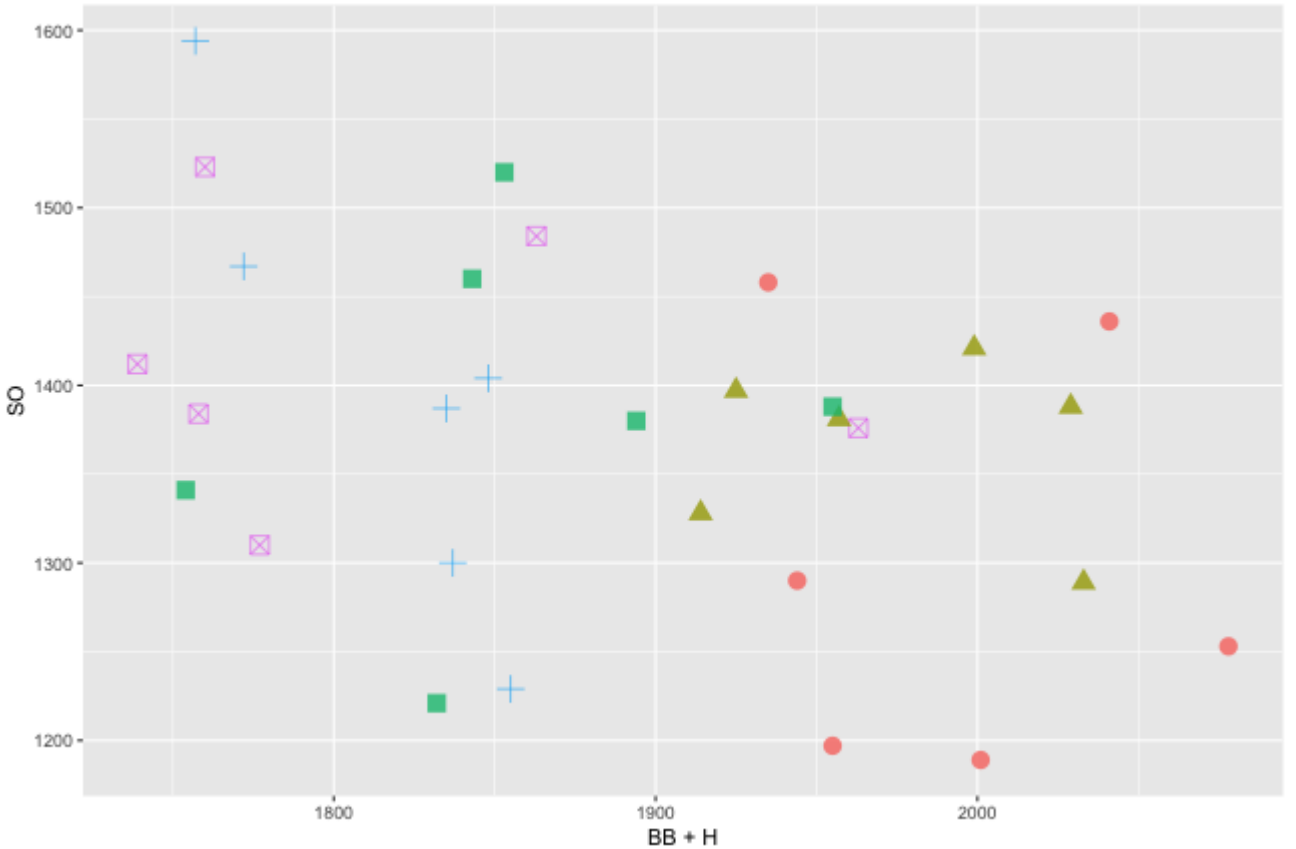
Altering multiple aesthetics

```
ggplot(data = teams[teams$yearID == 2018, ], mapping = aes(x = BB + H, y = SO)) +
  geom_point(size = 3, shape = 2, color = "#E81828")
```



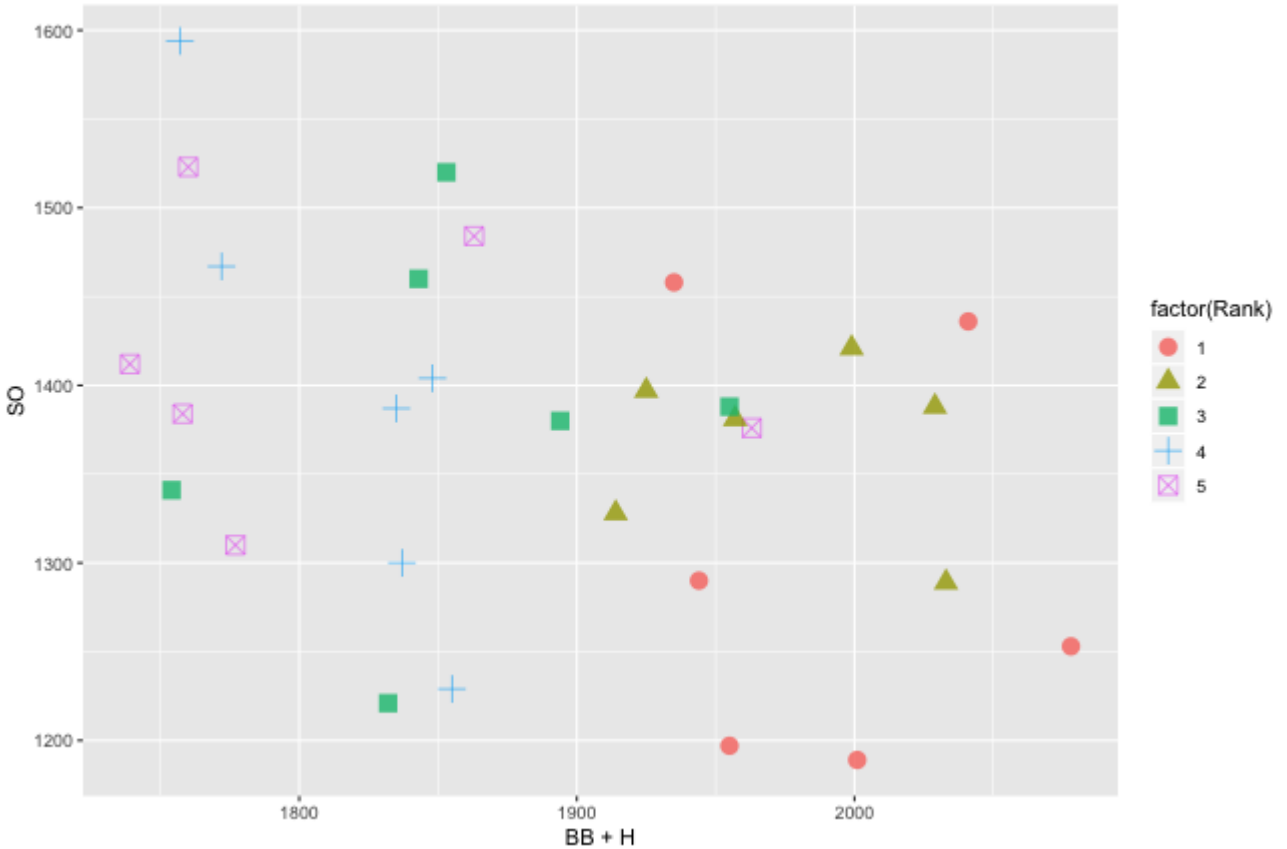
Altering multiple aesthetics

```
ggplot(data = teams[teams$yearID == 2018, ], mapping = aes(x = BB + H, y = SO,
                    color = factor(Rank), shape = factor(Rank))) +
  geom_point(size = 4, alpha = .8, show.legend = FALSE)
```



Altering multiple aesthetics

```
ggplot(data = teams[teams$yearID == 2018, ], mapping = aes(x = BB + H, y = SO,
                    color = factor(Rank), shape = factor(Rank))) +
  geom_point(size = 4, alpha = .8)
```



Inside or outside `aes()`?

When does an aesthetic go inside function `aes()`?

- If you want an aesthetic to be reflective of a variable's values, it must go inside aes.
- If you want to set an aesthetic manually and not have it convey information about a variable, use the aesthetic's name outside of aes and set it to your desired value.

