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Intro to R language

Here is some basic code to get accustomed to the language. You can easily perform calculations, use many of the built in functions for many mathematical operations. There are too many functions to go over today, but we will cover more as we move along.

```
1 + 4

## [1] 5

7/5

## [1] 1.4

log(10) # calculate the natural log of a number/vector

## [1] 2.302585

log10(5) # calculate the log base 10 of a number/vector

## [1] 0.69897

rnorm(n=10, mean=0, sd=1) # vector of n random numbers with a mean and standard deviation

## [1] 0.30745780 1.77192240 1.94245165 0.09225553 -1.22128757
## [6] 1.24972012 0.84454964 -0.12281177 -0.48888068 0.90097692

seq(from=0, to=10, by=1) # vector with min and max, with known increments or length

## [1] 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

rep(1, times=10) # repeat a number or vector

## [1] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

rep(c(1,2), each=5); rep(c(1,2), times=5) #each and times specify repeats differently

## [1] 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2
## [1] 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

x <- c(1,2,3); # store an object into a name
length(x) # length of object

## [1] 3

mean(x) # mean of object

## [1] 2

max(x) #maximum of object

## [1] 3
```

Dataframes

Dataframes are similar to excel spread sheets, they are arranged by row and column, here are some basic functions to inspect and manipulate dataframes (lots more on this later!)

```
iris #included in base R
```

##	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
## 1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
## 7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
## 11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 13	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa
## 14	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa
## 15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa
## 16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
## 18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
## 20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
## 21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
## 22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 23	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa
## 24	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa
## 25	4.8	3.4	1.9	0.2	setosa
## 26	5.0	3.0	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 27	5.0	3.4	1.6	0.4	setosa
## 28	5.2	3.5	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 29	5.2	3.4	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 30	4.7	3.2	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 31	4.8	3.1	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 32	5.4	3.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 33	5.2	4.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
## 34	5.5	4.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 35	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 36	5.0	3.2	1.2	0.2	setosa
## 37	5.5	3.5	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 38	4.9	3.6	1.4	0.1	setosa
## 39	4.4	3.0	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 40	5.1	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 41	5.0	3.5	1.3	0.3	setosa
## 42	4.5	2.3	1.3	0.3	setosa
## 43	4.4	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 44	5.0	3.5	1.6	0.6	setosa
## 45	5.1	3.8	1.9	0.4	setosa
## 46	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 47	5.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	setosa

## 48	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 49	5.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 50	5.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 51	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 52	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 53	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	versicolor
## 54	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	versicolor
## 55	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	versicolor
## 56	5.7	2.8	4.5	1.3	versicolor
## 57	6.3	3.3	4.7	1.6	versicolor
## 58	4.9	2.4	3.3	1.0	versicolor
## 59	6.6	2.9	4.6	1.3	versicolor
## 60	5.2	2.7	3.9	1.4	versicolor
## 61	5.0	2.0	3.5	1.0	versicolor
## 62	5.9	3.0	4.2	1.5	versicolor
## 63	6.0	2.2	4.0	1.0	versicolor
## 64	6.1	2.9	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 65	5.6	2.9	3.6	1.3	versicolor
## 66	6.7	3.1	4.4	1.4	versicolor
## 67	5.6	3.0	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 68	5.8	2.7	4.1	1.0	versicolor
## 69	6.2	2.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 70	5.6	2.5	3.9	1.1	versicolor
## 71	5.9	3.2	4.8	1.8	versicolor
## 72	6.1	2.8	4.0	1.3	versicolor
## 73	6.3	2.5	4.9	1.5	versicolor
## 74	6.1	2.8	4.7	1.2	versicolor
## 75	6.4	2.9	4.3	1.3	versicolor
## 76	6.6	3.0	4.4	1.4	versicolor
## 77	6.8	2.8	4.8	1.4	versicolor
## 78	6.7	3.0	5.0	1.7	versicolor
## 79	6.0	2.9	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 80	5.7	2.6	3.5	1.0	versicolor
## 81	5.5	2.4	3.8	1.1	versicolor
## 82	5.5	2.4	3.7	1.0	versicolor
## 83	5.8	2.7	3.9	1.2	versicolor
## 84	6.0	2.7	5.1	1.6	versicolor
## 85	5.4	3.0	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 86	6.0	3.4	4.5	1.6	versicolor
## 87	6.7	3.1	4.7	1.5	versicolor
## 88	6.3	2.3	4.4	1.3	versicolor
## 89	5.6	3.0	4.1	1.3	versicolor
## 90	5.5	2.5	4.0	1.3	versicolor
## 91	5.5	2.6	4.4	1.2	versicolor
## 92	6.1	3.0	4.6	1.4	versicolor
## 93	5.8	2.6	4.0	1.2	versicolor
## 94	5.0	2.3	3.3	1.0	versicolor
## 95	5.6	2.7	4.2	1.3	versicolor
## 96	5.7	3.0	4.2	1.2	versicolor
## 97	5.7	2.9	4.2	1.3	versicolor
## 98	6.2	2.9	4.3	1.3	versicolor
## 99	5.1	2.5	3.0	1.1	versicolor
## 100	5.7	2.8	4.1	1.3	versicolor
## 101	6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5	virginica

```

## 102      5.8      2.7      5.1      1.9 virginica
## 103      7.1      3.0      5.9      2.1 virginica
## 104      6.3      2.9      5.6      1.8 virginica
## 105      6.5      3.0      5.8      2.2 virginica
## 106      7.6      3.0      6.6      2.1 virginica
## 107      4.9      2.5      4.5      1.7 virginica
## 108      7.3      2.9      6.3      1.8 virginica
## 109      6.7      2.5      5.8      1.8 virginica
## 110      7.2      3.6      6.1      2.5 virginica
## 111      6.5      3.2      5.1      2.0 virginica
## 112      6.4      2.7      5.3      1.9 virginica
## 113      6.8      3.0      5.5      2.1 virginica
## 114      5.7      2.5      5.0      2.0 virginica
## 115      5.8      2.8      5.1      2.4 virginica
## 116      6.4      3.2      5.3      2.3 virginica
## 117      6.5      3.0      5.5      1.8 virginica
## 118      7.7      3.8      6.7      2.2 virginica
## 119      7.7      2.6      6.9      2.3 virginica
## 120      6.0      2.2      5.0      1.5 virginica
## 121      6.9      3.2      5.7      2.3 virginica
## 122      5.6      2.8      4.9      2.0 virginica
## 123      7.7      2.8      6.7      2.0 virginica
## 124      6.3      2.7      4.9      1.8 virginica
## 125      6.7      3.3      5.7      2.1 virginica
## 126      7.2      3.2      6.0      1.8 virginica
## 127      6.2      2.8      4.8      1.8 virginica
## 128      6.1      3.0      4.9      1.8 virginica
## 129      6.4      2.8      5.6      2.1 virginica
## 130      7.2      3.0      5.8      1.6 virginica
## 131      7.4      2.8      6.1      1.9 virginica
## 132      7.9      3.8      6.4      2.0 virginica
## 133      6.4      2.8      5.6      2.2 virginica
## 134      6.3      2.8      5.1      1.5 virginica
## 135      6.1      2.6      5.6      1.4 virginica
## 136      7.7      3.0      6.1      2.3 virginica
## 137      6.3      3.4      5.6      2.4 virginica
## 138      6.4      3.1      5.5      1.8 virginica
## 139      6.0      3.0      4.8      1.8 virginica
## 140      6.9      3.1      5.4      2.1 virginica
## 141      6.7      3.1      5.6      2.4 virginica
## 142      6.9      3.1      5.1      2.3 virginica
## 143      5.8      2.7      5.1      1.9 virginica
## 144      6.8      3.2      5.9      2.3 virginica
## 145      6.7      3.3      5.7      2.5 virginica
## 146      6.7      3.0      5.2      2.3 virginica
## 147      6.3      2.5      5.0      1.9 virginica
## 148      6.5      3.0      5.2      2.0 virginica
## 149      6.2      3.4      5.4      2.3 virginica
## 150      5.9      3.0      5.1      1.8 virginica

```

```
str(iris) #look at structure
```

```

## 'data.frame':   150 obs. of  5 variables:
##  $ Sepal.Length: num  5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5 5.4 4.6 5 4.4 4.9 ...
##  $ Sepal.Width : num  3.5 3 3.2 3.1 3.6 3.9 3.4 3.4 2.9 3.1 ...

```

```
## $ Petal.Length: num 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.7 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 ...
## $ Petal.Width : num 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 ...
## $ Species      : Factor w/ 3 levels "setosa","versicolor",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
```

```
dim(iris) #dimensions
```

```
## [1] 150 5
```

```
head(iris) #first 6 rows
```

```
## Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
## 1 5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2 setosa
## 2 4.9 3.0 1.4 0.2 setosa
## 3 4.7 3.2 1.3 0.2 setosa
## 4 4.6 3.1 1.5 0.2 setosa
## 5 5.0 3.6 1.4 0.2 setosa
## 6 5.4 3.9 1.7 0.4 setosa
```

```
tail(iris) #last 6 rows
```

```
## Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
## 145 6.7 3.3 5.7 2.5 virginica
## 146 6.7 3.0 5.2 2.3 virginica
## 147 6.3 2.5 5.0 1.9 virginica
## 148 6.5 3.0 5.2 2.0 virginica
## 149 6.2 3.4 5.4 2.3 virginica
## 150 5.9 3.0 5.1 1.8 virginica
```

```
colnames(iris) #column names
```

```
## [1] "Sepal.Length" "Sepal.Width" "Petal.Length" "Petal.Width"
## [5] "Species"
```

```
iris$Sepal.Length # Sepal.Length column
```

```
## [1] 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5.0 5.4 4.6 5.0 4.4 4.9 5.4 4.8 4.8 4.3 5.8 5.7 5.4
## [18] 5.1 5.7 5.1 5.4 5.1 4.6 5.1 4.8 5.0 5.0 5.2 5.2 4.7 4.8 5.4 5.2 5.5
## [35] 4.9 5.0 5.5 4.9 4.4 5.1 5.0 4.5 4.4 5.0 5.1 4.8 5.1 4.6 5.3 5.0 7.0
## [52] 6.4 6.9 5.5 6.5 5.7 6.3 4.9 6.6 5.2 5.0 5.9 6.0 6.1 5.6 6.7 5.6 5.8
## [69] 6.2 5.6 5.9 6.1 6.3 6.1 6.4 6.6 6.8 6.7 6.0 5.7 5.5 5.5 5.8 6.0 5.4
## [86] 6.0 6.7 6.3 5.6 5.5 5.5 6.1 5.8 5.0 5.6 5.7 5.7 6.2 5.1 5.7 6.3 5.8
## [103] 7.1 6.3 6.5 7.6 4.9 7.3 6.7 7.2 6.5 6.4 6.8 5.7 5.8 6.4 6.5 7.7 7.7
## [120] 6.0 6.9 5.6 7.7 6.3 6.7 7.2 6.2 6.1 6.4 7.2 7.4 7.9 6.4 6.3 6.1 7.7
## [137] 6.3 6.4 6.0 6.9 6.7 6.9 5.8 6.8 6.7 6.7 6.3 6.5 6.2 5.9
```

```
iris[["Sepal.Length"]] #Sepal.Length column again
```

```
## [1] 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5.0 5.4 4.6 5.0 4.4 4.9 5.4 4.8 4.8 4.3 5.8 5.7 5.4
## [18] 5.1 5.7 5.1 5.4 5.1 4.6 5.1 4.8 5.0 5.0 5.2 5.2 4.7 4.8 5.4 5.2 5.5
## [35] 4.9 5.0 5.5 4.9 4.4 5.1 5.0 4.5 4.4 5.0 5.1 4.8 5.1 4.6 5.3 5.0 7.0
## [52] 6.4 6.9 5.5 6.5 5.7 6.3 4.9 6.6 5.2 5.0 5.9 6.0 6.1 5.6 6.7 5.6 5.8
## [69] 6.2 5.6 5.9 6.1 6.3 6.1 6.4 6.6 6.8 6.7 6.0 5.7 5.5 5.5 5.8 6.0 5.4
## [86] 6.0 6.7 6.3 5.6 5.5 5.5 6.1 5.8 5.0 5.6 5.7 5.7 6.2 5.1 5.7 6.3 5.8
## [103] 7.1 6.3 6.5 7.6 4.9 7.3 6.7 7.2 6.5 6.4 6.8 5.7 5.8 6.4 6.5 7.7 7.7
## [120] 6.0 6.9 5.6 7.7 6.3 6.7 7.2 6.2 6.1 6.4 7.2 7.4 7.9 6.4 6.3 6.1 7.7
## [137] 6.3 6.4 6.0 6.9 6.7 6.9 5.8 6.8 6.7 6.7 6.3 6.5 6.2 5.9
```

```
iris[1,] #first row, all columns
```

```
## Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
## 1          5.1          3.5          1.4          0.2 setosa
```

```
iris[,1] #first column, all rows
```

```
## [1] 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5.0 5.4 4.6 5.0 4.4 4.9 5.4 4.8 4.8 4.3 5.8 5.7 5.4
## [18] 5.1 5.7 5.1 5.4 5.1 4.6 5.1 4.8 5.0 5.0 5.2 5.2 4.7 4.8 5.4 5.2 5.5
## [35] 4.9 5.0 5.5 4.9 4.4 5.1 5.0 4.5 4.4 5.0 5.1 4.8 5.1 4.6 5.3 5.0 7.0
## [52] 6.4 6.9 5.5 6.5 5.7 6.3 4.9 6.6 5.2 5.0 5.9 6.0 6.1 5.6 6.7 5.6 5.8
## [69] 6.2 5.6 5.9 6.1 6.3 6.1 6.4 6.6 6.8 6.7 6.0 5.7 5.5 5.5 5.8 6.0 5.4
## [86] 6.0 6.7 6.3 5.6 5.5 5.5 6.1 5.8 5.0 5.6 5.7 5.7 6.2 5.1 5.7 6.3 5.8
## [103] 7.1 6.3 6.5 7.6 4.9 7.3 6.7 7.2 6.5 6.4 6.8 5.7 5.8 6.4 6.5 7.7 7.7
## [120] 6.0 6.9 5.6 7.7 6.3 6.7 7.2 6.2 6.1 6.4 7.2 7.4 7.9 6.4 6.3 6.1 7.7
## [137] 6.3 6.4 6.0 6.9 6.7 6.9 5.8 6.8 6.7 6.7 6.3 6.5 6.2 5.9
```

```
iris[1,1] #first row, first column
```

```
## [1] 5.1
```

dplyr: a package for manipulating dataframes

This overview will include functions for filtering, selecting, summarising, mutating, and joining datasets. First some new functions in *dplyr* that allow us to inspect dataframes.

```
# install.packages('dplyr') #install dplyr package, only need to do this once  
library(dplyr) #use library function to load the package
```

```
##  
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'  
  
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':  
##  
##   filter, lag  
  
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':  
##  
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
# convert dataframe to tbl, much easier to examine  
iris.tbl <- tbl_df(iris)  
iris; iris.tbl
```

