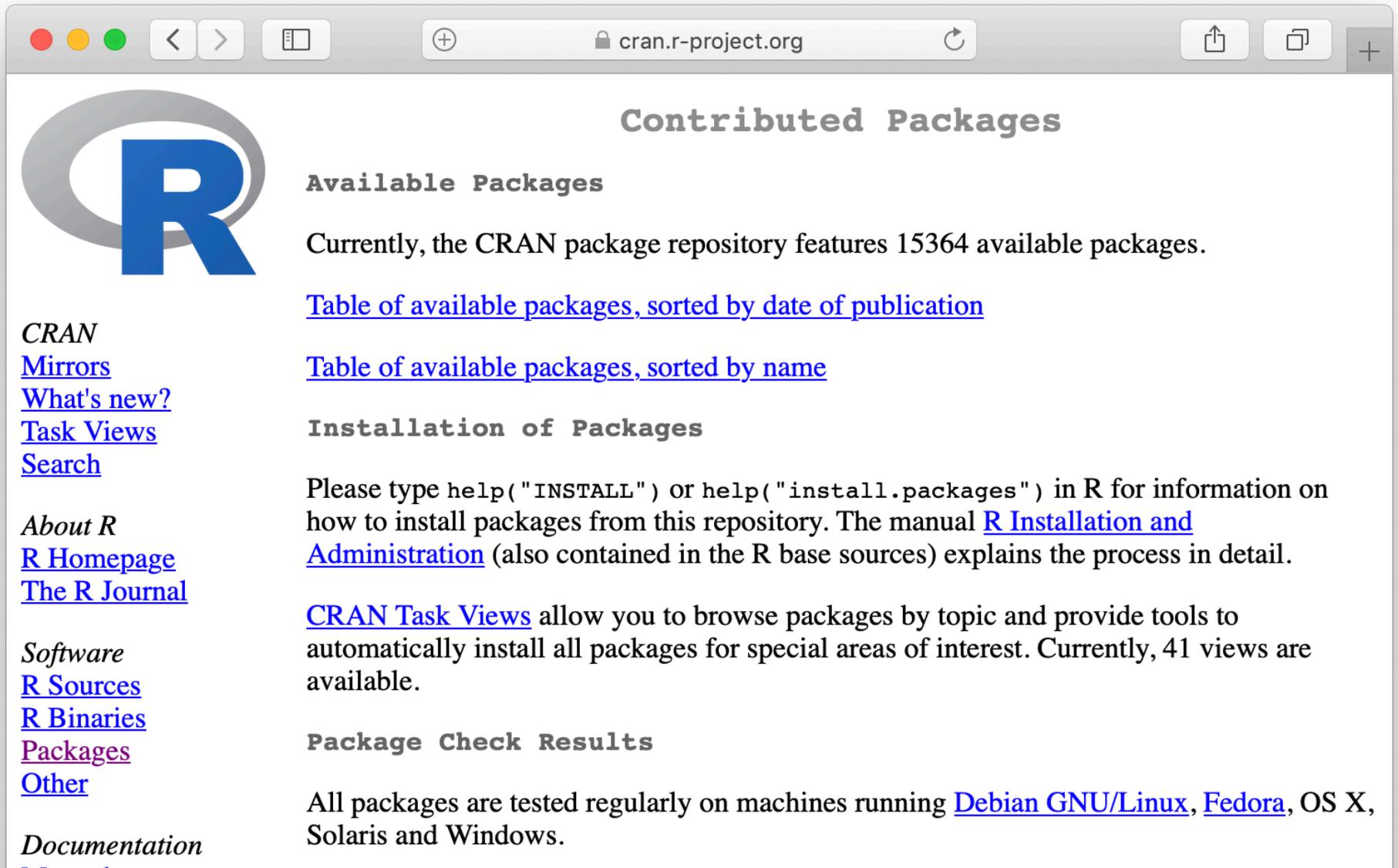


Extending R through packages:
There's a package for everything

R packages are available on CRAN (Comprehensive R Archive Network)



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'cran.r-project.org'. The page content includes the CRAN logo, a navigation menu on the left, and the main 'Contributed Packages' section. The 'Available Packages' section states that there are 15364 available packages and provides links to tables sorted by date of publication and by name. The 'Installation of Packages' section explains how to use the 'help()' function in R to get installation instructions. The 'CRAN Task Views' section mentions that 41 views are available for browsing packages by topic. The 'Package Check Results' section notes that all packages are tested on various operating systems like Debian GNU/Linux, Fedora, OS X, Solaris, and Windows.

Contributed Packages

Available Packages

Currently, the CRAN package repository features 15364 available packages.

[Table of available packages, sorted by date of publication](#)

[Table of available packages, sorted by name](#)

Installation of Packages

Please type `help("INSTALL")` or `help("install.packages")` in R for information on how to install packages from this repository. The manual [R Installation and Administration](#) (also contained in the R base sources) explains the process in detail.

[CRAN Task Views](#) allow you to browse packages by topic and provide tools to automatically install all packages for special areas of interest. Currently, 41 views are available.