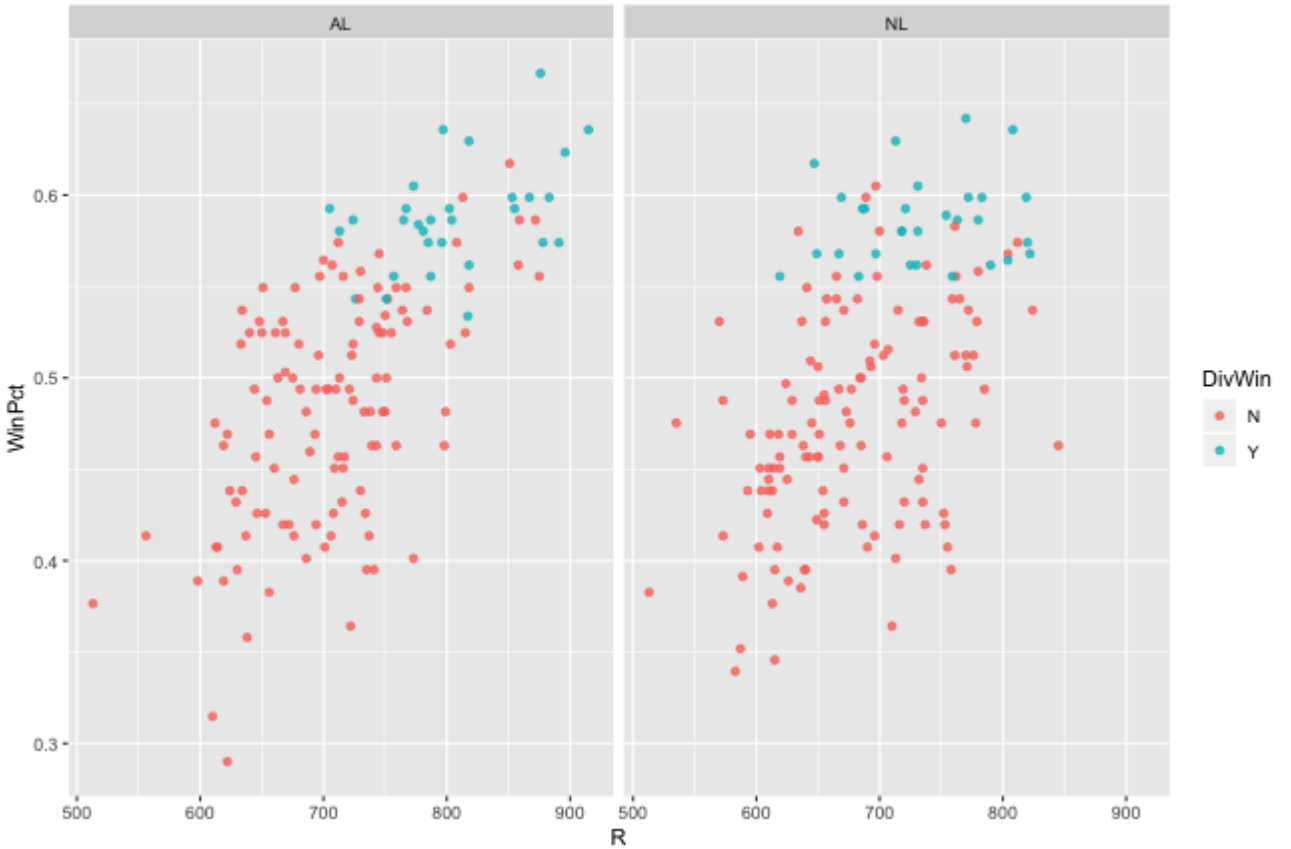
Aesthetics for continuous and discrete variables are measured on continuous and discrete scales, respectively.

Faceting

```
ggplot(data = teams, mapping = aes(x = R, y = WinPct, color = DivWin)) +
  geom_point(alpha = .8) +
  facet_grid(lgID~ .)
```

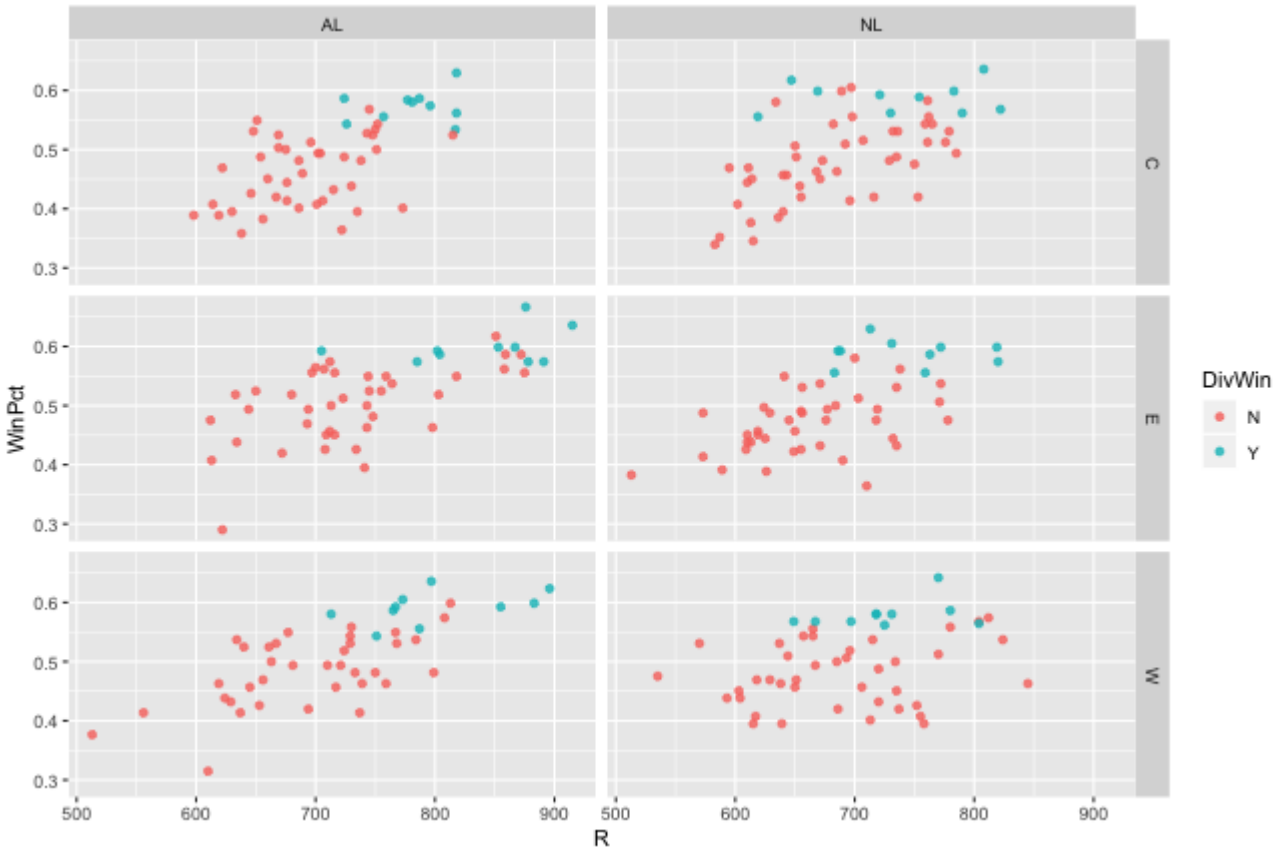
Faceting

```
ggplot(data = teams, mapping = aes(x = R, y = WinPct, color = DivWin)) +
  geom_point(alpha = .8) +
  facet_grid(. ~lgID)
```



Faceting

```
ggplot(data = teams, mapping = aes(x = R, y = WinPct, color = DivWin)) +
  geom_point(alpha = .8) +
  facet_grid(divID~lgID)
```



Faceting

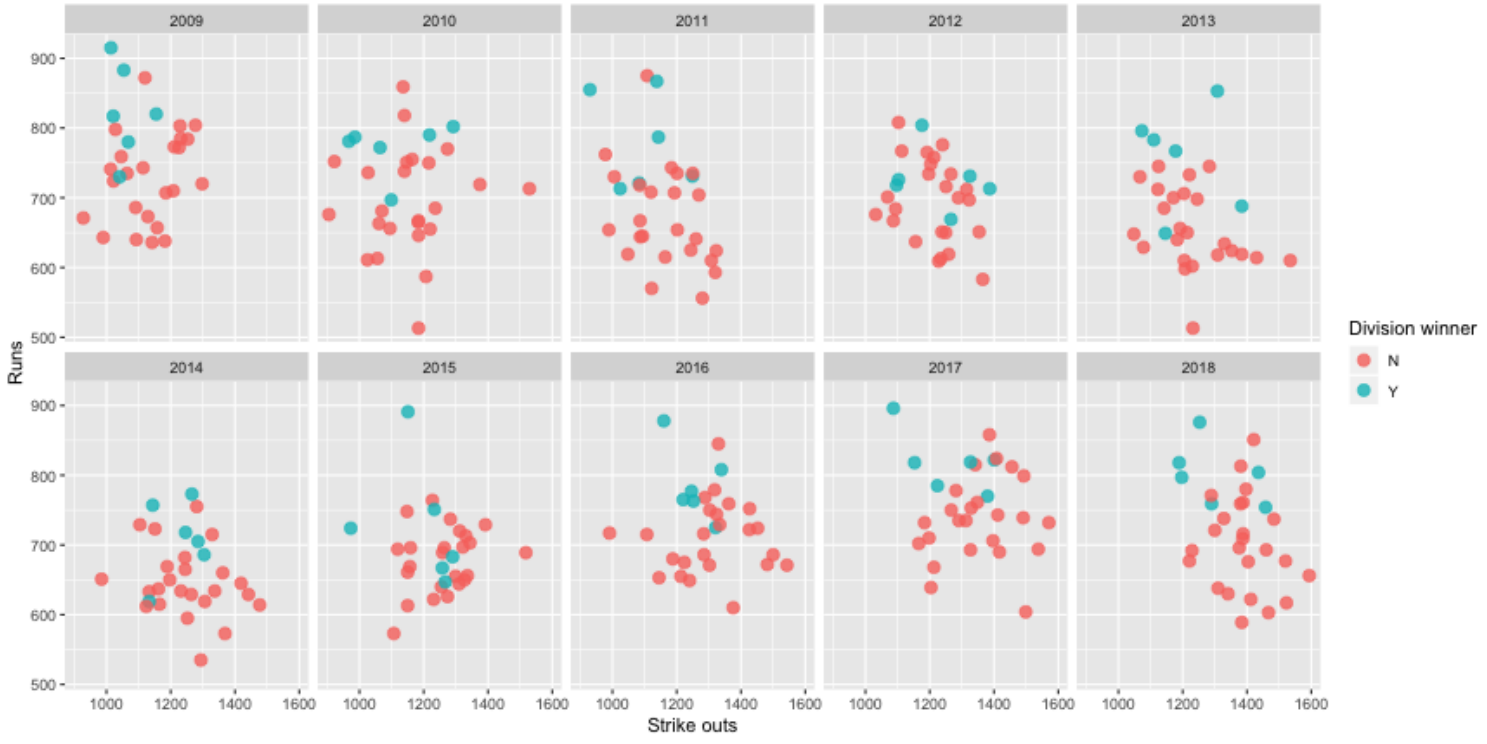
```
ggplot(data = teams, mapping = aes(x = R, y = WinPct, color = DivWin)) +
  geom_point(alpha = .8) +
  facet_wrap(~yearID)
```

Facet grid or wrap?