##	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
## 1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
## 7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
## 11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 13	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa
## 14	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa
## 15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa
## 16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
## 18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
## 20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
## 21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
## 22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 23	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa
## 24	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa
## 25	4.8	3.4	1.9	0.2	setosa
## 26	5.0	3.0	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 27	5.0	3.4	1.6	0.4	setosa
## 28	5.2	3.5	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 29	5.2	3.4	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 30	4.7	3.2	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 31	4.8	3.1	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 32	5.4	3.4	1.5	0.4	setosa

## 33	5.2	4.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
## 34	5.5	4.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 35	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 36	5.0	3.2	1.2	0.2	setosa
## 37	5.5	3.5	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 38	4.9	3.6	1.4	0.1	setosa
## 39	4.4	3.0	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 40	5.1	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 41	5.0	3.5	1.3	0.3	setosa
## 42	4.5	2.3	1.3	0.3	setosa
## 43	4.4	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 44	5.0	3.5	1.6	0.6	setosa
## 45	5.1	3.8	1.9	0.4	setosa
## 46	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 47	5.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 48	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 49	5.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 50	5.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 51	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 52	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 53	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	versicolor
## 54	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	versicolor
## 55	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	versicolor
## 56	5.7	2.8	4.5	1.3	versicolor
## 57	6.3	3.3	4.7	1.6	versicolor
## 58	4.9	2.4	3.3	1.0	versicolor
## 59	6.6	2.9	4.6	1.3	versicolor
## 60	5.2	2.7	3.9	1.4	versicolor
## 61	5.0	2.0	3.5	1.0	versicolor
## 62	5.9	3.0	4.2	1.5	versicolor
## 63	6.0	2.2	4.0	1.0	versicolor
## 64	6.1	2.9	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 65	5.6	2.9	3.6	1.3	versicolor
## 66	6.7	3.1	4.4	1.4	versicolor
## 67	5.6	3.0	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 68	5.8	2.7	4.1	1.0	versicolor
## 69	6.2	2.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 70	5.6	2.5	3.9	1.1	versicolor
## 71	5.9	3.2	4.8	1.8	versicolor
## 72	6.1	2.8	4.0	1.3	versicolor
## 73	6.3	2.5	4.9	1.5	versicolor
## 74	6.1	2.8	4.7	1.2	versicolor
## 75	6.4	2.9	4.3	1.3	versicolor
## 76	6.6	3.0	4.4	1.4	versicolor
## 77	6.8	2.8	4.8	1.4	versicolor
## 78	6.7	3.0	5.0	1.7	versicolor
## 79	6.0	2.9	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 80	5.7	2.6	3.5	1.0	versicolor
## 81	5.5	2.4	3.8	1.1	versicolor
## 82	5.5	2.4	3.7	1.0	versicolor
## 83	5.8	2.7	3.9	1.2	versicolor
## 84	6.0	2.7	5.1	1.6	versicolor
## 85	5.4	3.0	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 86	6.0	3.4	4.5	1.6	versicolor

## 87	6.7	3.1	4.7	1.5 versicolor
## 88	6.3	2.3	4.4	1.3 versicolor
## 89	5.6	3.0	4.1	1.3 versicolor
## 90	5.5	2.5	4.0	1.3 versicolor
## 91	5.5	2.6	4.4	1.2 versicolor
## 92	6.1	3.0	4.6	1.4 versicolor
## 93	5.8	2.6	4.0	1.2 versicolor
## 94	5.0	2.3	3.3	1.0 versicolor
## 95	5.6	2.7	4.2	1.3 versicolor
## 96	5.7	3.0	4.2	1.2 versicolor
## 97	5.7	2.9	4.2	1.3 versicolor
## 98	6.2	2.9	4.3	1.3 versicolor
## 99	5.1	2.5	3.0	1.1 versicolor
## 100	5.7	2.8	4.1	1.3 versicolor
## 101	6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5 virginica
## 102	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9 virginica
## 103	7.1	3.0	5.9	2.1 virginica
## 104	6.3	2.9	5.6	1.8 virginica
## 105	6.5	3.0	5.8	2.2 virginica
## 106	7.6	3.0	6.6	2.1 virginica
## 107	4.9	2.5	4.5	1.7 virginica
## 108	7.3	2.9	6.3	1.8 virginica
## 109	6.7	2.5	5.8	1.8 virginica
## 110	7.2	3.6	6.1	2.5 virginica
## 111	6.5	3.2	5.1	2.0 virginica
## 112	6.4	2.7	5.3	1.9 virginica
## 113	6.8	3.0	5.5	2.1 virginica
## 114	5.7	2.5	5.0	2.0 virginica
## 115	5.8	2.8	5.1	2.4 virginica
## 116	6.4	3.2	5.3	2.3 virginica
## 117	6.5	3.0	5.5	1.8 virginica
## 118	7.7	3.8	6.7	2.2 virginica
## 119	7.7	2.6	6.9	2.3 virginica
## 120	6.0	2.2	5.0	1.5 virginica
## 121	6.9	3.2	5.7	2.3 virginica
## 122	5.6	2.8	4.9	2.0 virginica
## 123	7.7	2.8	6.7	2.0 virginica
## 124	6.3	2.7	4.9	1.8 virginica
## 125	6.7	3.3	5.7	2.1 virginica
## 126	7.2	3.2	6.0	1.8 virginica
## 127	6.2	2.8	4.8	1.8 virginica
## 128	6.1	3.0	4.9	1.8 virginica
## 129	6.4	2.8	5.6	2.1 virginica
## 130	7.2	3.0	5.8	1.6 virginica
## 131	7.4	2.8	6.1	1.9 virginica
## 132	7.9	3.8	6.4	2.0 virginica
## 133	6.4	2.8	5.6	2.2 virginica
## 134	6.3	2.8	5.1	1.5 virginica
## 135	6.1	2.6	5.6	1.4 virginica
## 136	7.7	3.0	6.1	2.3 virginica
## 137	6.3	3.4	5.6	2.4 virginica
## 138	6.4	3.1	5.5	1.8 virginica
## 139	6.0	3.0	4.8	1.8 virginica
## 140	6.9	3.1	5.4	2.1 virginica

```
## 141      6.7      3.1      5.6      2.4 virginica
## 142      6.9      3.1      5.1      2.3 virginica
## 143      5.8      2.7      5.1      1.9 virginica
## 144      6.8      3.2      5.9      2.3 virginica
## 145      6.7      3.3      5.7      2.5 virginica
## 146      6.7      3.0      5.2      2.3 virginica
## 147      6.3      2.5      5.0      1.9 virginica
## 148      6.5      3.0      5.2      2.0 virginica
## 149      6.2      3.4      5.4      2.3 virginica
## 150      5.9      3.0      5.1      1.8 virginica
```

```
## Source: local data frame [150 x 5]
```

```
##
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
##           (dbl)         (dbl)         (dbl)         (dbl)   (fctr)
## 1           5.1           3.5           1.4           0.2   setosa
## 2           4.9           3.0           1.4           0.2   setosa
## 3           4.7           3.2           1.3           0.2   setosa
## 4           4.6           3.1           1.5           0.2   setosa
## 5           5.0           3.6           1.4           0.2   setosa
## 6           5.4           3.9           1.7           0.4   setosa
## 7           4.6           3.4           1.4           0.3   setosa
## 8           5.0           3.4           1.5           0.2   setosa
## 9           4.4           2.9           1.4           0.2   setosa
## 10          4.9           3.1           1.5           0.1   setosa
## ..          ...          ...          ...          ...     ...
```

```
glimpse(iris.tbl) # similar to str
```

```
## Observations: 150
```

```
## Variables: 5
```

```
## $ Sepal.Length (dbl) 5.1, 4.9, 4.7, 4.6, 5.0, 5.4, 4.6, 5.0, 4.4, 4.9,...
```

```
## $ Sepal.Width (dbl) 3.5, 3.0, 3.2, 3.1, 3.6, 3.9, 3.4, 3.4, 2.9, 3.1,...
```

```
## $ Petal.Length (dbl) 1.4, 1.4, 1.3, 1.5, 1.4, 1.7, 1.4, 1.5, 1.4, 1.5,...
```

```
## $ Petal.Width (dbl) 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.2, 0.1,...
```

```
## $ Species (fctr) setosa, setosa, setosa, setosa, setosa, setosa, ...
```

```
View(iris.tbl) # view the whole dataframe
```

```
arrange(iris.tbl, Sepal.Width) # arrange dataframe by column(s)
```

```
## Source: local data frame [150 x 5]
```

```
##
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
##           (dbl)         (dbl)         (dbl)         (dbl)   (fctr)
## 1           5.0           2.0           3.5           1.0 versicolor
## 2           6.0           2.2           4.0           1.0 versicolor
## 3           6.2           2.2           4.5           1.5 versicolor
## 4           6.0           2.2           5.0           1.5  virginica
## 5           4.5           2.3           1.3           0.3    setosa
## 6           5.5           2.3           4.0           1.3 versicolor
## 7           6.3           2.3           4.4           1.3 versicolor
## 8           5.0           2.3           3.3           1.0 versicolor
## 9           4.9           2.4           3.3           1.0 versicolor
## 10          5.5           2.4           3.8           1.1 versicolor
## ..          ...          ...          ...          ...     ...
```

dplyr package makes use of “piping” `%>%` to pass functions to dataframes, creating more readable code. Plus there are lots of great functions in dplyr to help with data manipulation!

Filtering Datasets

Use `==` for exact matches, `%in%` for multiple matches and `!=` for exclusions (does not equal). Can also use greater than/less than for numeric columns (`>=` for greater than and equal to). Use `&` to string multiple filtering arguments together

```
iris.tbl %>%  
  filter(Species=='setosa')
```

```
## Source: local data frame [50 x 5]  
##  
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species  
##   (dbl)        (dbl)        (dbl)        (dbl)  (fctr)  
## 1         5.1         3.5         1.4         0.2  setosa  
## 2         4.9         3.0         1.4         0.2  setosa  
## 3         4.7         3.2         1.3         0.2  setosa  
## 4         4.6         3.1         1.5         0.2  setosa  
## 5         5.0         3.6         1.4         0.2  setosa  
## 6         5.4         3.9         1.7         0.4  setosa  
## 7         4.6         3.4         1.4         0.3  setosa  
## 8         5.0         3.4         1.5         0.2  setosa  
## 9         4.4         2.9         1.4         0.2  setosa  
## 10        4.9         3.1         1.5         0.1  setosa  
## ..        ...         ...         ...         ...   ...
```

```
iris.tbl %>%  
  filter(Species %in% c('setosa','versicolor'))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [100 x 5]  
##  
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species  
##   (dbl)        (dbl)        (dbl)        (dbl)  (fctr)  
## 1         5.1         3.5         1.4         0.2  setosa  
## 2         4.9         3.0         1.4         0.2  setosa  
## 3         4.7         3.2         1.3         0.2  setosa  
## 4         4.6         3.1         1.5         0.2  setosa  
## 5         5.0         3.6         1.4         0.2  setosa  
## 6         5.4         3.9         1.7         0.4  setosa  
## 7         4.6         3.4         1.4         0.3  setosa  
## 8         5.0         3.4         1.5         0.2  setosa  
## 9         4.4         2.9         1.4         0.2  setosa  
## 10        4.9         3.1         1.5         0.1  setosa  
## ..        ...         ...         ...         ...   ...
```

```
iris.tbl %>%  
  filter(Species != 'setosa')
```

```
## Source: local data frame [100 x 5]  
##  
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species  
##   (dbl)        (dbl)        (dbl)        (dbl)  (fctr)  
## 1         7.0         3.2         4.7         1.4  versicolor
```

```
## 2      6.4      3.2      4.5      1.5 versicolor
## 3      6.9      3.1      4.9      1.5 versicolor
## 4      5.5      2.3      4.0      1.3 versicolor
## 5      6.5      2.8      4.6      1.5 versicolor
## 6      5.7      2.8      4.5      1.3 versicolor
## 7      6.3      3.3      4.7      1.6 versicolor
## 8      4.9      2.4      3.3      1.0 versicolor
## 9      6.6      2.9      4.6      1.3 versicolor
## 10     5.2      2.7      3.9      1.4 versicolor
## ..      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...
```

```
iris.tbl %>%
  filter(!Species %in% c('versicolor', 'virginica'))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [50 x 5]
##
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
##   (dbl)        (dbl)        (dbl)        (dbl)    (fctr)
## 1      5.1      3.5      1.4      0.2    setosa
## 2      4.9      3.0      1.4      0.2    setosa
## 3      4.7      3.2      1.3      0.2    setosa
## 4      4.6      3.1      1.5      0.2    setosa
## 5      5.0      3.6      1.4      0.2    setosa
## 6      5.4      3.9      1.7      0.4    setosa
## 7      4.6      3.4      1.4      0.3    setosa
## 8      5.0      3.4      1.5      0.2    setosa
## 9      4.4      2.9      1.4      0.2    setosa
## 10     4.9      3.1      1.5      0.1    setosa
## ..      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...
```

```
iris.tbl %>%
  filter(Sepal.Width > 3 & Species=='setosa')
```

```
## Source: local data frame [42 x 5]
##
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
##   (dbl)        (dbl)        (dbl)        (dbl)    (fctr)
## 1      5.1      3.5      1.4      0.2    setosa
## 2      4.7      3.2      1.3      0.2    setosa
## 3      4.6      3.1      1.5      0.2    setosa
## 4      5.0      3.6      1.4      0.2    setosa
## 5      5.4      3.9      1.7      0.4    setosa
## 6      4.6      3.4      1.4      0.3    setosa
## 7      5.0      3.4      1.5      0.2    setosa
## 8      4.9      3.1      1.5      0.1    setosa
## 9      5.4      3.7      1.5      0.2    setosa
## 10     4.8      3.4      1.6      0.2    setosa
## ..      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...
```

Select Columns in Dataframes

Can specify which columns to select or remove (denoted with '-'). Can have multiple arguments.

```
iris.tbl %>%
  select(Species)
```

```
## Source: local data frame [150 x 1]
##
##   Species
##   (fctr)
## 1  setosa
## 2  setosa
## 3  setosa
## 4  setosa
## 5  setosa
## 6  setosa
## 7  setosa
## 8  setosa
## 9  setosa
## 10 setosa
## ..    ...
```

```
iris.tbl %>%
  select(Sepal.Length, Species)
```

```
## Source: local data frame [150 x 2]
##
##   Sepal.Length Species
##   (dbl) (fctr)
## 1      5.1  setosa
## 2      4.9  setosa
## 3      4.7  setosa
## 4      4.6  setosa
## 5      5.0  setosa
## 6      5.4  setosa
## 7      4.6  setosa
## 8      5.0  setosa
## 9      4.4  setosa
## 10     4.9  setosa
## ..    ...    ...
```

```
iris.tbl %>%
  select(-Species)
```

```
## Source: local data frame [150 x 4]
##
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width
##   (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl)
## 1      5.1      3.5      1.4      0.2
## 2      4.9      3.0      1.4      0.2
## 3      4.7      3.2      1.3      0.2
## 4      4.6      3.1      1.5      0.2
## 5      5.0      3.6      1.4      0.2
## 6      5.4      3.9      1.7      0.4
## 7      4.6      3.4      1.4      0.3
## 8      5.0      3.4      1.5      0.2
## 9      4.4      2.9      1.4      0.2
## 10     4.9      3.1      1.5      0.1
## ..    ...    ...    ...    ...
```

Summarise Dataframes

The summarise functions are useful for making summary stats (e.g., mean, sd, etc) of your data. These functions take a vector of values and return a single value. Can be used in combination with [group_by\(\)](#) function to examine different levels of a factor.

```
iris.tbl %>%  
  summarise(mn.sepalWidth=mean(Sepal.Width),  
            sd.sepalWidth=sd(Sepal.Width))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [1 x 2]  
##  
##   mn.sepalWidth sd.sepalWidth  
##   (dbl)         (dbl)  
## 1      3.057333    0.4358663
```

```
iris.tbl %>%  
  group_by(Species) %>%  
  summarise(mn.sepalWidth=mean(Sepal.Width),  
            sd.sepalWidth=sd(Sepal.Width))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [3 x 3]  
##  
##   Species mn.sepalWidth sd.sepalWidth  
##   (fctr)      (dbl)         (dbl)  
## 1   setosa      3.428         0.3790644  
## 2 versicolor  2.770         0.3137983  
## 3 virginica    2.974         0.3224966
```

```
iris.summary <- iris.tbl %>%  
  group_by(Species) %>%  
  summarise_each(funs(mean, sd, n(), min, max, var, median))
```

```
View(iris.summary)
```

Mutate Functions

The mutate family of functions are useful for making new columns from your existing dataset (e.g., log-transforming a column). These functions take a vector of values and return a vector of values that is the same length. Can be applied over the whole column or used with [group_by\(\)](#) similarly to summarise functions.

```
iris.tbl %>%  
  mutate(log.sepalWidth=log(Sepal.Width))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [150 x 6]  
##  
##   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species  
##   (dbl)        (dbl)      (dbl)        (dbl)      (fctr)  
## 1      5.1      3.5        1.4          0.2    setosa  
## 2      4.9      3.0        1.4          0.2    setosa  
## 3      4.7      3.2        1.3          0.2    setosa  
## 4      4.6      3.1        1.5          0.2    setosa  
## 5      5.0      3.6        1.4          0.2    setosa  
## 6      5.4      3.9        1.7          0.4    setosa  
## 7      4.6      3.4        1.4          0.3    setosa
```

```
## 8          5.0          3.4          1.5          0.2 setosa
## 9          4.4          2.9          1.4          0.2 setosa
## 10         4.9          3.1          1.5          0.1 setosa
## ..          ...          ...          ...          ...          ...
## Variables not shown: log.sepalWidth (dbl)
```

```
View(iris.tbl %>%
  group_by(Species) %>%
  mutate(mn.sepalWidth=mean(Sepal.Width),
         sd.sepalWidth=sd(Sepal.Width),
         sepalWidth.stnd=(Sepal.Width-mn.sepalWidth)/sd.sepalWidth))
```

Some Useful mutate functions that I typically use

```
## Lag = previous value
## Lead = next value
## between = Logical, is the value between any two values
## cumsum = cumulative sum
```

```
iris.tbl %>%
  select(Sepal.Width) %>%
  mutate(lag(Sepal.Width),
         lead(Sepal.Width),
         between(Sepal.Width, 3, 4),
         cumsum(Sepal.Width))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [150 x 5]
##
##   Sepal.Width lag(Sepal.Width) lead(Sepal.Width)
##           (dbl)           (dbl)           (dbl)
## 1           3.5             NA             3.0
## 2           3.0             3.5             3.2
## 3           3.2             3.0             3.1
## 4           3.1             3.2             3.6
## 5           3.6             3.1             3.9
## 6           3.9             3.6             3.4
## 7           3.4             3.9             3.4
## 8           3.4             3.4             2.9
## 9           2.9             3.4             3.1
## 10          3.1             2.9             3.7
## ..          ...             ...             ...
## Variables not shown: between(Sepal.Width, 3, 4) (lgl), cumsum(Sepal.Width)
##   (dbl)
```

Join Functions

The join functions combines rows of dataframes based on identifiers (e.g., date, time, individual). We'll create our own dataframes to demonstrate these functions.

```
dat1 <- data_frame(x1=c(25,14,68,79,64,139,49,119,111),
                  x2=rep(letters[1:3], each=3),
                  x3=c(1,14,22,2,0,20,2,13,22))
```

```
dat2 <- data_frame(x2=rep(letters[c(1,2,4)], each=2),
```

```

      y1=c(1:6),
      y2=rep(c(22,2,0), times=2))

dat1; dat2

## Source: local data frame [9 x 3]
##
##      x1      x2      x3
##    (dbl) (chr) (dbl)
## 1     25      a      1
## 2     14      a     14
## 3     68      a     22
## 4     79      b      2
## 5     64      b      0
## 6    139      b     20
## 7     49      c      2
## 8    119      c     13
## 9    111      c     22

## Source: local data frame [6 x 3]
##
##      x2      y1      y2
##    (chr) (int) (dbl)
## 1      a      1     22
## 2      a      2      2
## 3      b      3      0
## 4      b      4     22
## 5      d      5      2
## 6      d      6      0

(new.dat <- left_join(x=dat1, y=dat2, by='x2')) #join from b to a

## Source: local data frame [15 x 5]
##
##      x1      x2      x3      y1      y2
##    (dbl) (chr) (dbl) (int) (dbl)
## 1     25      a      1      1     22
## 2     25      a      1      2      2
## 3     14      a     14      1     22
## 4     14      a     14      2      2
## 5     68      a     22      1     22
## 6     68      a     22      2      2
## 7     79      b      2      3      0
## 8     79      b      2      4     22
## 9     64      b      0      3      0
## 10    64      b      0      4     22
## 11    139      b     20      3      0
## 12    139      b     20      4     22
## 13     49      c      2     NA     NA
## 14    119      c     13     NA     NA
## 15    111      c     22     NA     NA

right_join(dat1, dat2, by='x2') # joining from a to b

## Source: local data frame [14 x 5]
##

```



```
##      x1    x2    x3    y1    y2
##      (dbl) (chr) (dbl) (int) (dbl)
## 1      25     a      1      1     22
## 2      14     a     14      1     22
## 3      68     a     22      1     22
## 4      25     a      1      2      2
## 5      14     a     14      2      2
## 6      68     a     22      2      2
## 7      79     b      2      3      0
## 8      64     b      0      3      0
## 9     139     b     20      3      0
## 10     79     b      2      4     22
## 11     64     b      0      4     22
## 12    139     b     20      4     22
## 13     NA     d     NA      5      2
## 14     NA     d     NA      6      0
```

```
full_join(dat1, dat2, by='x2') # keep all
```

```
## Source: local data frame [17 x 5]
```

```
##
##      x1    x2    x3    y1    y2
##      (dbl) (chr) (dbl) (int) (dbl)
## 1      25     a      1      1     22
## 2      25     a      1      2      2
## 3      14     a     14      1     22
## 4      14     a     14      2      2
## 5      68     a     22      1     22
## 6      68     a     22      2      2
## 7      79     b      2      3      0
## 8      79     b      2      4     22
## 9      64     b      0      3      0
## 10     64     b      0      4     22
## 11    139     b     20      3      0
## 12    139     b     20      4     22
## 13     49     c      2     NA     NA
## 14    119     c     13     NA     NA
## 15    111     c     22     NA     NA
## 16     NA     d     NA      5      2
## 17     NA     d     NA      6      0
```

```
inner_join(dat1, dat2, by='x2') #only keep matching in both
```

```
## Source: local data frame [12 x 5]
```

```
##
##      x1    x2    x3    y1    y2
##      (dbl) (chr) (dbl) (int) (dbl)
## 1      25     a      1      1     22
## 2      25     a      1      2      2
## 3      14     a     14      1     22
## 4      14     a     14      2      2
## 5      68     a     22      1     22
## 6      68     a     22      2      2
## 7      79     b      2      3      0
## 8      79     b      2      4     22
```

```
## 9      64      b      0      3      0
## 10     64      b      0      4     22
## 11    139      b     20      3      0
## 12    139      b     20      4     22
```

```
semi_join(dat1, dat2, by='x2') # keep rows in a that match b
```

```
## Source: local data frame [6 x 3]
```

```
##
```

```
##      x1      x2      x3
##   (dbl) (chr) (dbl)
## 1     25      a      1
## 2     14      a     14
## 3     68      a     22
## 4     79      b      2
## 5     64      b      0
## 6    139      b     20
```

```
anti_join(dat1, dat2, by='x2') # only keep a that don't match b
```

```
## Source: local data frame [3 x 3]
```

```
##
```

```
##      x1      x2      x3
##   (dbl) (chr) (dbl)
## 1     49      c      2
## 2    119      c     13
## 3    111      c     22
```

```
## Can join by multiple matching columns
```

```
dat1 <- dat1 %>%
```

```
  rename(y2=x3)
```

```
inner_join(dat1, dat2, by=c('x2','y2'))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [2 x 4]
```

```
##
```

```
##      x1      x2      y2      y1
##   (dbl) (chr) (dbl) (int)
## 1     68      a     22      1
## 2     64      b      0      3
```

tidyr: a package for changing the shape of datasets

This overview will include functions for changing the shape (layout) of datasets. The two functions I typically use are `gather()`, which gathers columns into rows (wide format to long format) and `spread()`, which spreads rows into columns (long format to wide).

```
# install.packages('tidyr')
# install.packages('lubridate')
library(tidyr)
library(lubridate)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##      date
```

```
dat <- data_frame(ind=c(1,2,3), trial1=c(20,30,40), trial2=c(60,70,80),
                  date=dmy(c('26-05-2016', '27-05-2016', '28-05-2016')))
```

```
dat.g <- dat %>%
  gather(key=trial, value=response, trial1:trial2)
```

```
dat.g %>%
  spread(key=trial, value=response)
```

```
## Source: local data frame [3 x 4]
```

```
##
##      ind      date trial1 trial2
##   (dbl)   (date)  (dbl)  (dbl)
## 1     1 2016-05-26     20     60
## 2     2 2016-05-27     30     70
## 3     3 2016-05-28     40     80
```

```
dat %>%
  separate(date, c('year', 'month', 'day'), sep='-') %>%
  mutate_each(funs(as.numeric), c('year', 'month', 'day')) %>%
  gather(trial, response, trial1:trial2)
```

```
## Source: local data frame [6 x 6]
```

```
##
##      ind year month day trial response
##   (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (chr)   (dbl)
## 1     1  2016     5   26 trial1      20
## 2     2  2016     5   27 trial1      30
## 3     3  2016     5   28 trial1      40
## 4     1  2016     5   26 trial2      60
## 5     2  2016     5   27 trial2      70
## 6     3  2016     5   28 trial2      80
```

```
## Or if we want Julian day
```

```
dat %>%
  mutate(julian.day=yday(date)) %>%
  gather(trial, response, trial1:trial2)
```

```
## Source: local data frame [6 x 5]
##
##      ind      date julian.day trial response
##   (dbl)   (date)    (dbl)  (chr)   (dbl)
## 1      1 2016-05-26      147 trial1      20
## 2      2 2016-05-27      148 trial1      30
## 3      3 2016-05-28      149 trial1      40
## 4      1 2016-05-26      147 trial2      60
## 5      2 2016-05-27      148 trial2      70
## 6      3 2016-05-28      149 trial2      80
```

There are a lot of useful functions in the *lubridate* package for working with date objects.