- Use `facet_wrap()` to wrap a one dimensional sequence into two dimensional panels.
- Use `facet_grid()` when you have two discrete variables and you want panels of plots to represent all possible combinations.

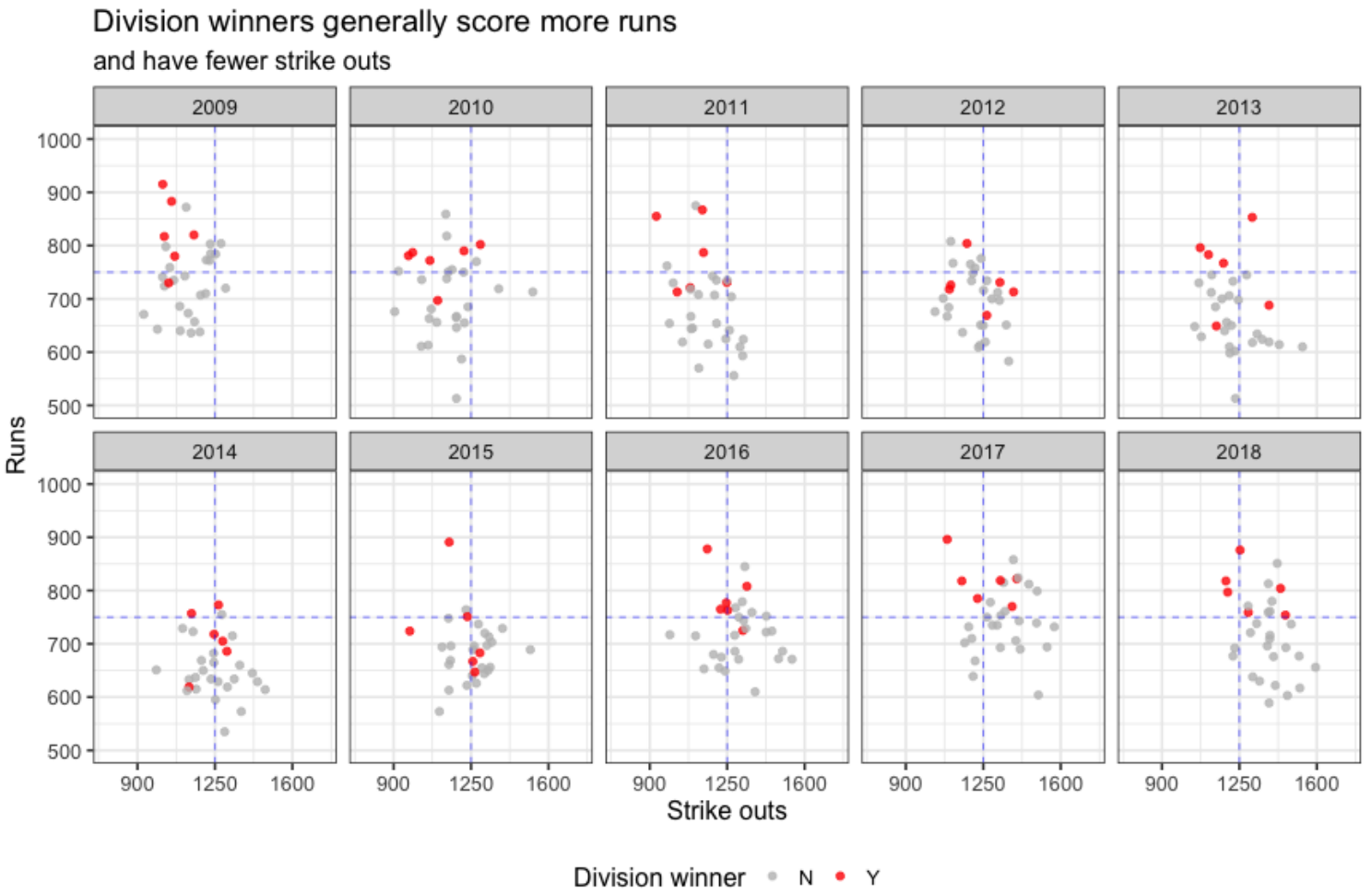
Exercise

Use tibble `teams` to re-create the plot below.



How can we improve this visualization?

A more effective visualization



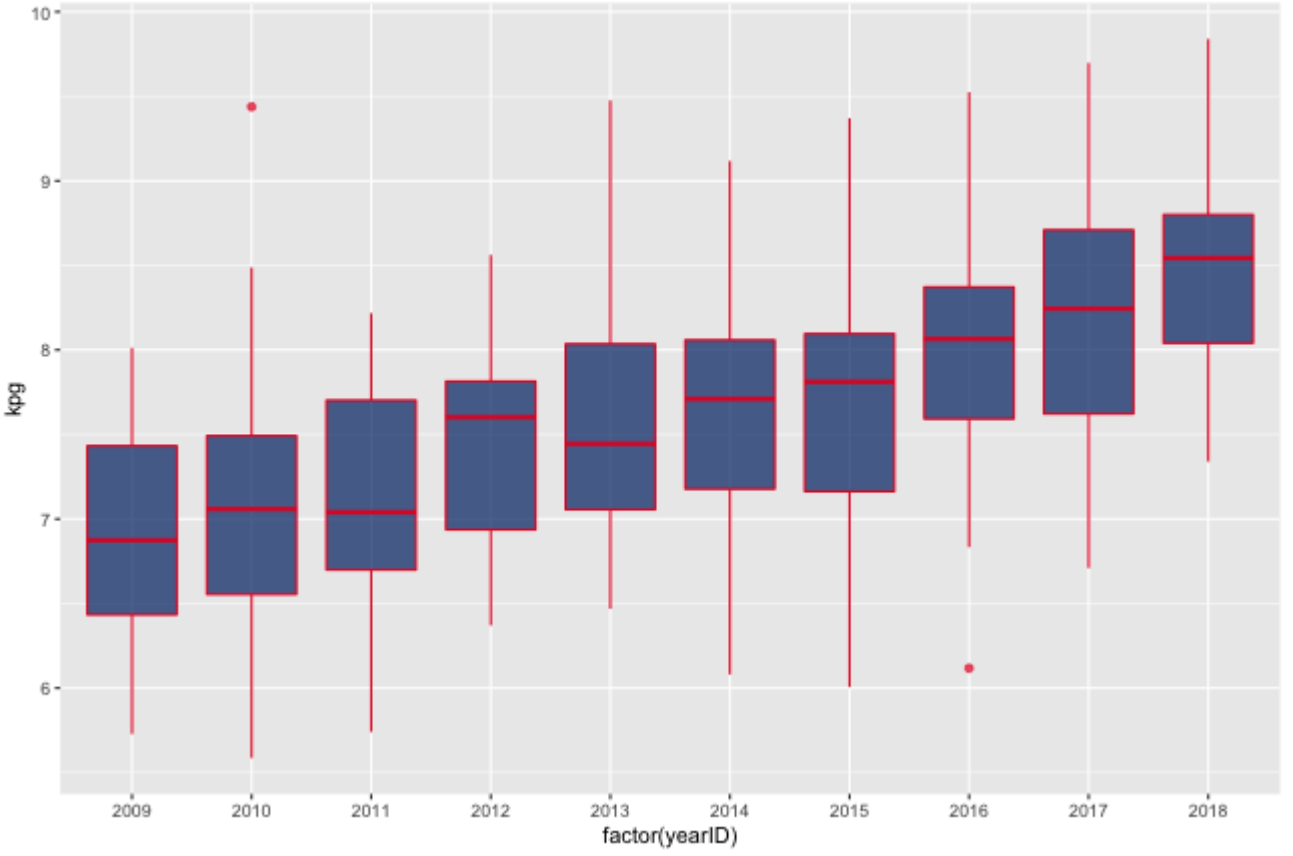
Other geoms

Caution

- The following plots are not well-polished. They are designed to demonstrate the various geoms and options that exist within `ggplot2`.
- You should always have a well-labelled and polished visualization if it will be seen by an outside audience.

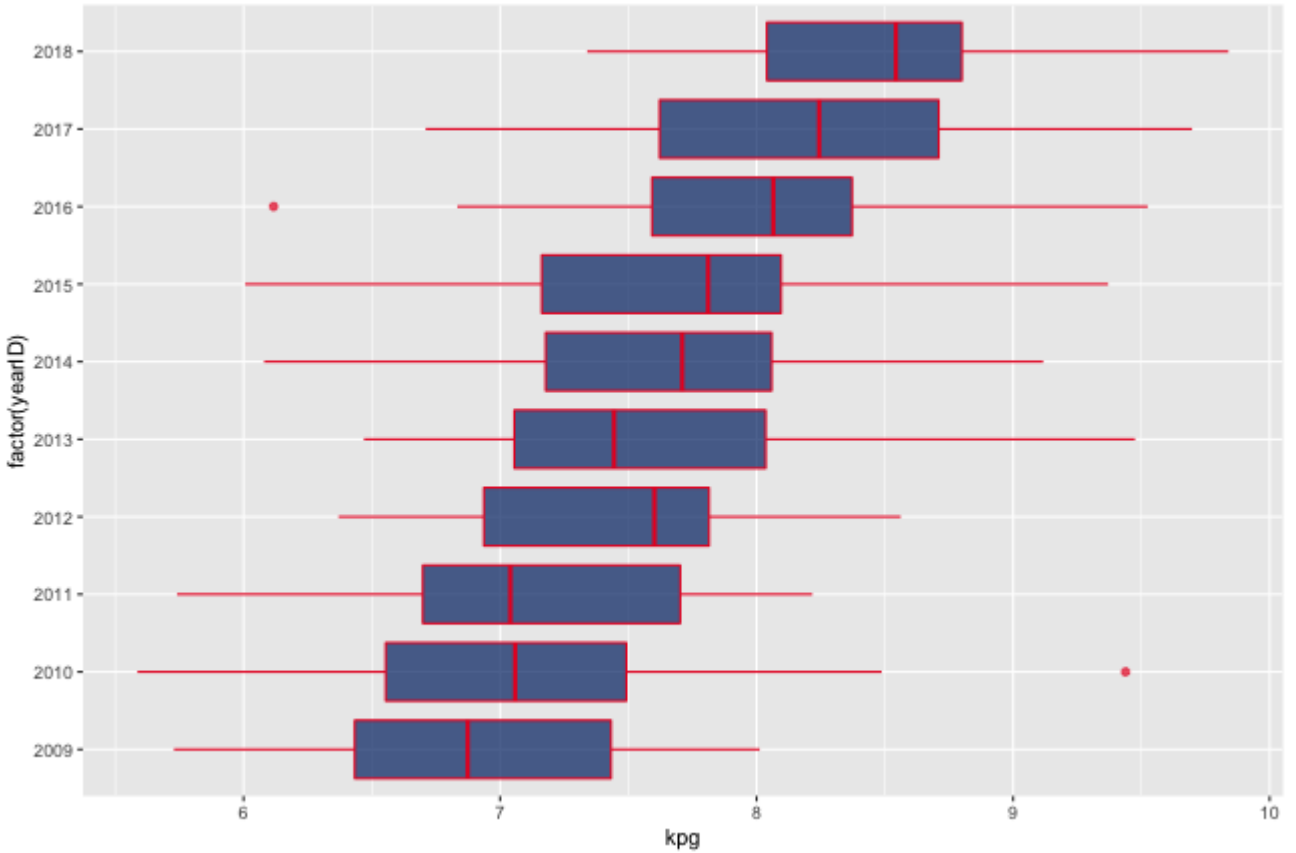
Box plots

```
ggplot(teams, mapping = aes(x = factor(yearID), y = kpg)) +
  geom_boxplot(color = "#E81828", fill = "#002D72", alpha = .7)
```



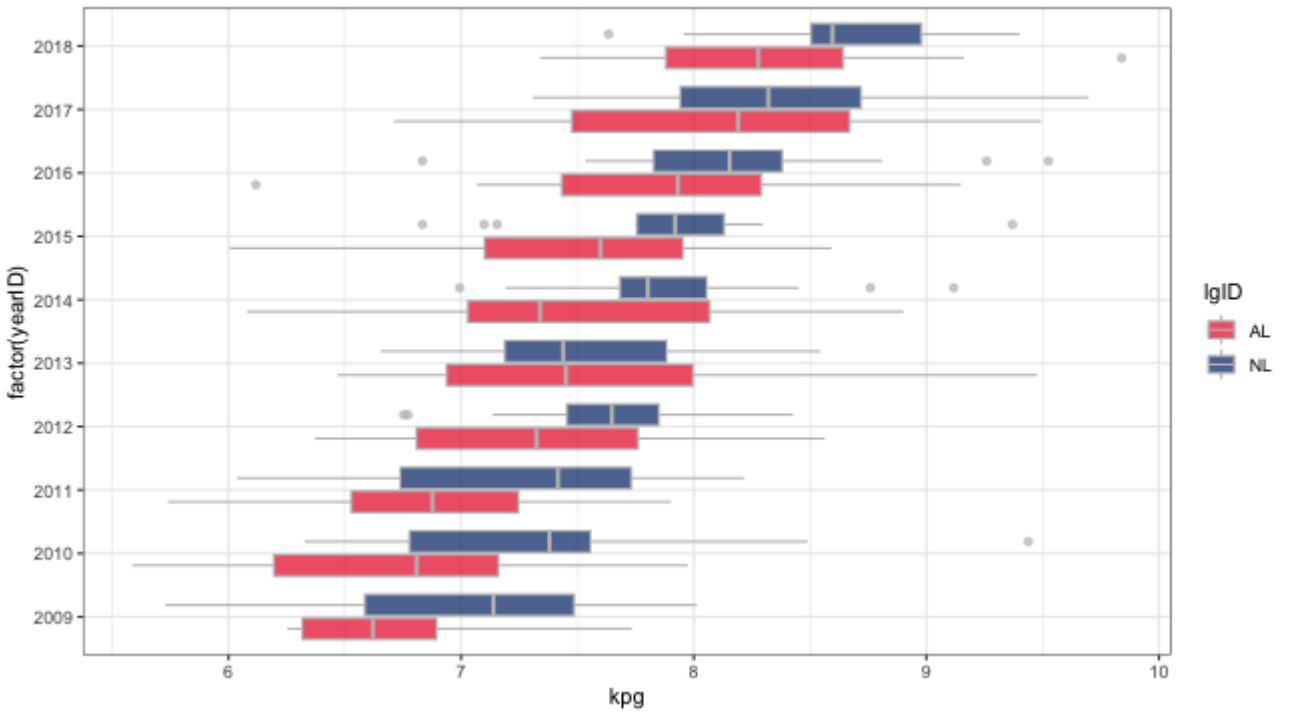
Box plots: flipped coordinates

```
ggplot(teams, mapping = aes(x = factor(yearID), y = kpg)) +
  geom_boxplot(color = "#E81828", fill = "#002D72", alpha = .7) +
  coord_flip()
```



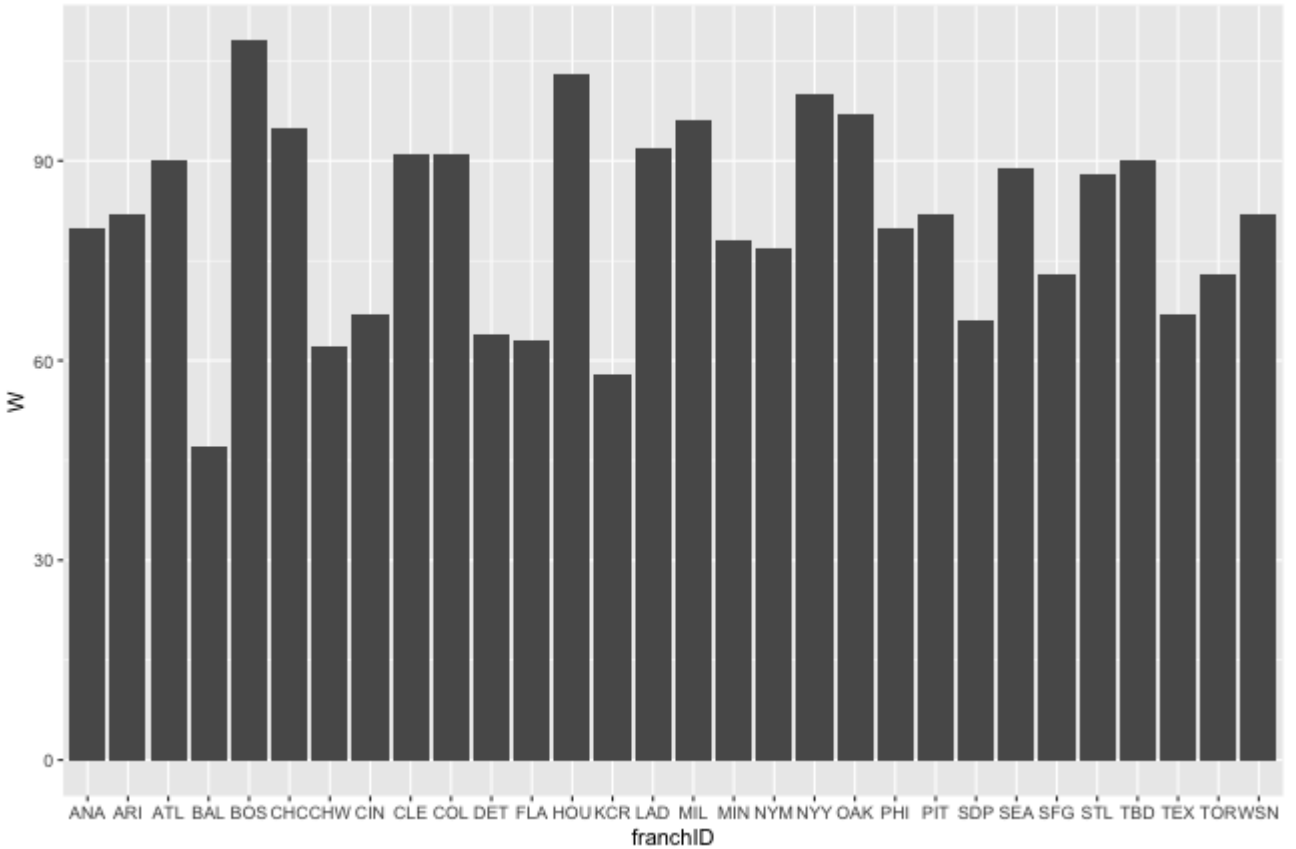
Box plots: custom colors

```
ggplot(teams, mapping = aes(x = factor(yearID), y = kpg, fill = lgID)) +
  geom_boxplot(color = "grey", alpha = .7) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("#E81828", "#002D72")) +
  coord_flip() +
  theme_bw()
```