ggplot2: a package for data visualization

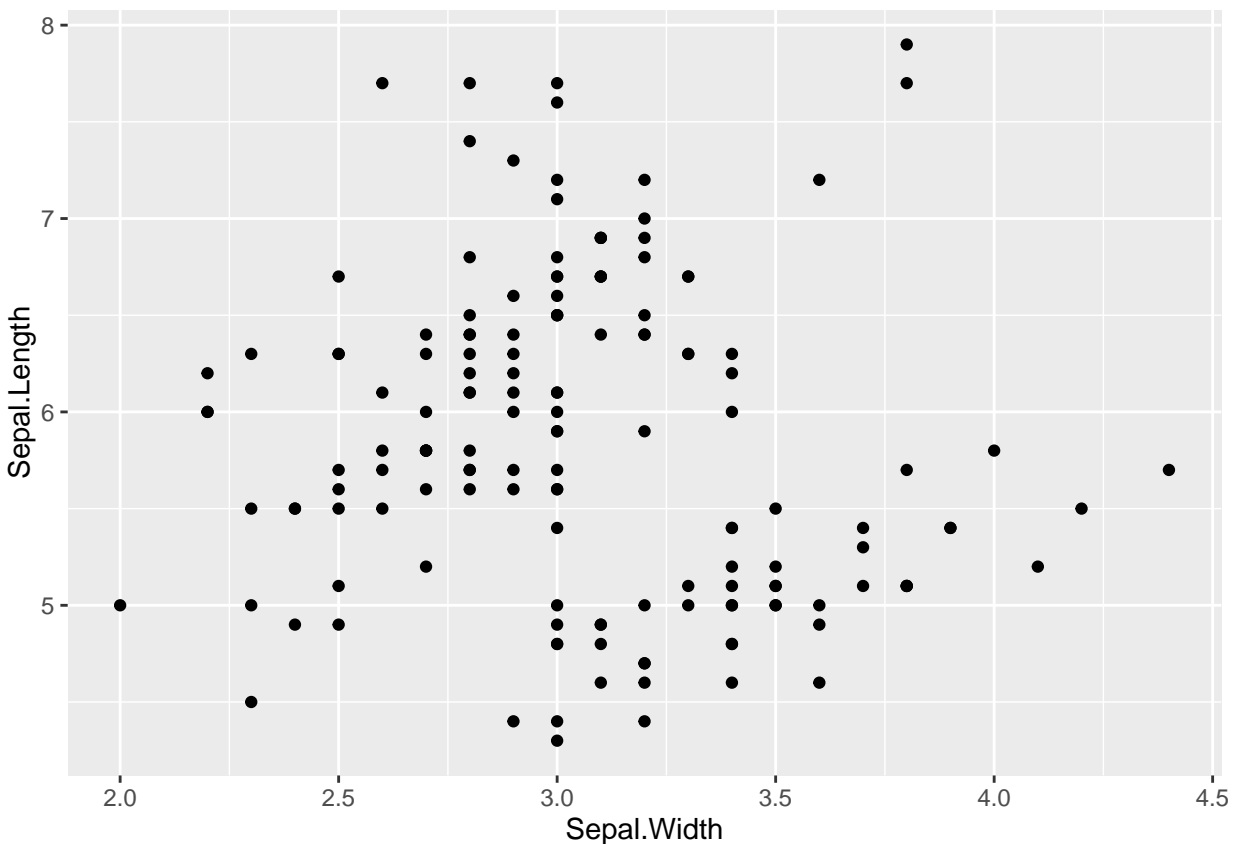
ggplot2 is a great alternative to the already flexible plotting included with base R. However, the advantage of *ggplot* is that every graphic made is based on three components: the data, the coordinate system (e.g., x and y), and a set of visuals to display the data (geoms). First we build the graph with some data and the aesthetic properties (aes) of the graphic (e.g., x, y, groupings, shape of points, color, linetypes). Next we'll add some geoms to represent the data

ggplot2 basics

```
# install.packages('ggplot2')
library(ggplot2)

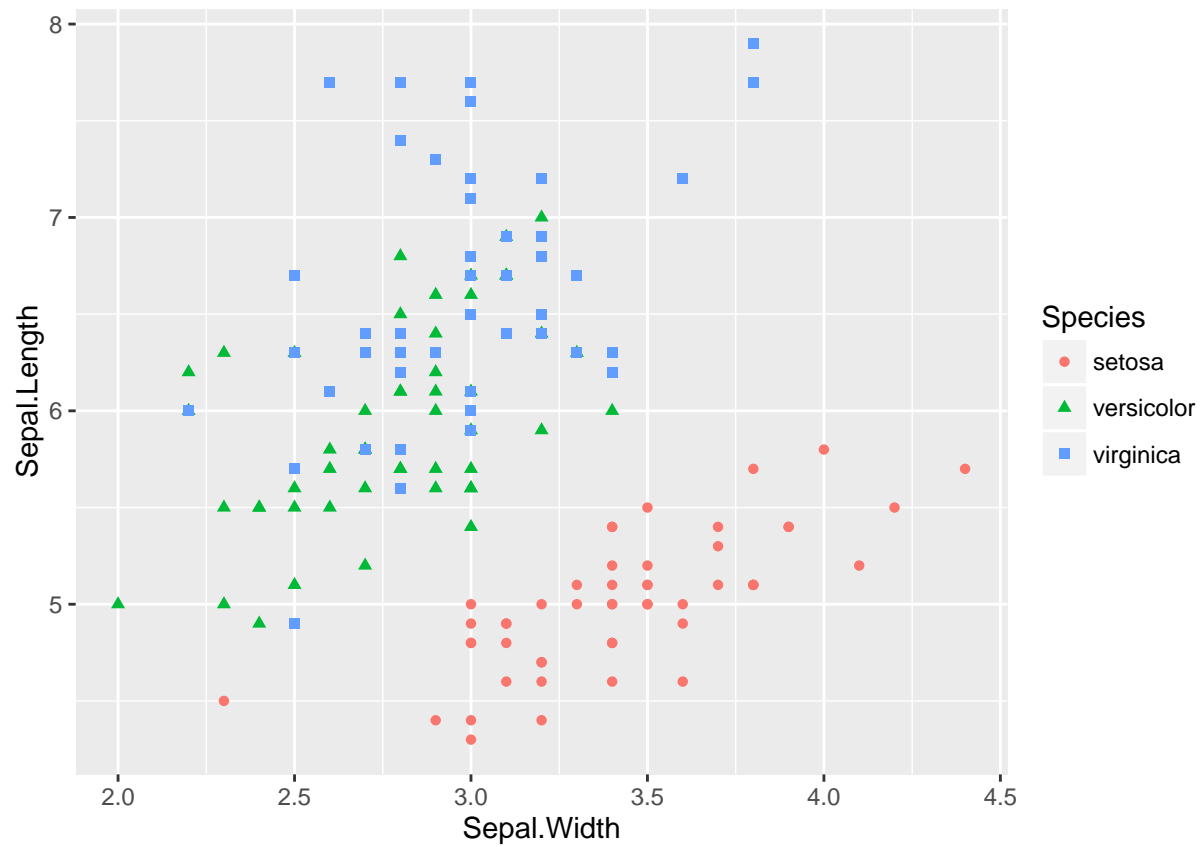
p <- ggplot(data=iris, aes(x=Sepal.Width, y=Sepal.Length))

p + geom_point()
```

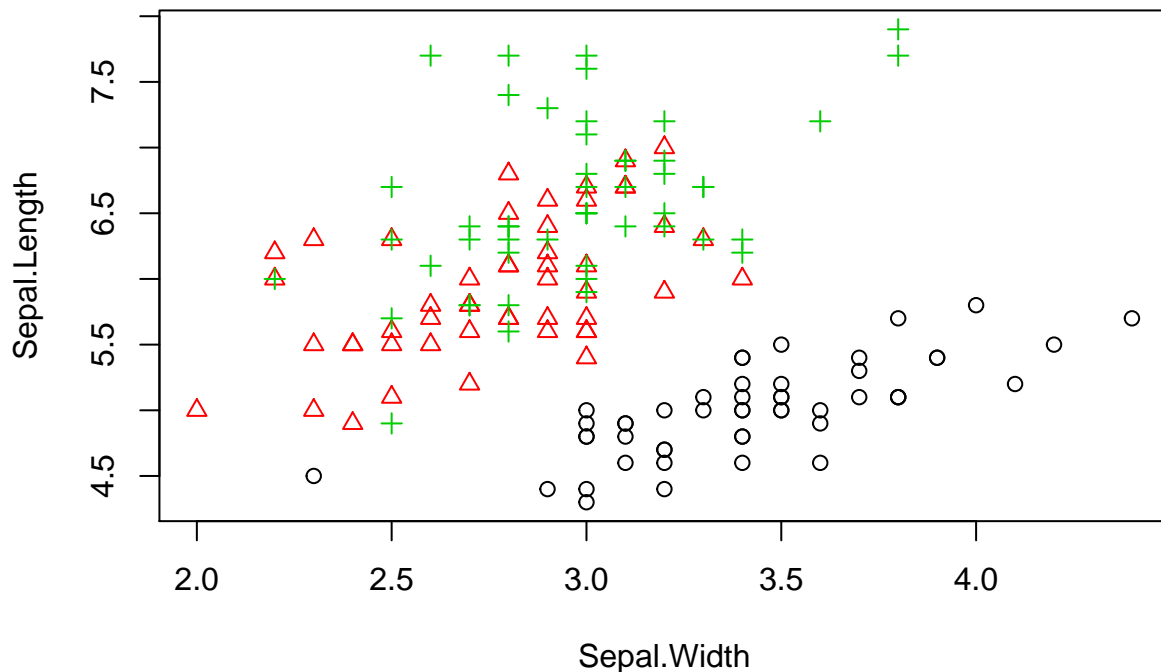


We can include additional aesthetics to delineate species in the graphic. For comparison here's how you would plot a similar graphic in base R.

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



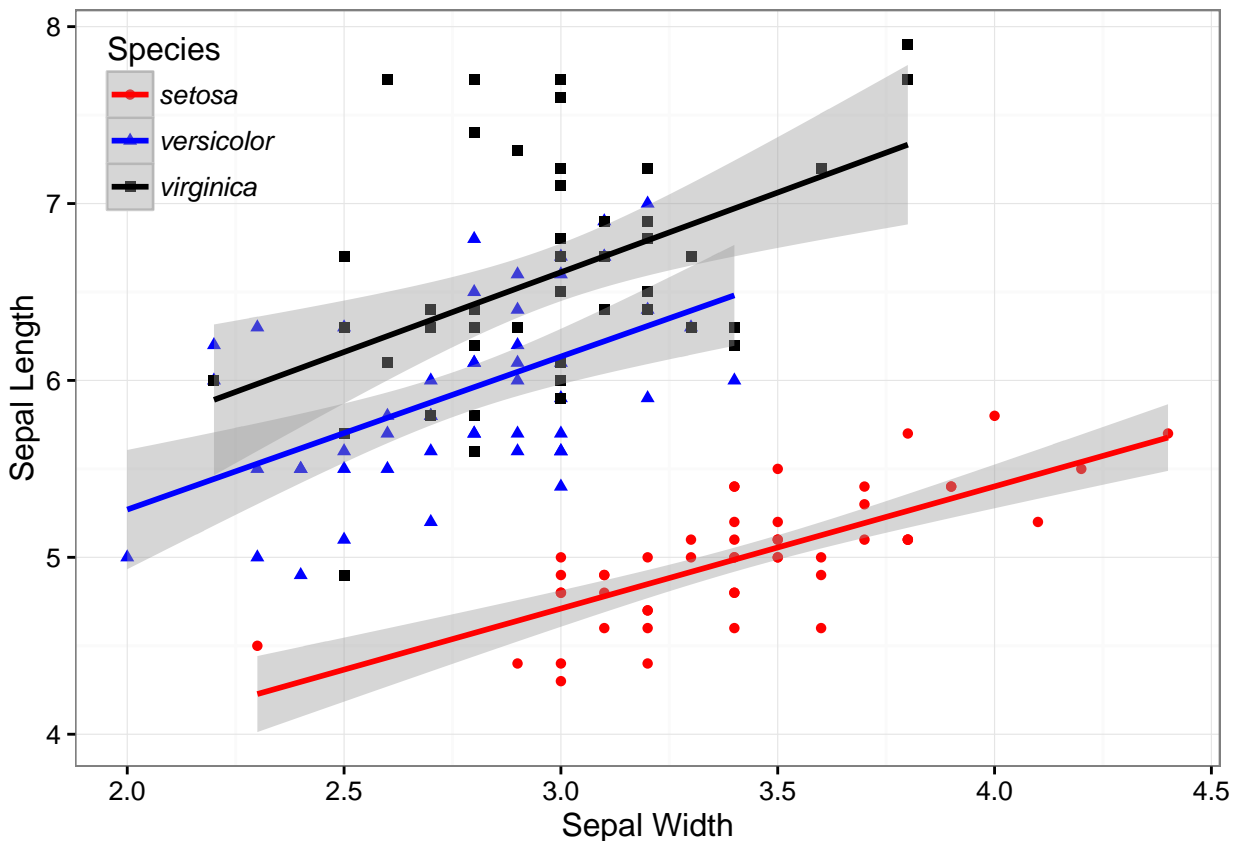
```
plot(Sepal.Length~Sepal.Width, data=iris, pch=as.numeric(iris$Species),  
      col=as.numeric(iris$Species))
```



It's pretty obvious how much better the default ggplots look compared to base R. I'll clean up the plot a little bit more using ggplot to demonstrate what typically goes into making a more polished graphic. Multiple visual representations (geoms, themes, labels, etc) need to be separated by a '+'. For this graphic, we will change the x and y labels, apply a simple theme (there are a lot of ggthemes, or you can create your own), add linear model predictions (with standard errors) for each species, and move the legend to inside the plot to use the full plotting space and make the species names italic. Note that since we set up the aesthetics for species in the beginning of the plot, we don't have to do it again for the linear model predictions, but we could add aesthetics within any geom (e.g., change line width, lwd). If we want to use one value for all levels, we would describe that aesthetic outside of the `aes()` function (e.g., `alpha`).