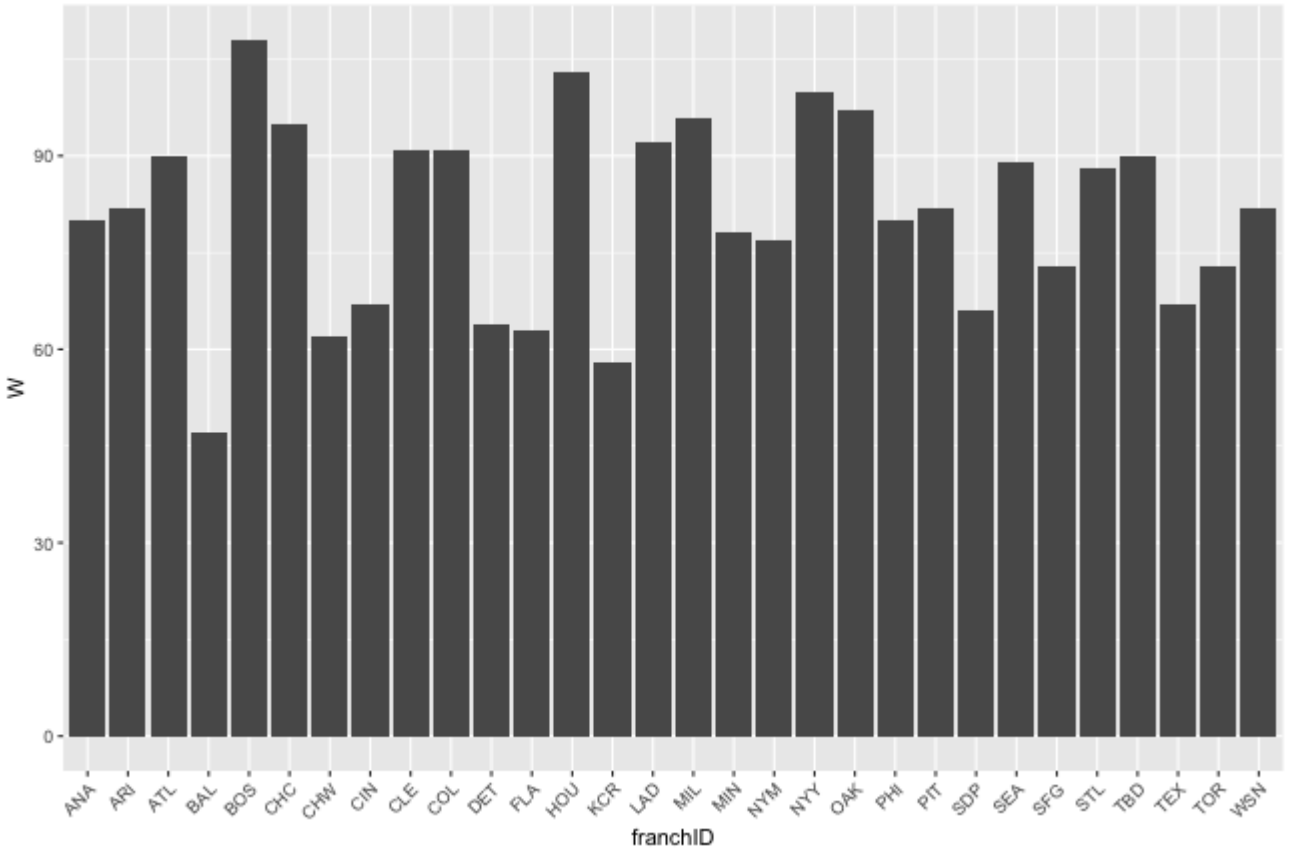
Bar plots

```
ggplot(teams[teams$yearID == 2018, ], mapping = aes(y = W, x = franchID)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity")
```



Bar plots: angled text

```
ggplot(teams[teams$yearID == 2018, ], mapping = aes(y = W, x = franchID)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))
```

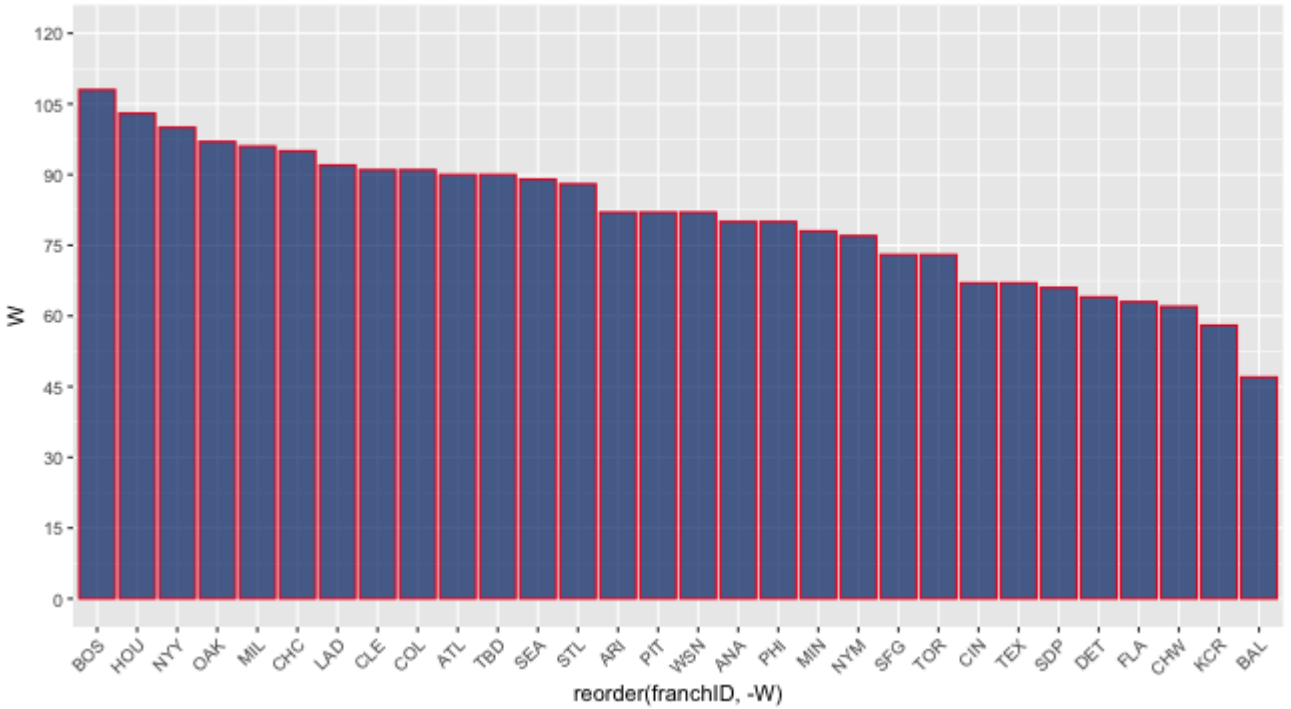


Bar plots: sorted

```
ggplot(teams[teams$yearID == 2018, ], mapping = aes(y = W, x = reorder(franchID, -W))) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", color = "#E81828", fill = "#002D72", alpha = .7) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))
```

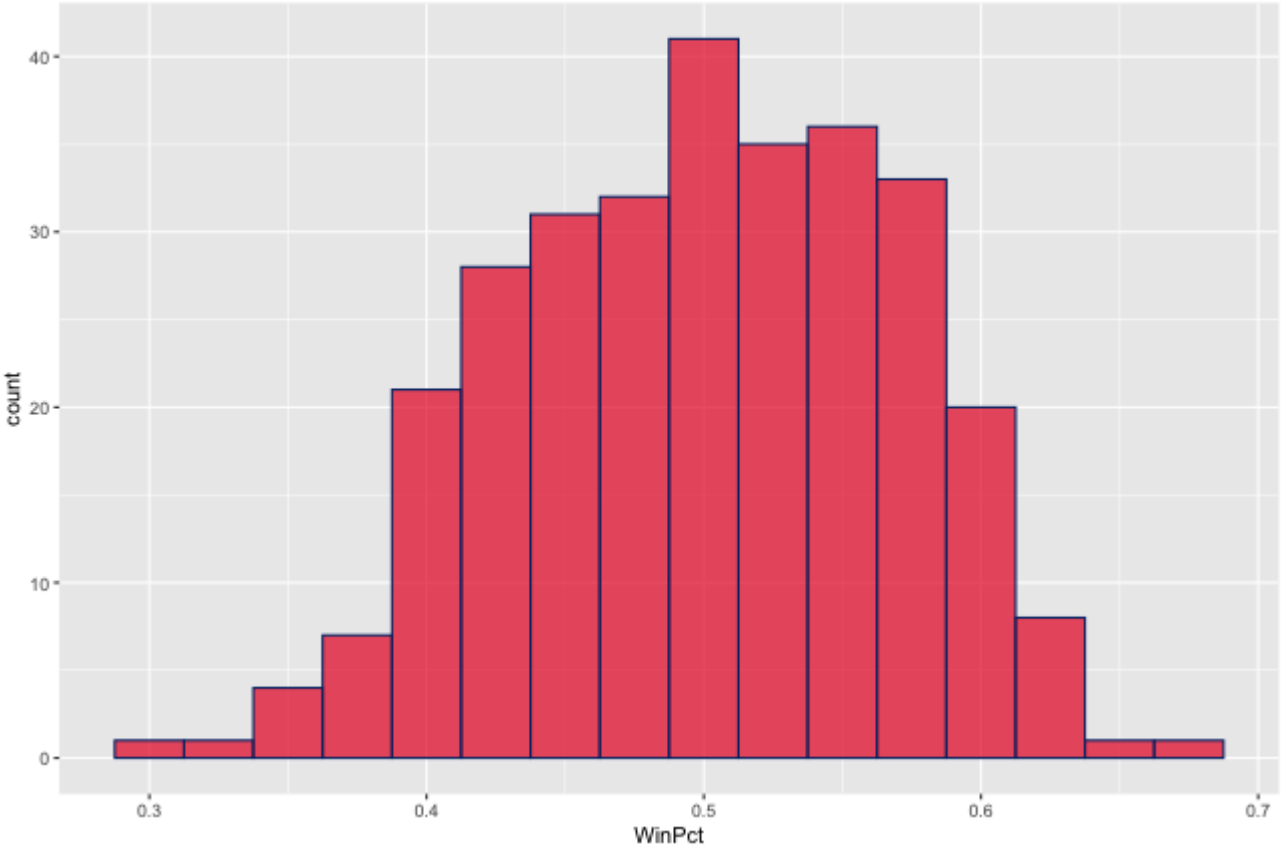
Bar plots: granular scale

```
ggplot(teams[teams$yearID == 2018, ], mapping = aes(y = W, x = reorder(franchID, -W))) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", color = "#E81828", fill = "#002D72", alpha = .7) +
  scale_y_continuous(breaks = seq(0, 120, 15), labels = seq(0, 120, 15), limits = c(0, 120)) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))
```