Scatterplot

```
ggplot(data=iris, aes(x=Sepal.Width, y=Sepal.Length, shape=Species, color=Species)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(x='Sepal Width',
       y='Sepal Length') +
  geom_smooth(method='lm', formula=y~x, se=TRUE) +
  theme_bw() + # classic dark on light theme
  theme(legend.position=c(0.1, 0.85), # c(x, y) assume both are [0,1]
        legend.background=element_rect('transparent'),
        legend.text=element_text(face='italic')) +
  scale_color_manual(values=c('red', 'blue', 'black'))
```



Typical geoms

There are a lot more geoms to produce many different types of plots, here are the ones that I typically use

`geom_density()` distribution of variables

`geom_histogram()` histogram

`geom_ribbon()` typically used for showing confidence interval bands

`geom_jitter()` move points small increments if they overlap (e.g., binomial data)

`geom_point()` plot two continuous variables with a scatterplot

`geom_smooth()` add lm, glm, and loess smoothed fits to data

`geom_bar()` barplot

`geom_boxplot()` boxplot

`geom_violin()` violin plot

`geom_density2d()` 2 dimensional density contours

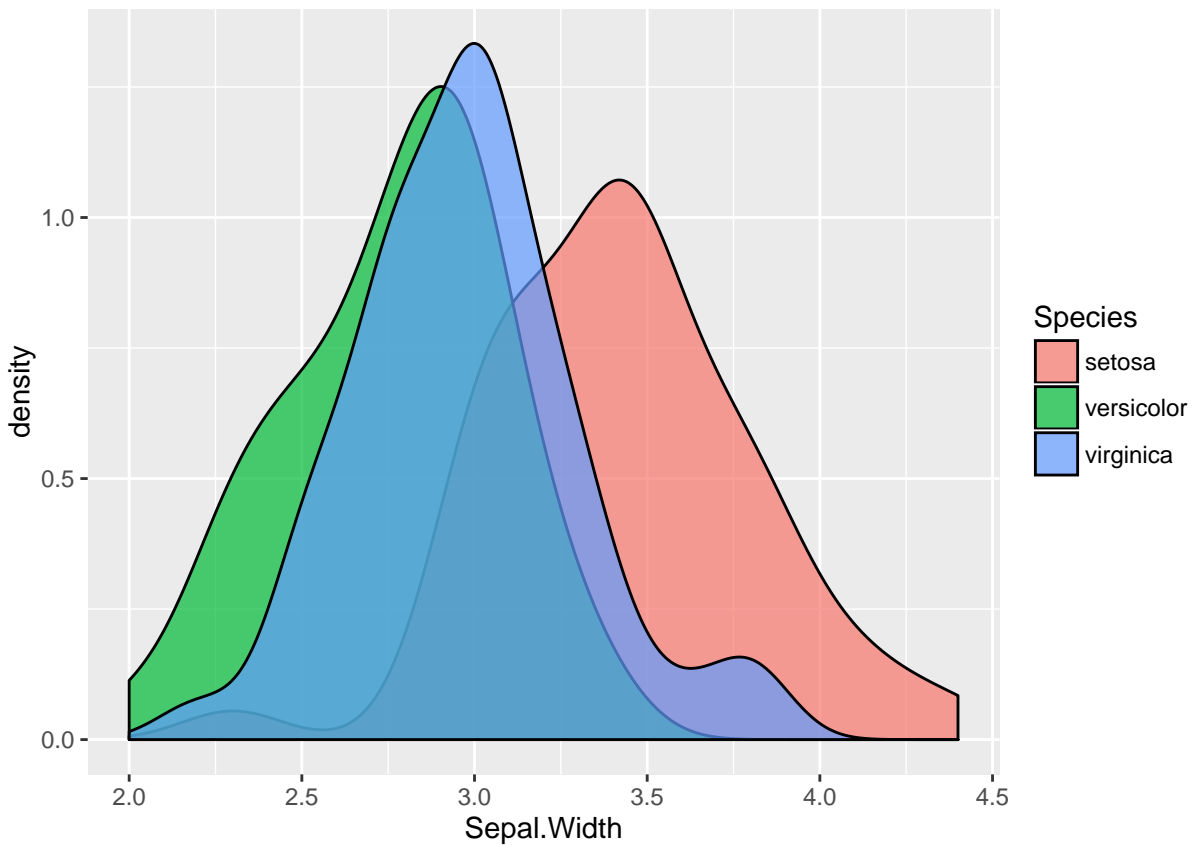
`geom_errorbar()` `geom_errorbarh()` error bars for vertical and horizontal intervals respectively

`geom_polygon()` typically used to make background maps (use `map_data()` to retrieve reference maps)

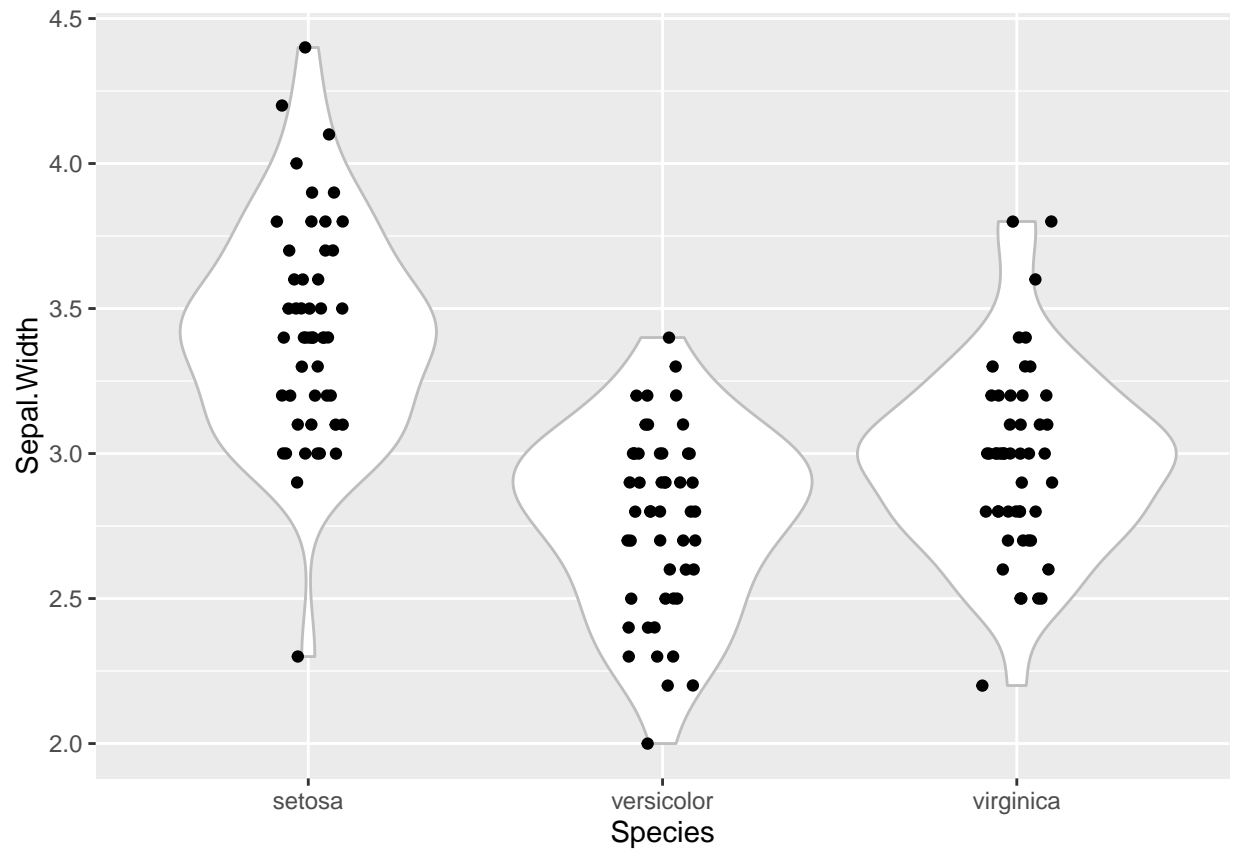
`geom_raster()` plot rasters, must be transformed to a dataframe first

Examples

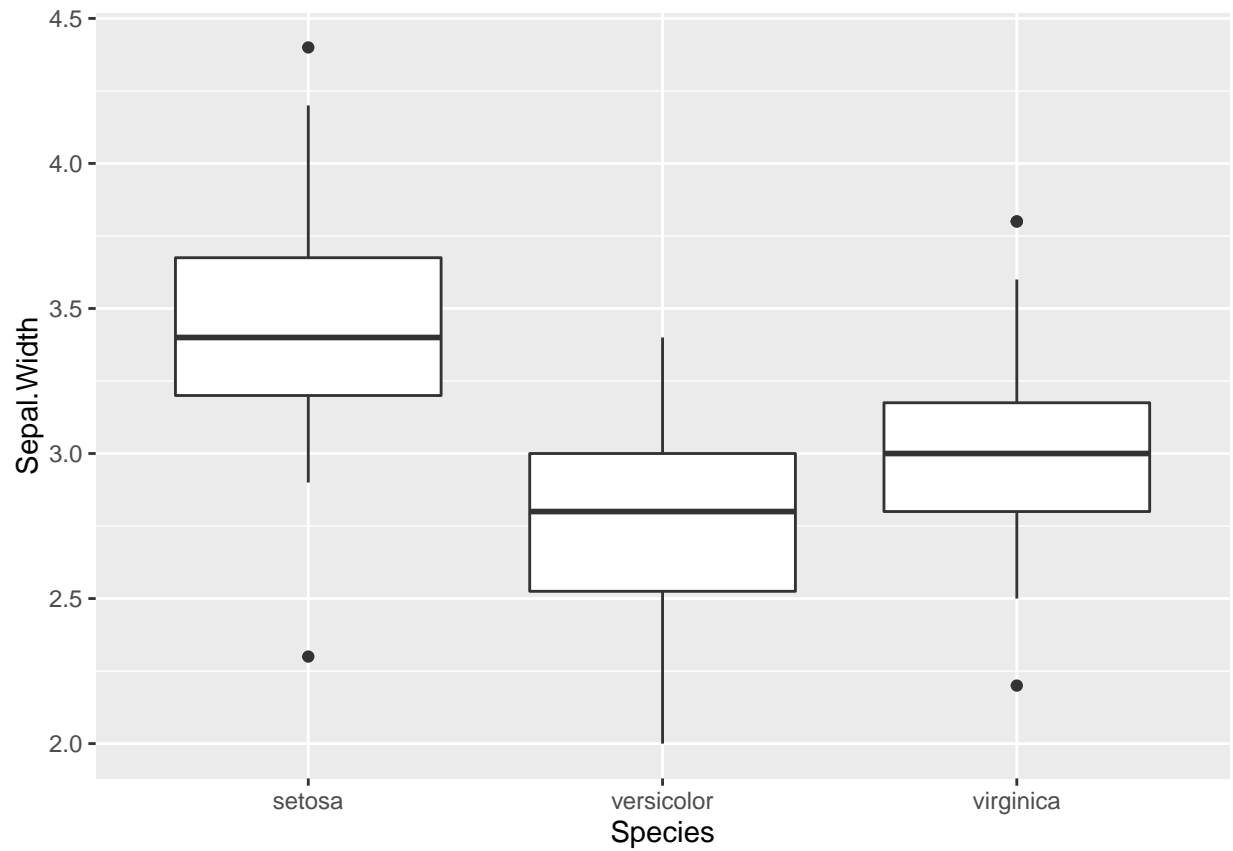
```
# Density plot
ggplot(iris, aes(x=Sepal.Width, fill=Species)) +
  geom_density(alpha=0.7)
```

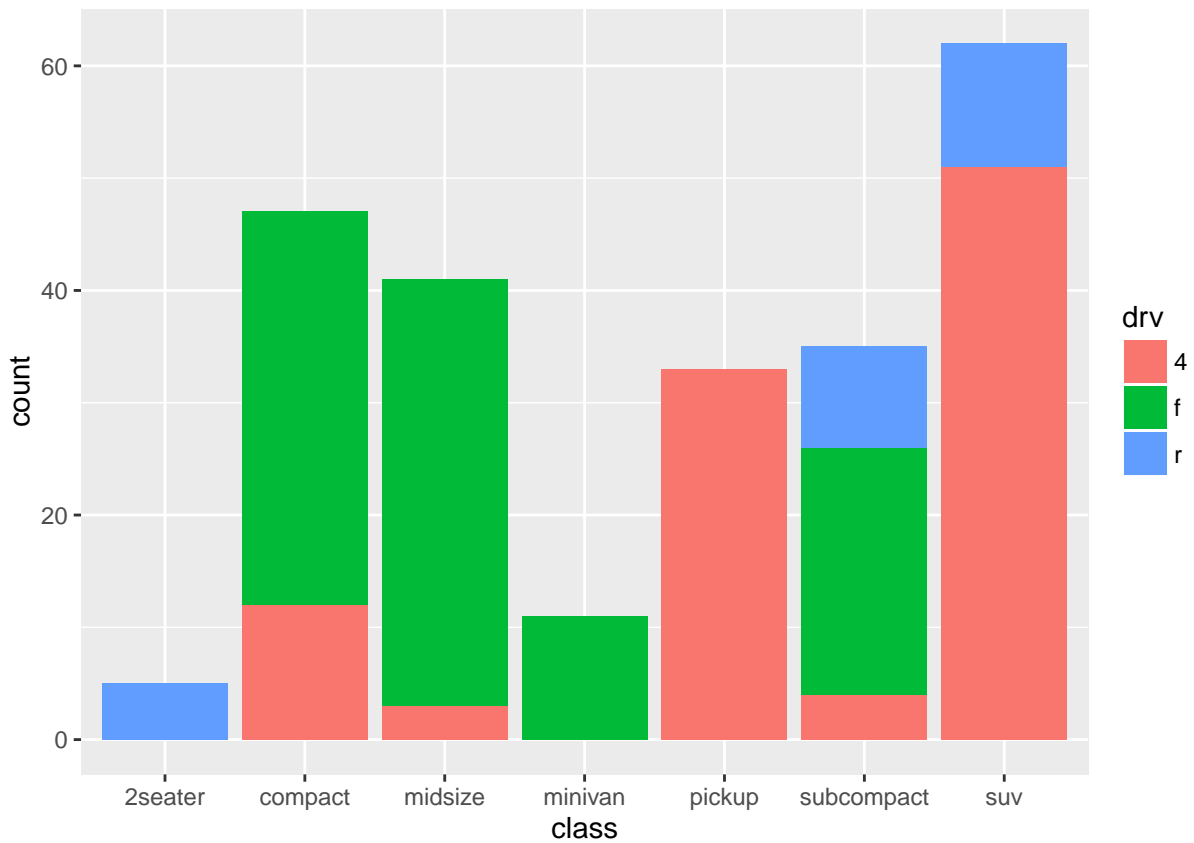
```
# Violin plot with jittered points  
ggplot(iris, aes(x=Species, y=Sepal.Width)) +  
  geom_violin(color='gray') +  
  geom_jitter(width=0.25, height=0.001)
```



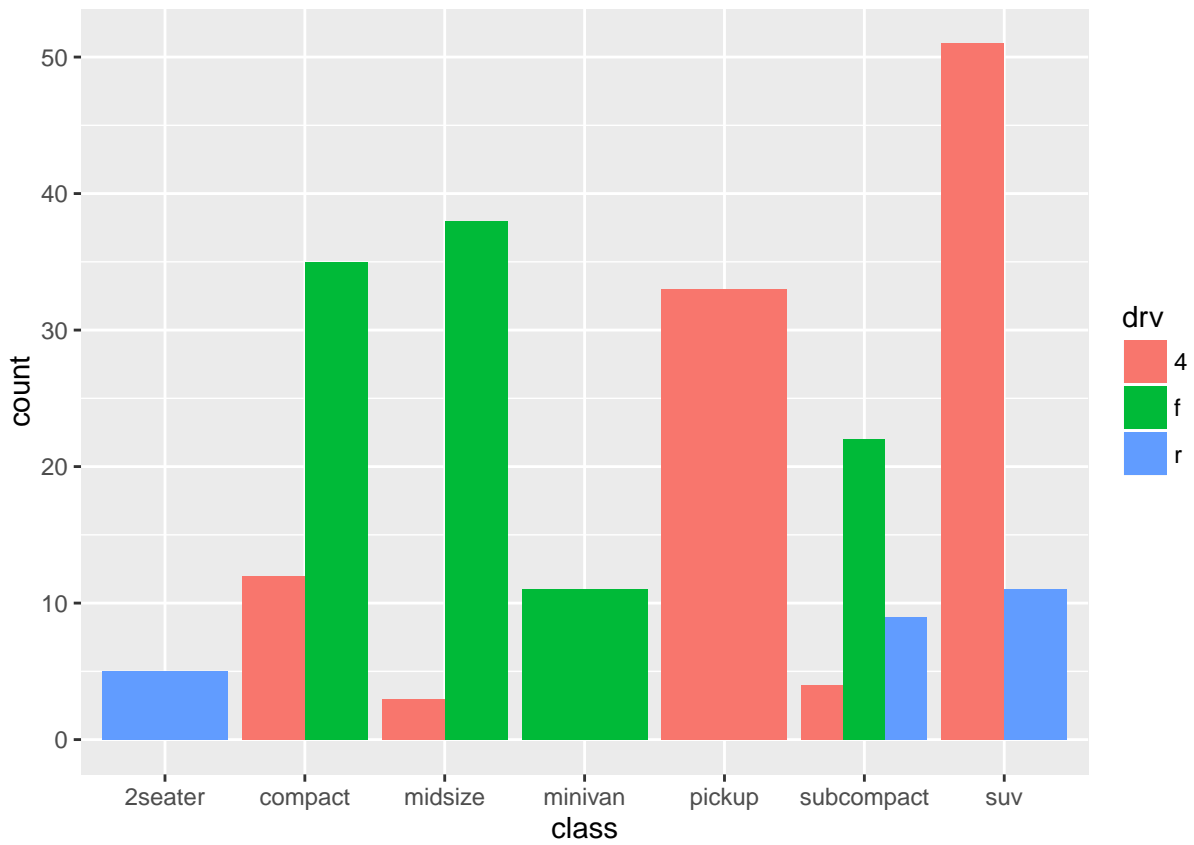
```
# Boxplot  
ggplot(iris, aes(x=Species, y=Sepal.Width)) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```



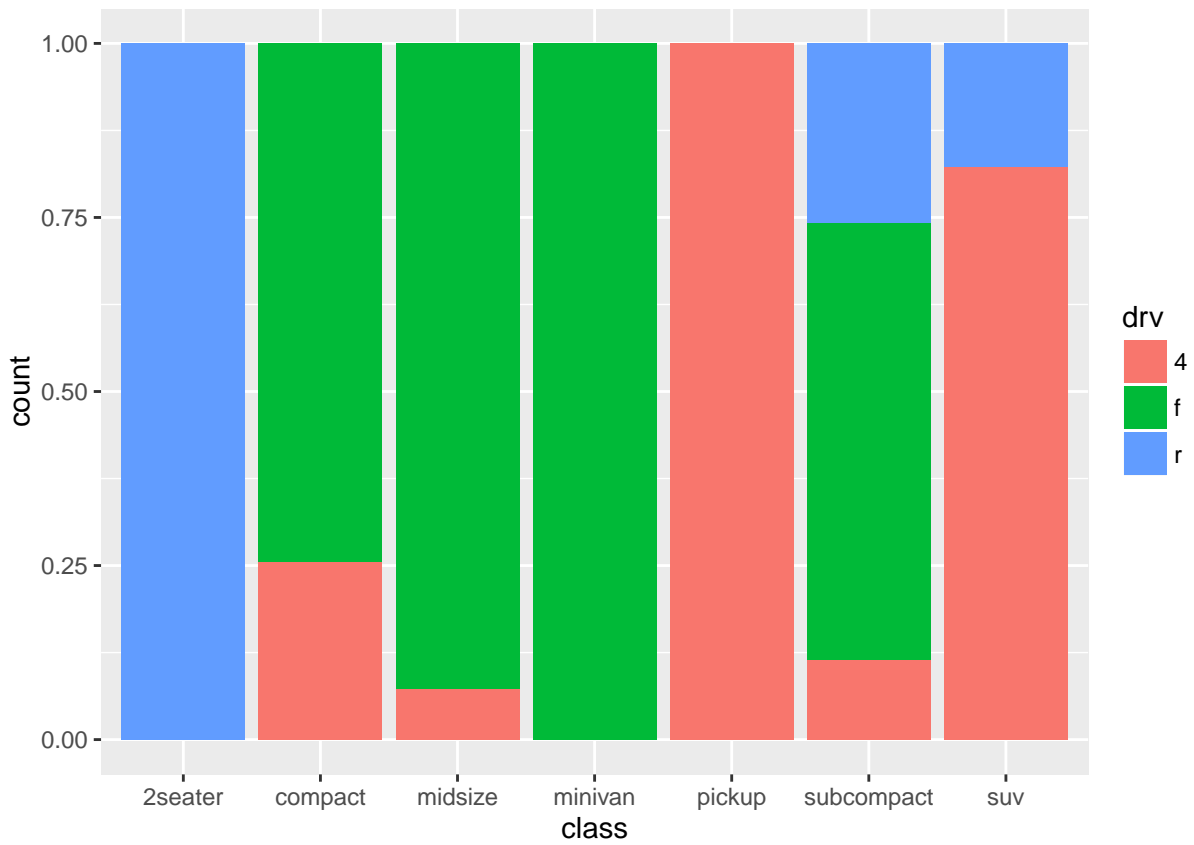
```
# Barplot - Stacked  
ggplot(mpg, aes(x=class, fill=drv)) +  
  geom_bar()
```



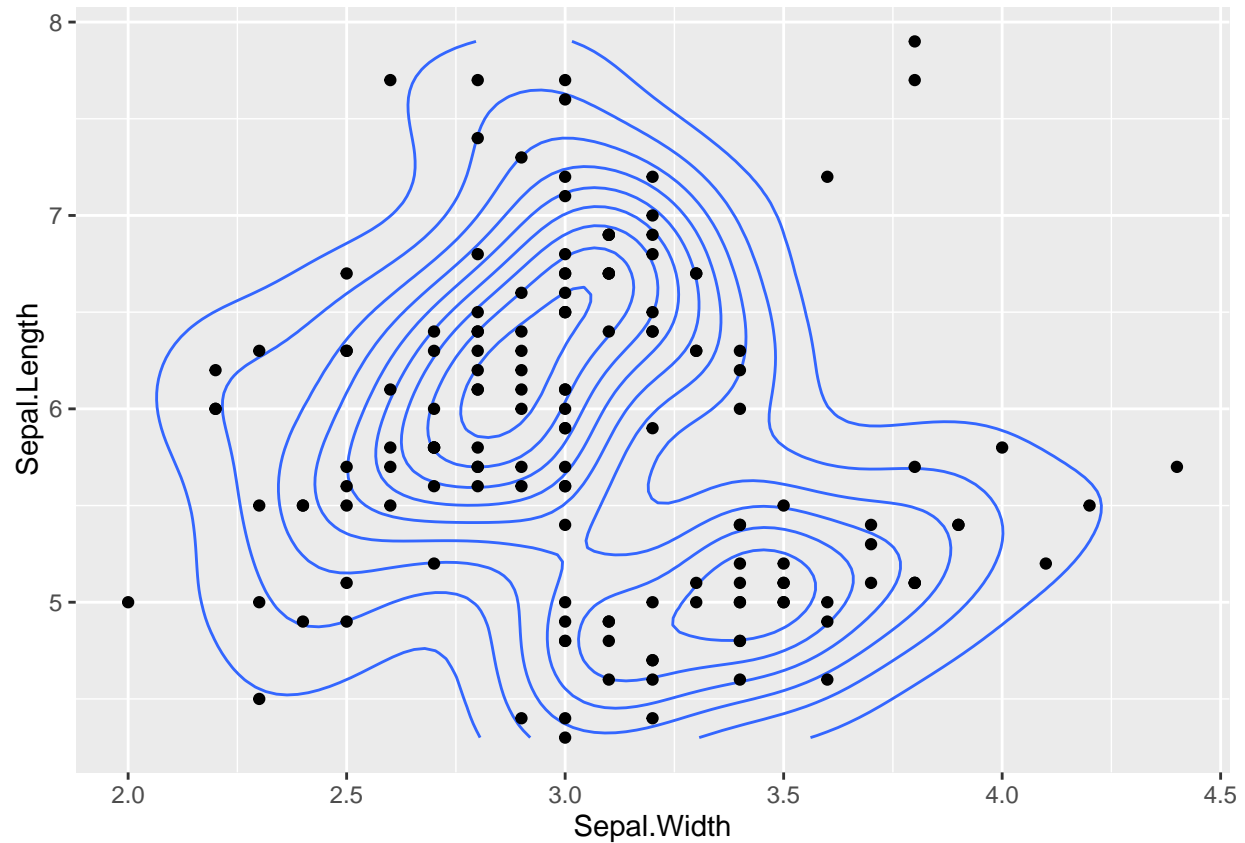
```
# Barplot, side by side  
ggplot(mpg, aes(x=class, fill=drv)) +  
  geom_bar(position='dodge')
```



```
# Barplot, filled  
ggplot(mpg, aes(class, fill=drv)) +  
  geom_bar(position='fill')
```



```
# 2d contour  
ggplot(iris, aes(Sepal.Width, Sepal.Length)) +  
  geom_density2d() +  
  geom_point()
```



```
# maps
# install.packages('maps')
library(maps)
```

```
##
## # maps v3.1: updated 'world': all lakes moved to separate new #
## # 'lakes' database. Type '?world' or 'news(package="maps")'. #
us.map <- map_data('state')
```

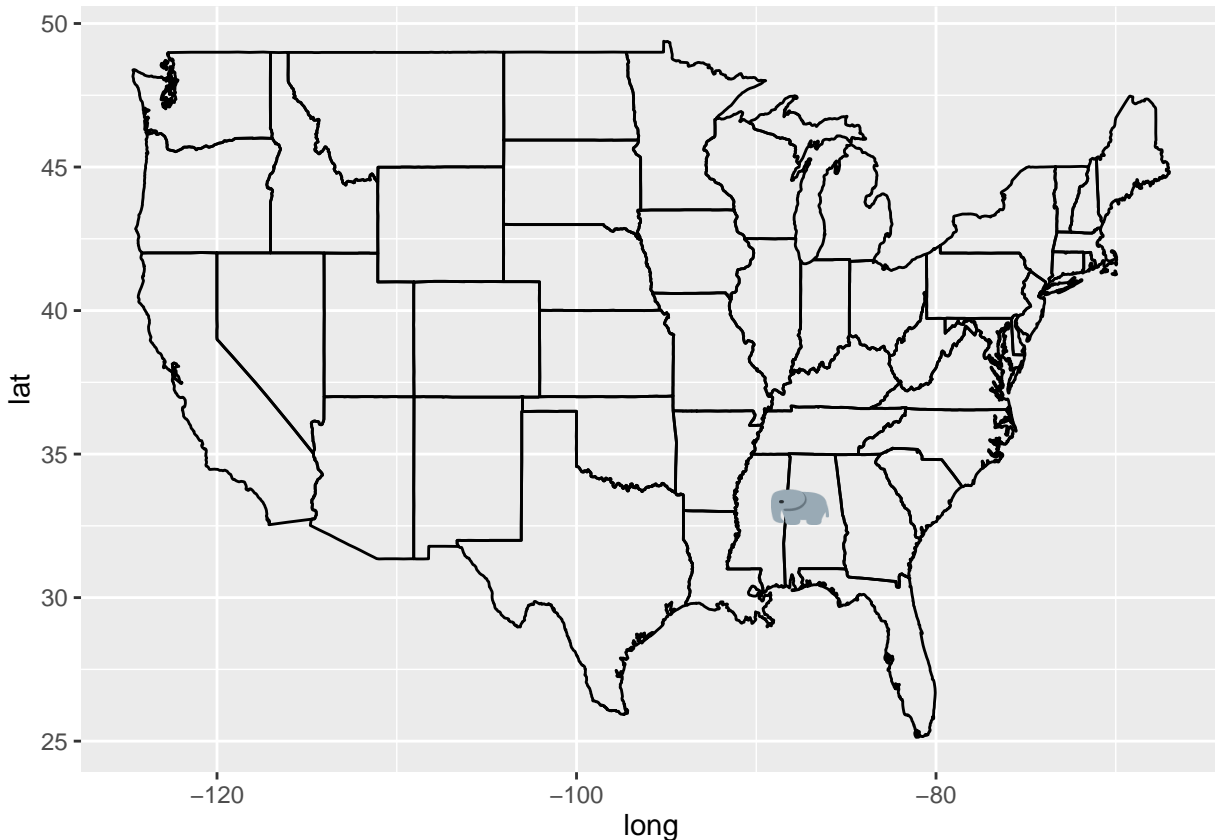
```
bama <- data_frame(long=-87.5692, lat=33.2098)
# install.packages('emoGG')
# devtools::install_github('dill/emoGG')
library(emoGG)
```