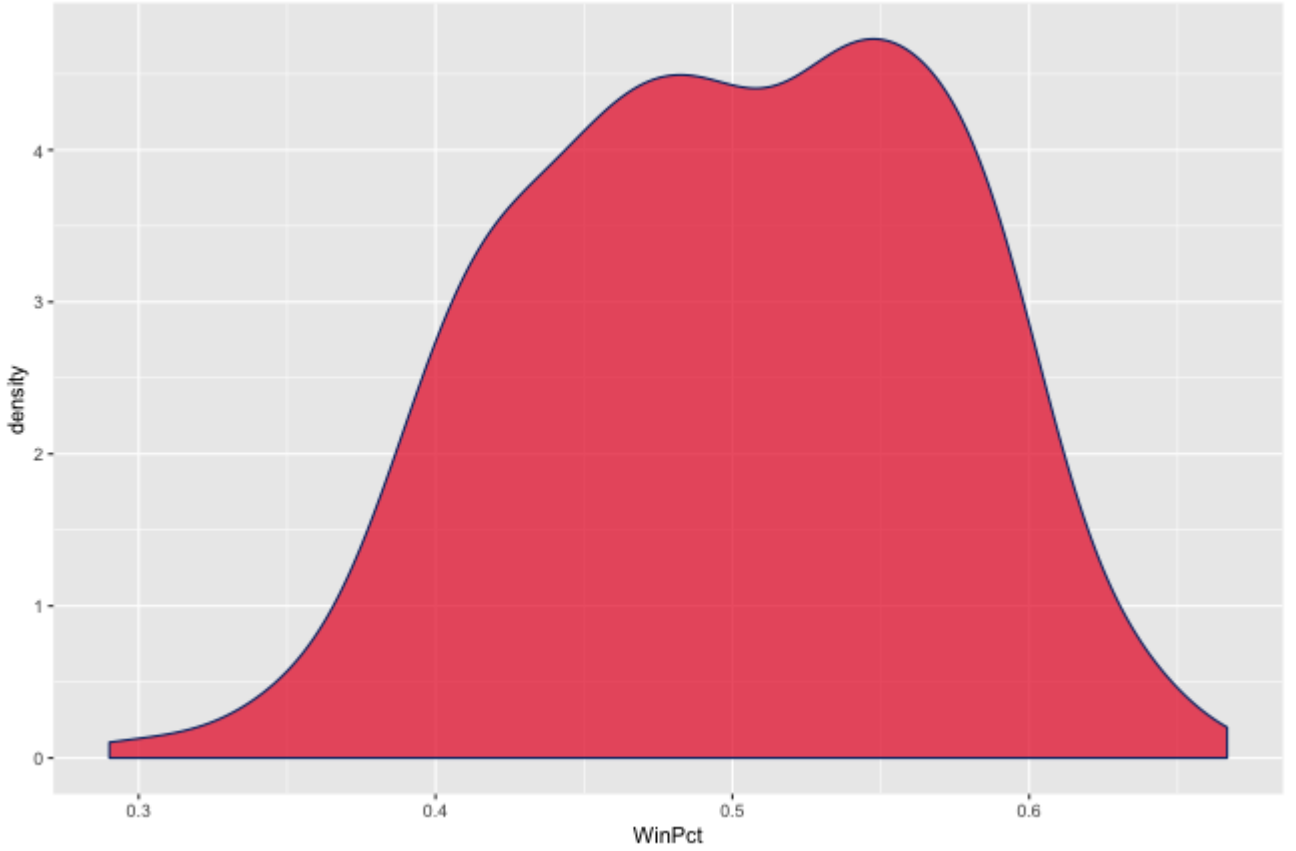
Histograms

```
ggplot(teams, mapping = aes(x = WinPct)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = .025, fill = "#E81828", color = "#002D72", alpha = .7)
```



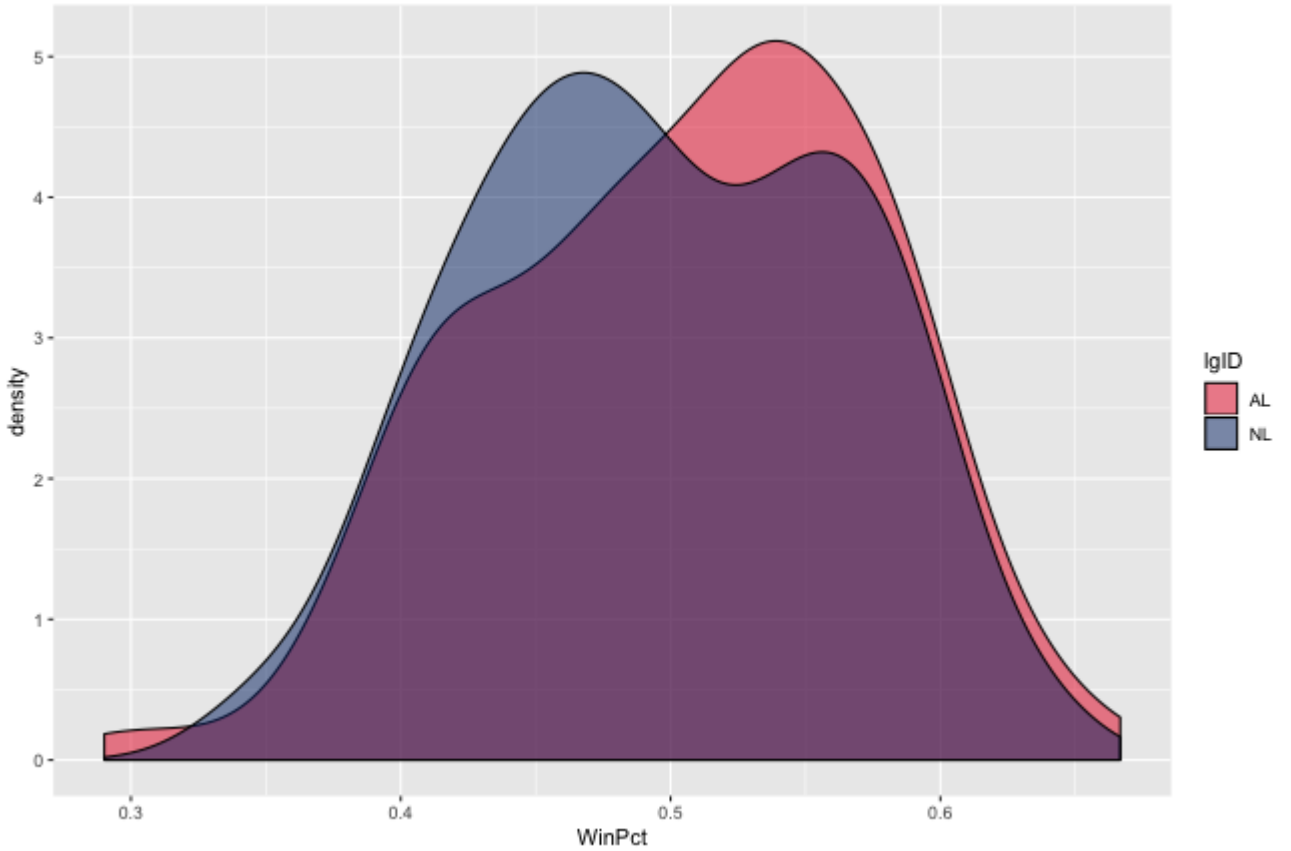
Density plots

```
ggplot(teams, mapping = aes(x = WinPct)) +
  geom_density(fill = "#E81828", color = "#002D72", alpha = .7)
```