```
emoji_search("elephant")
```

```
##      emoji  code  keyword
## 786 elephant 1f418  animal
## 787 elephant 1f418  nature
## 788 elephant 1f418   nose
## 789 elephant 1f418 thailand
## 790 elephant 1f418  circus
## 924      ant 1f41c  animal
## 925      ant 1f41c  insect
## 926      ant 1f41c  nature
## 927      ant 1f41c   bug
```

```
## 2733      a 1f170 red-square
## 2734      a 1f170  alphabet
## 2735      a 1f170   letter
```

```
ggplot(bama)+
  geom_polygon(data=us.map, aes(x=long, y=lat, group=group), fill='transparent',
               color='black') +
  geom_emoji(emoji='1f418', aes(x=long, y=lat))
```



```
# raster
# install.packages('raster')
library(raster)
```

```
## Loading required package: sp
##
## Attaching package: 'raster'
## The following object is masked from 'package:tidyr':
##
##   extract
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##   select
```

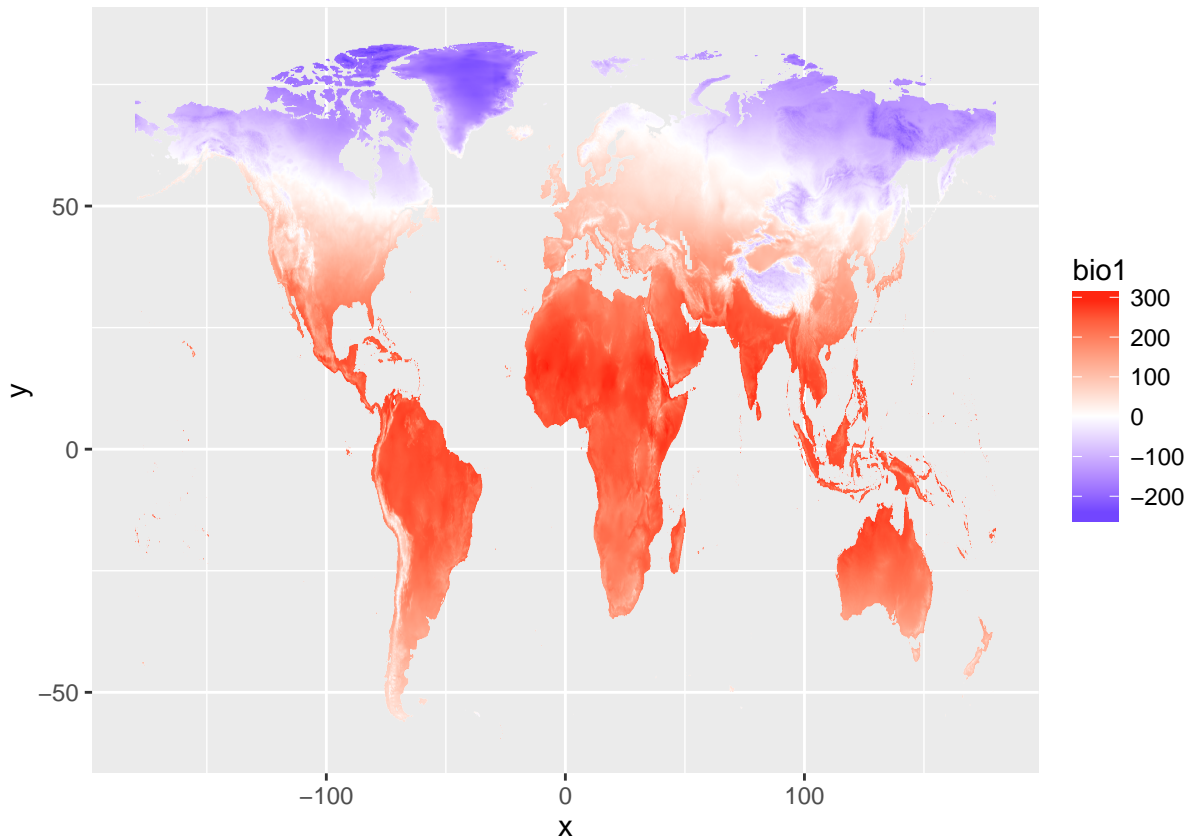
```
bio.clim <- getData('worldclim', var='bio', res=10)
```

```
bio1.df <- as.data.frame(bio.clim[[1]], xy=TRUE)
```



```
bio1.df <- bio1.df %>%
  na.omit()

ggplot(bio1.df, aes(x=x, y=y)) +
  geom_raster(aes(fill=bio1)) +
  scale_fill_gradient2(low='blue', high='red')
```



Facets

A nice feature of ggplots is facets, which divide a plot into subplots based on categorical (discrete) variables. There are two ways to facet plots `facet_wrap()` and `facet_grid()`. Wrap will only plot those subplots that have data, while grid will plot all combinations regardless of data, this is demonstrated below. Use the `labeller` argument to adjust how the facets are labelled.

mpg

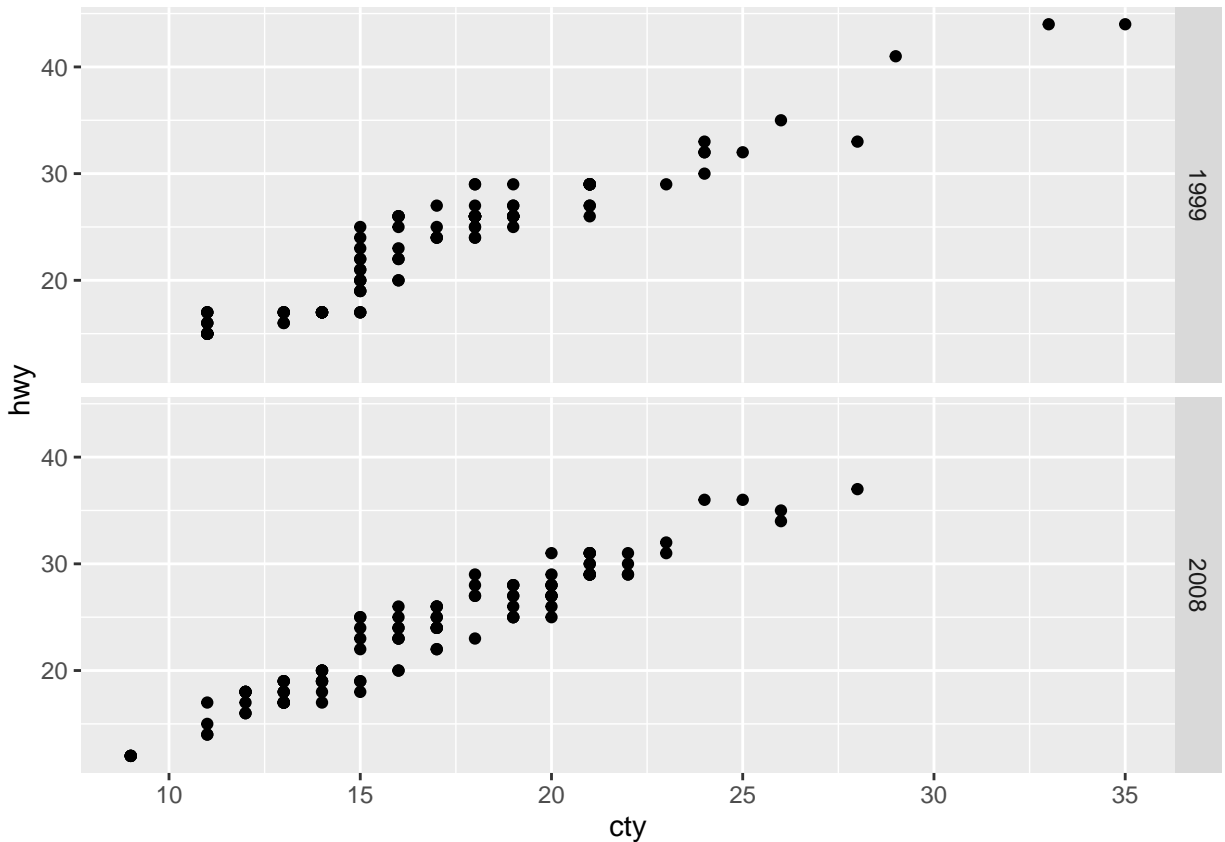
```
## Source: local data frame [234 x 11]
```

```
##
```

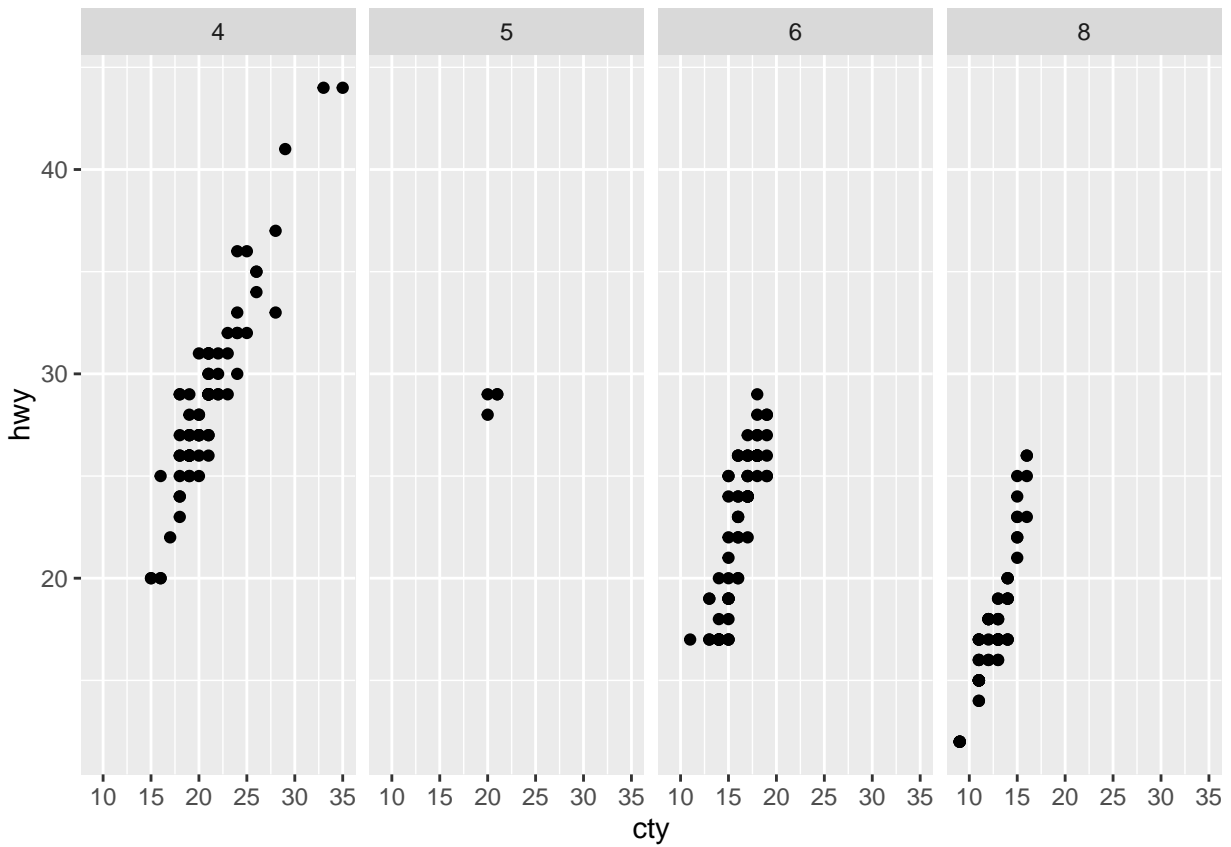
	manufacturer	model	displ	year	cyl	trans	drv	cty	hwy
	(chr)	(chr)	(dbl)	(int)	(int)	(chr)	(chr)	(int)	(int)
## 1	audi	a4	1.8	1999	4	auto(l5)	f	18	29
## 2	audi	a4	1.8	1999	4	manual(m5)	f	21	29
## 3	audi	a4	2.0	2008	4	manual(m6)	f	20	31
## 4	audi	a4	2.0	2008	4	auto(av)	f	21	30
## 5	audi	a4	2.8	1999	6	auto(l5)	f	16	26
## 6	audi	a4	2.8	1999	6	manual(m5)	f	18	26

```
## 7      audi      a4    3.1 2008    6  auto(av)    f    18    27
## 8      audi a4 quattro 1.8 1999    4 manual(m5)  4    18    26
## 9      audi a4 quattro 1.8 1999    4  auto(l5)    4    16    25
## 10     audi a4 quattro 2.0 2008    4 manual(m6)  4    20    28
## ..      ...      ...    ...    ...    ...      ...    ...    ...
## Variables not shown: fl (chr), class (chr)
```

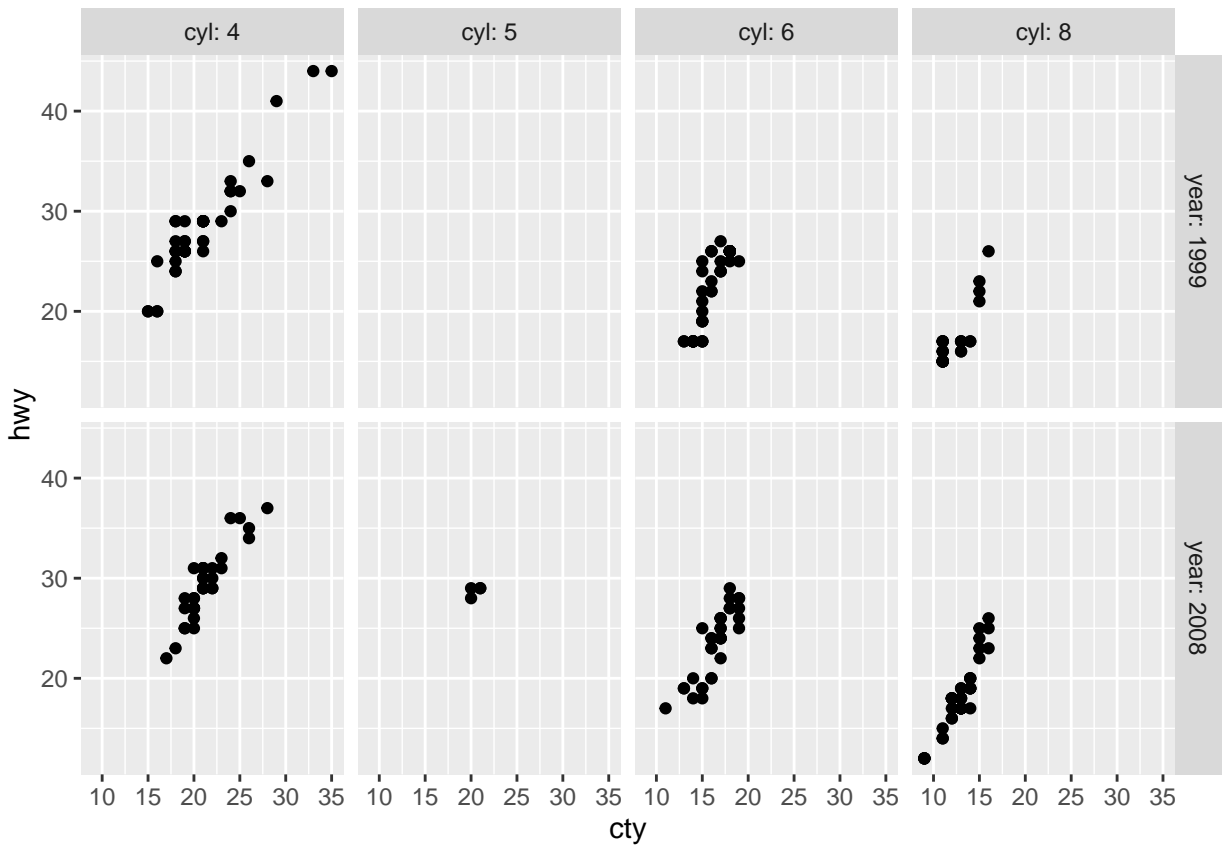
```
ggplot(mpg, aes(x=cty, y=hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_grid(year~.)
```



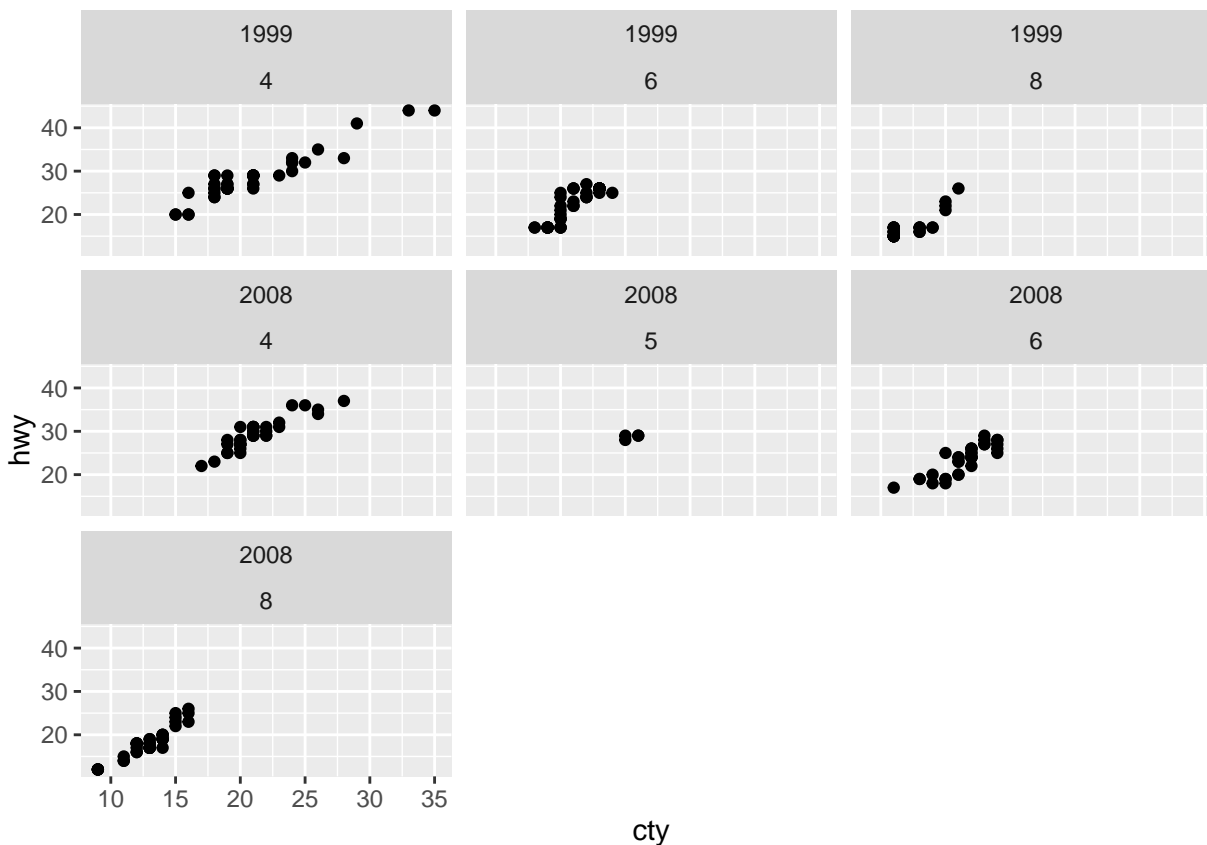
```
ggplot(mpg, aes(x=cty, y=hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_grid(.~cyl)
```



```
ggplot(mpg, aes(x=cty, y=hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_grid(year~cyl, labeller=label_both)
```



```
ggplot(mpg, aes(x=cty, y=hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(year~cyl)
```



Multiple panels

If you have multiple plots that you want to panel together in *ggplot2*, you will have to use the *gridExtra* package. The default is to give each plot equal sizes but you can adjust the layout to make them different sizes.

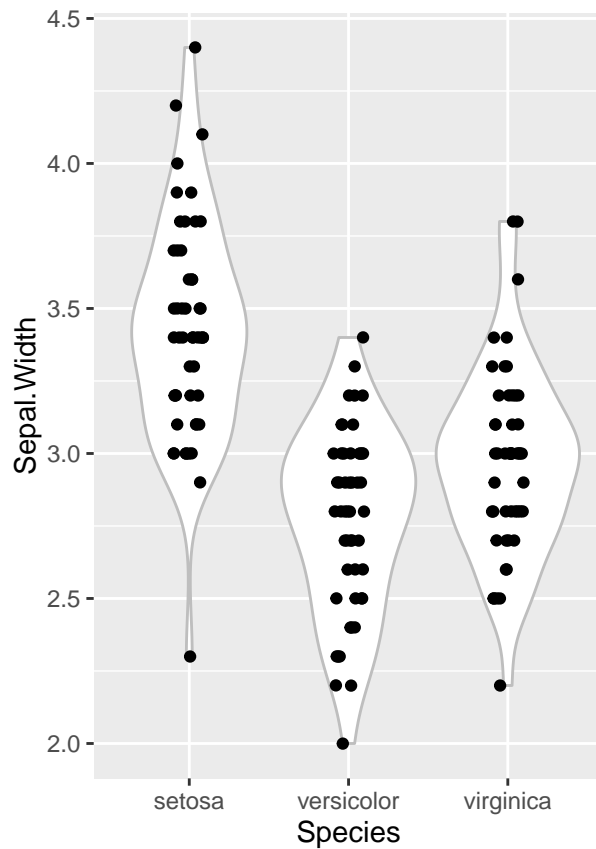
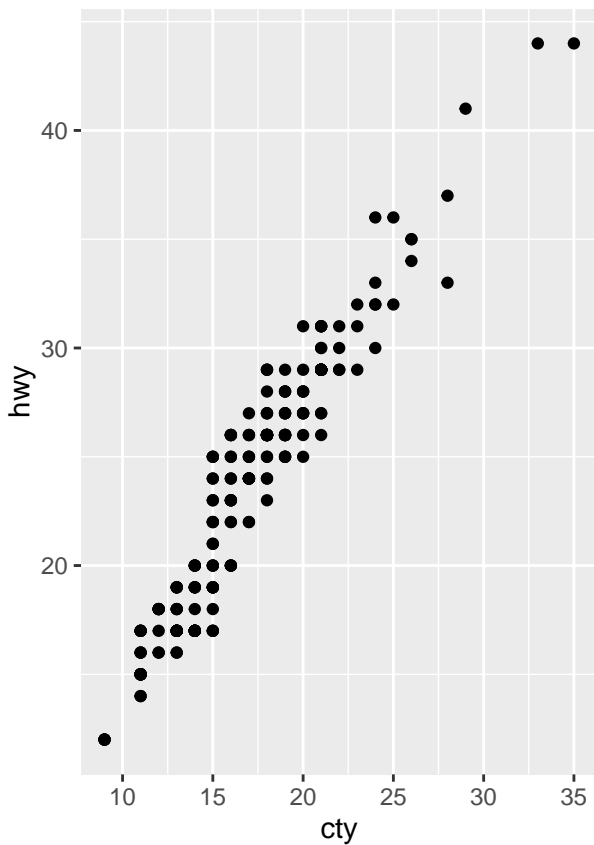
```
# install.packages('gridExtra')
library(gridExtra)

##
## Attaching package: 'gridExtra'
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##   combine

p1 <- ggplot(mpg, aes(x=cty, y=hwy)) +
  geom_point()

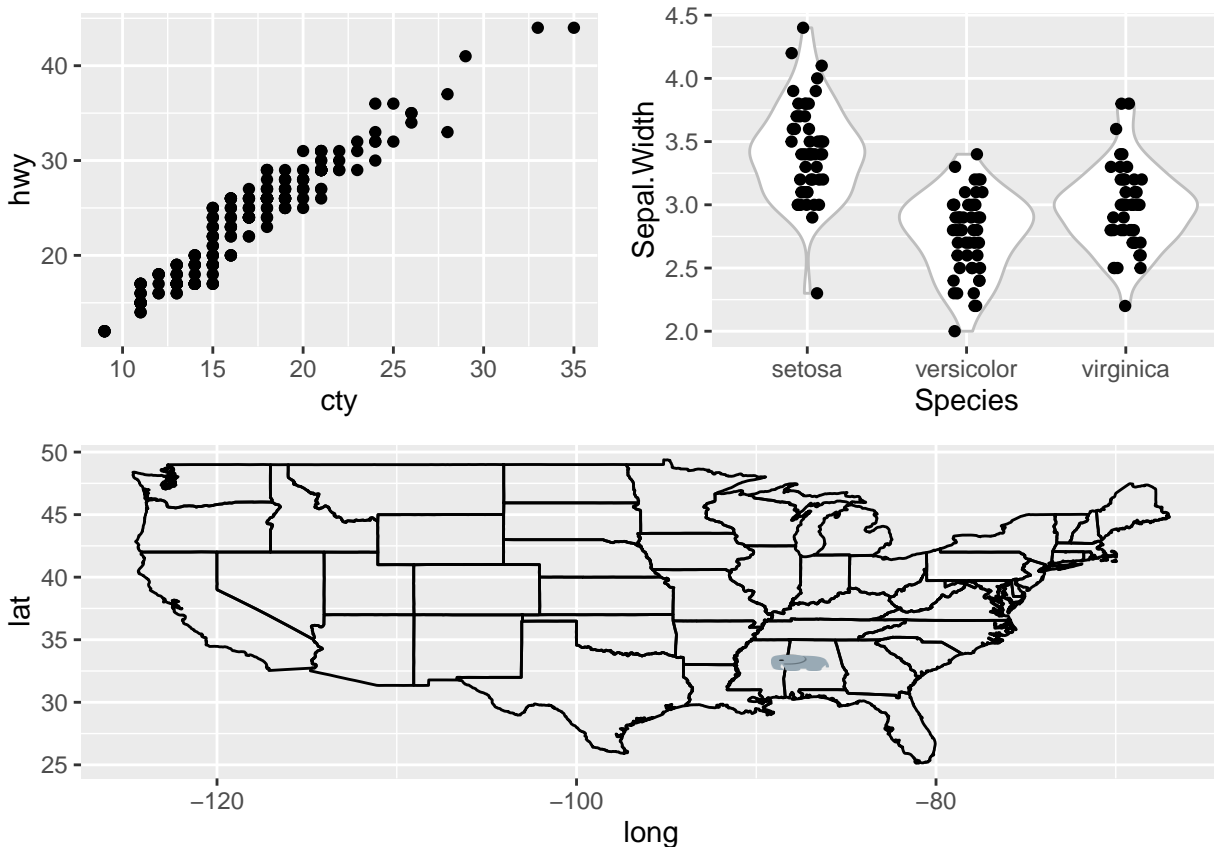
p2 <- ggplot(iris, aes(x=Species, y=Sepal.Width)) +
  geom_violin(color='gray') +
  geom_jitter(width=0.25, height=0.001)

grid.arrange(p1, p2, ncol=2)
```



```
p3 <- ggplot(bama)+
  geom_polygon(data=us.map, aes(x=long, y=lat, group=group), fill='transparent',
              color='black') +
  geom_emoji(emoji='1f418', aes(x=long, y=lat))

grid.arrange(p1, p2, p3, layout_matrix = rbind(c(1,2),
                                              c(3,3)))
```



Alternatively you can use the *cowplot* package which automatically changes the theme (you can use any theme though) and includes a nice feature for adding plot identifiers (e.g., A, B, C, etc).

```
# install.packages('cowplot')
library(cowplot)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'cowplot'
## The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##      ggsave
ggdraw() +
  draw_plot(plot=p1, x=0, y=0.5, width=0.5, height=0.5) +
  draw_plot(p2, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5) +
  draw_plot(p3, 0, 0, 1, 0.5) +
  draw_plot_label(label=c('A','B','C'), x=c(0,0.5,0), y=c(1,1,0.5),
                  size=15)
```