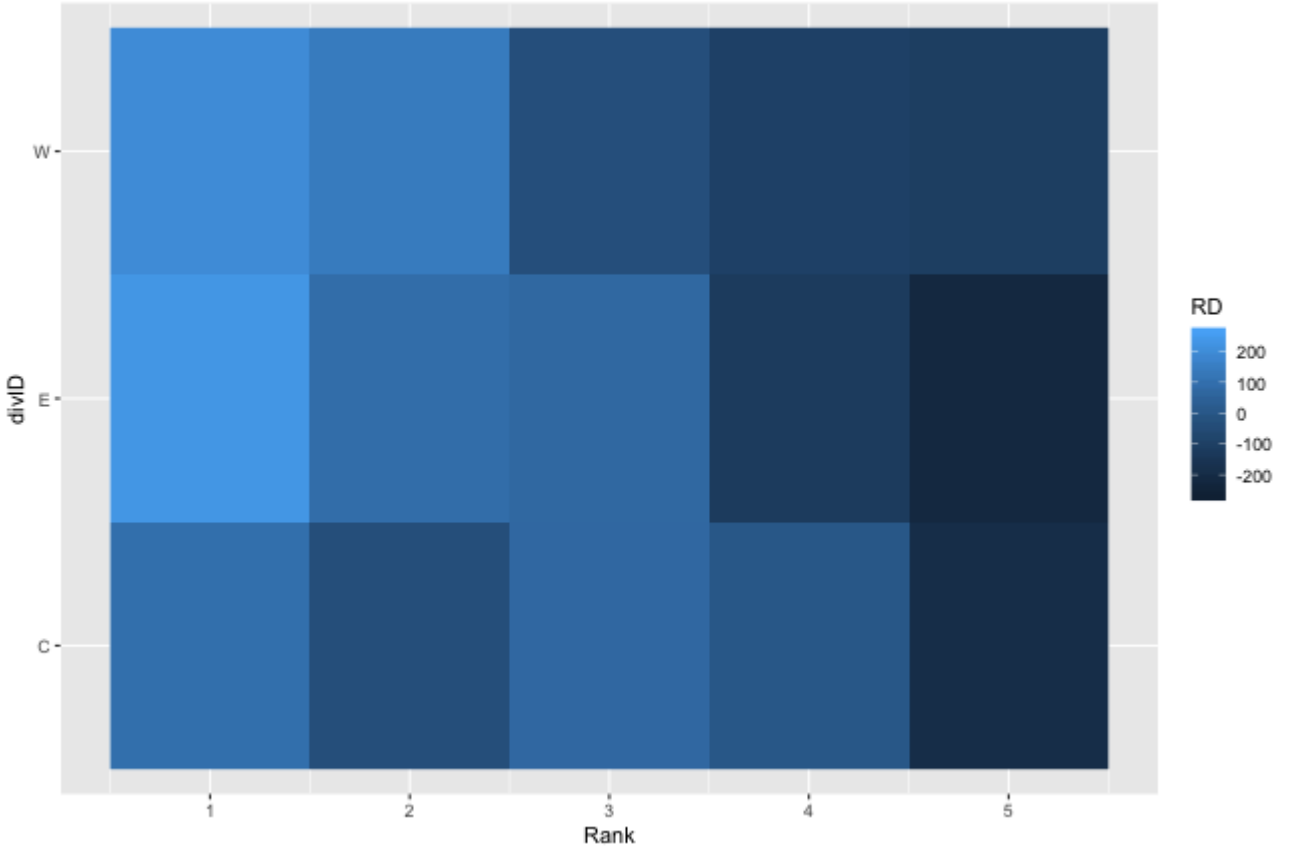
Density plots: custom colors

```
ggplot(teams, mapping = aes(x = WinPct, fill = lgID)) +
  geom_density(alpha = .5) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("#E81828", "#002D72"))
```



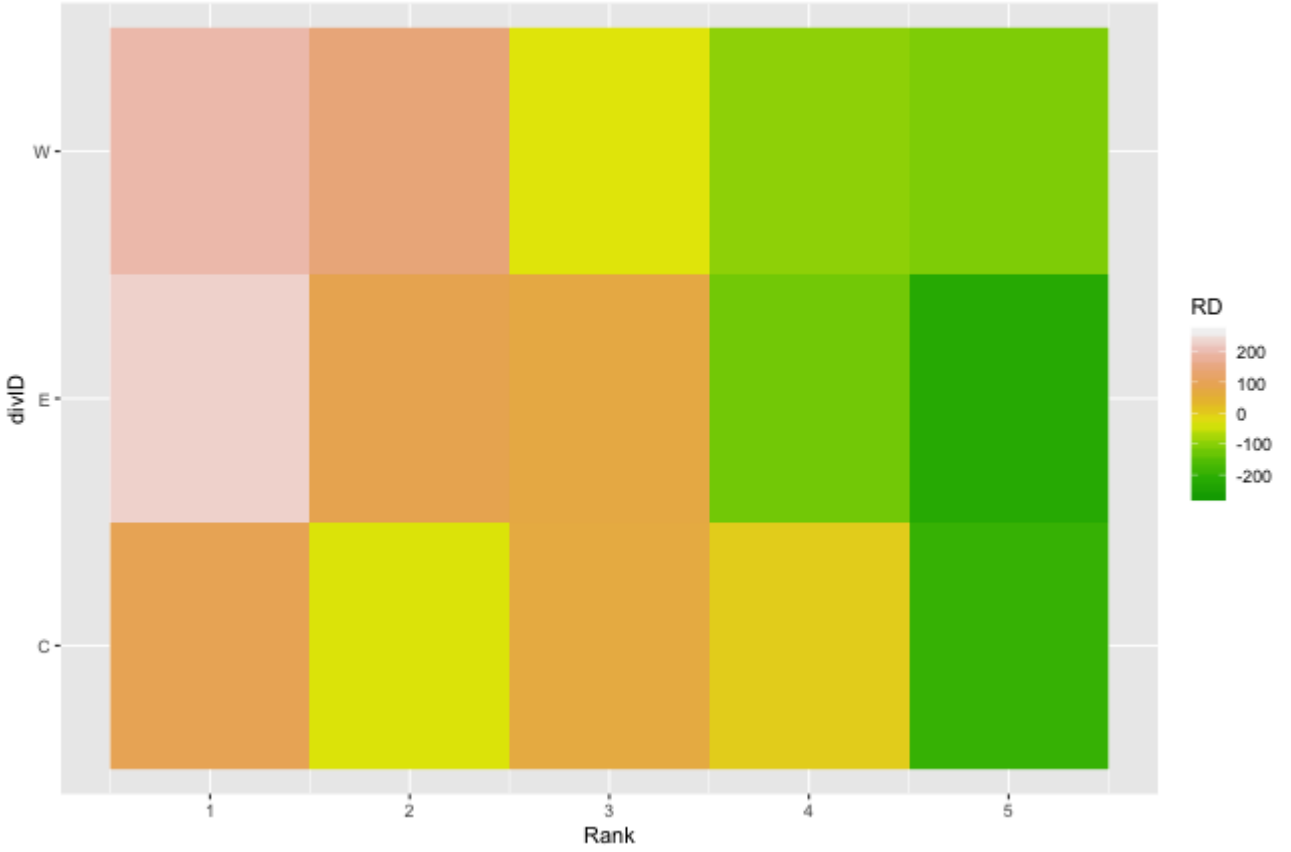
Heat maps

```
ggplot(teams[teams$yearID == 2018, ], mapping = aes(x = Rank, y = divID, fill = RD)) +
  geom_raster()
```



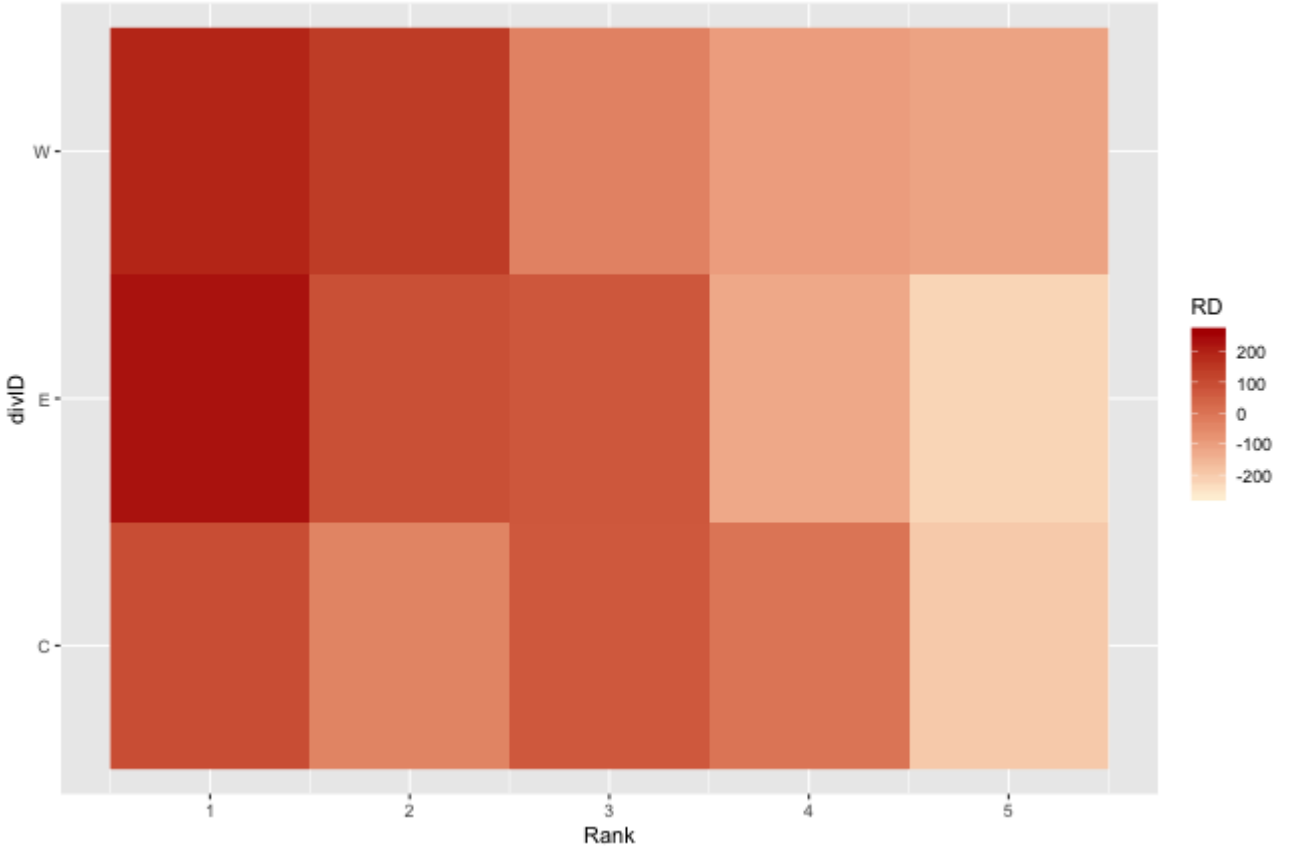
Heat maps: color palette

```
ggplot(teams[teams$yearID == 2018, ], mapping = aes(x = Rank, y = divID, fill = RD)) +
  geom_raster() +
  scale_fill_gradientn(colours = terrain.colors(10))
```



Heat maps: color palette

```
ggplot(teams[teams$yearID == 2018, ], mapping = aes(x = Rank, y = divID, fill = RD)) +
  geom_raster() +
  scale_fill_gradient(low = "#fef0d9", high = "#b30000")
```



Some `ggplot2` resources

- Refer to the `ggplot2` cheat sheet:
  https://github.com/rstudio/cheatsheets/raw/master/data-visualization-2.1.pdf
- Pick a color scheme with color brewer 2

Effective visualization tips

- Use chunk options `fig.width`, `fig.height`, `fig.align`, and `fig.show` to manipulate your plot's size and placement.
- Strive to have your visualization function in a closed environment.
- Be mindful of color and scale choices.
- Generally, color is better than shape to make things pop.
- Not everything has to have a color, shape, transparency, etc.
- Add labels and annotation.
- Use your visualization to support your story.

Exercise

Energy data

```
energy <- read_csv("http://www2.stat.duke.edu/~sms185/data/energy/energy.csv")
```

```
energy
```

```
#> # A tibble: 105 x 6
#>    MWhperDay name           type  location   note                        boe
#>        <dbl> <chr>          <chr> <chr>      <chr>                     <dbl>
#>  1         3 Chernobyl Sol… Solar Ukraine    On the site of the form…     0
#>  2       637 Solarpark Meu… Solar Germany    <NA>                        55
#>  3       920 Tesla's propo… Solar South Aus… 50,000 homes with solar…    79
#>  4      1280 Quaid-e-Azam   Solar Pakistan   Named in honor of Quaid…   110
#>  5      1760 Topaz          Solar USA        <NA>                       152
#>  6      2025 Agua Caliente  Solar USA        Arizona                    175
#>  7      2466 Kamuthi        Solar India      "\"150,000\" homes"        213
#>  8      2720 Longyangxia    Solar China      <NA>                       234
#>  9      3840 Kurnool        Solar India      <NA>                       331
#> 10      4950 Tengger Desert Solar China      "Covers 3.2% of the lan…   427
#> # … with 95 more rows
```

Data dictionary

The power sources represent the amount of energy a power source generates each day as represented in daily MWh.

- `MWhperDay`: MWh of energy generated per day
- `name`: energy source name
- `type`: type of energy source
- `location`: country of energy source
- `note`: more details on energy source
- `boe`: barrel of oil equivalent

- **Daily megawatt hour (MWh)** is a measure of energy output.
- **1 MWh** is, on average, enough power for 28 people in the USA

Objective

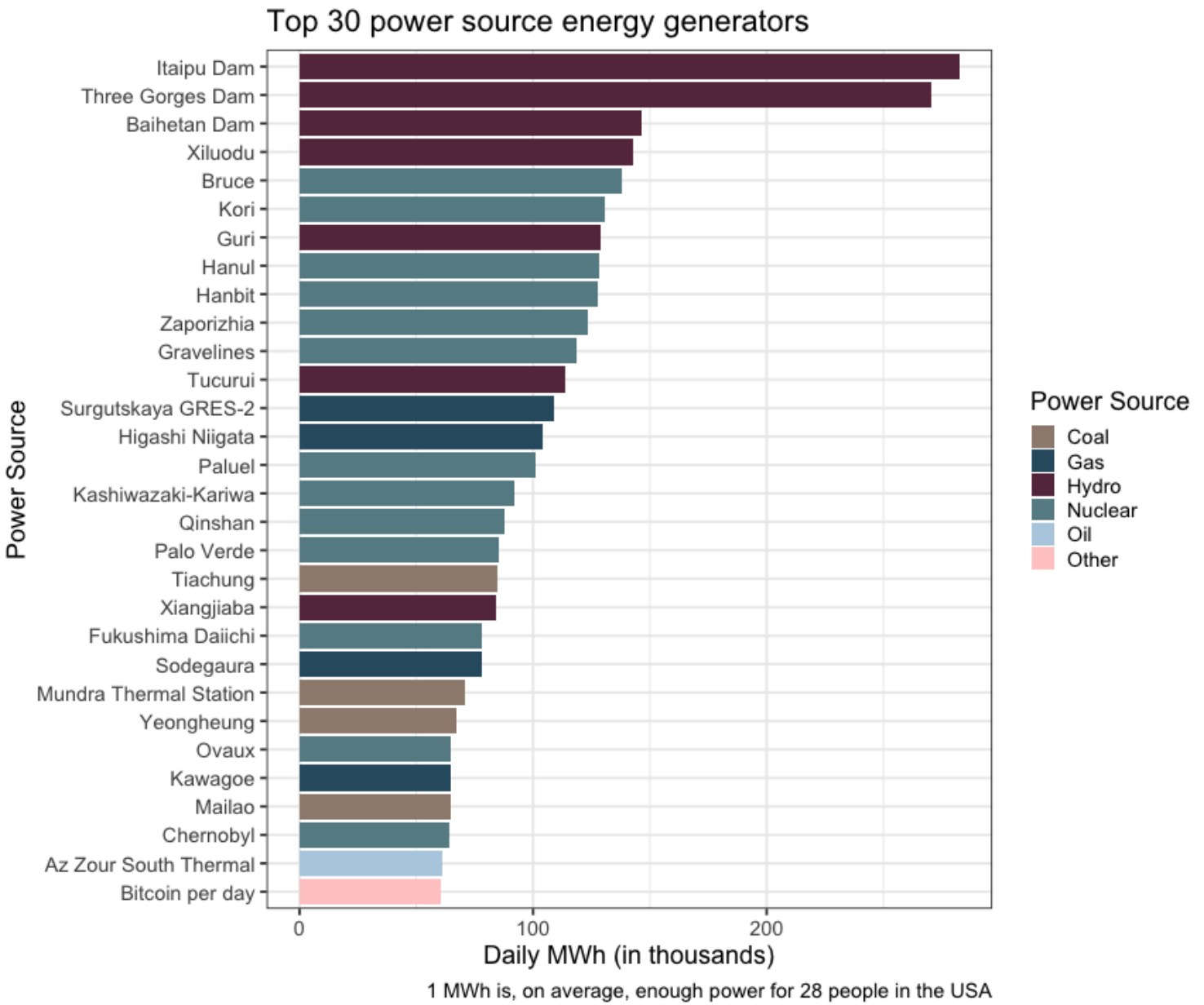
Re-create the plot on the following slide.

A few notes:

- base font size is 18
- hex colors: `c("#9d8b7e", "#315a70", "#66344c", "#678b93", "#b5cfe1", "#ffcccc")`
- use function `order()` to help get the top 30

Starter code:

```
energy_top_30 <- energy[order(energy$MWhperDay, decreasing = T)[1:30], ]
```


Top 30 power source energy generators
Itaipu Dam
Three Gorges Dam
Baihetan Dam
Xiluodu
Bruce
Kori
Guri
Hanul
Hanbit
Zaporizhia
Gravelines
Tucurui
Surgutskaya GRES-2
Higashi Niigata
Paluel
Kashiwazaki-Kariwa
Qinshan
Palo Verde
Tiachung
Xiangjiaba
Fukushima Daiichi
Sodegaura
Mundra Thermal Station
Yeongheung
Ovaux
Kawagoe
Mailao
Chernobyl
Az Zour South Thermal
Bitcoin per day
Power Source
0
100
200
Daily MWh (in thousands)
1 MWh is, on average, enough power for 28 people in the USA
Power Source
Coal
Gas
Hydro
Nuclear
Oil
Other

References

- Grolemund, G., & Wickham, H. (2019). R for Data Science. R4ds.had.co.nz. https://r4ds.had.co.nz/data-visualisation.html
- https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/
- Lahman, S. (2019) Lahman's Baseball Database, 1871-2018, Main page, http://www.seanlahman.com/baseball-archive/statistics/
- https://www.visualcapitalist.com/worlds-largest-energy-sources/