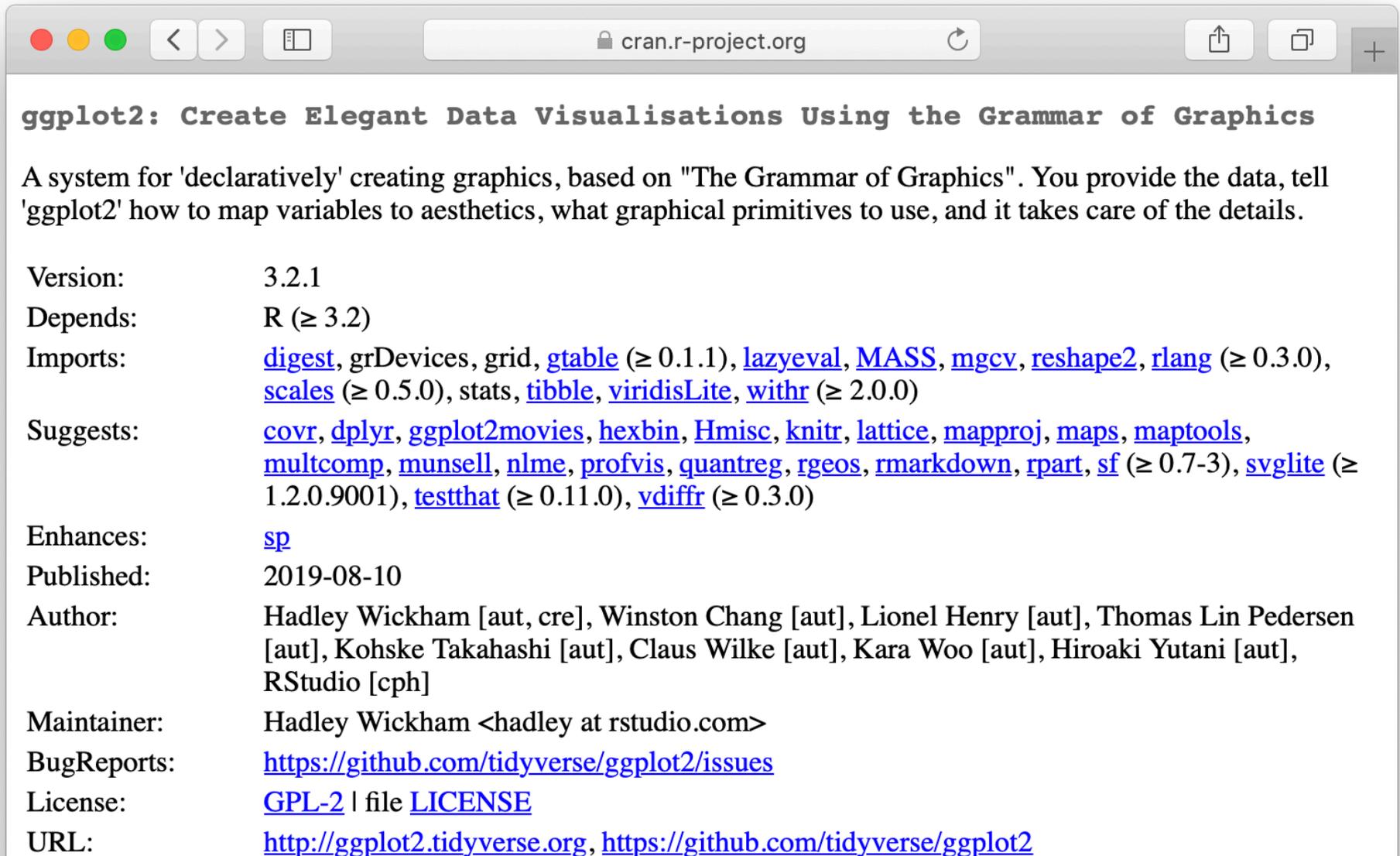
Package Check Results

All packages are tested regularly on machines running [Debian GNU/Linux](#), [Fedora](#), OS X, Solaris and Windows.

CRAN Navigation:

- [CRAN](#)
- [Mirrors](#)
- [What's new?](#)
- [Task Views](#)
- [Search](#)
- About R*
- [R Homepage](#)
- [The R Journal](#)
- Software*
- [R Sources](#)
- [R Binaries](#)
- [Packages](#)
- [Other](#)
- Documentation*

We'll be working with the package ggplot2



The image shows a browser window with the URL `cran.r-project.org`. The page title is **ggplot2: Create Elegant Data Visualisations Using the Grammar of Graphics**. The main text describes the package as a system for 'declaratively' creating graphics based on "The Grammar of Graphics". Below the description, there is a list of package details:

Version: 3.2.1

Depends: R (≥ 3.2)

Imports: [digest](#), grDevices, grid, [gtable](#) (≥ 0.1.1), [lazyeval](#), [MASS](#), [mgcv](#), [reshape2](#), [rlang](#) (≥ 0.3.0), [scales](#) (≥ 0.5.0), stats, [tibble](#), [viridisLite](#), [withr](#) (≥ 2.0.0)

Suggests: [covr](#), [dplyr](#), [ggplot2movies](#), [hexbin](#), [Hmisc](#), [knitr](#), [lattice](#), [mapproj](#), [maps](#), [maptools](#), [multcomp](#), [munsell](#), [nlme](#), [profvis](#), [quantreg](#), [rgeos](#), [rmarkdown](#), [rpart](#), [sf](#) (≥ 0.7-3), [svglite](#) (≥ 1.2.0.9001), [testthat](#) (≥ 0.11.0), [vdiff](#) (≥ 0.3.0)

Enhances: [sp](#)

Published: 2019-08-10

Author: Hadley Wickham [aut, cre], Winston Chang [aut], Lionel Henry [aut], Thomas Lin Pedersen [aut], Kohske Takahashi [aut], Claus Wilke [aut], Kara Woo [aut], Hiroaki Yutani [aut], RStudio [cph]

Maintainer: Hadley Wickham <hadley at rstudio.com>

BugReports: <https://github.com/tidyverse/ggplot2/issues>

License: [GPL-2](#) | file [LICENSE](#)

URL: <http://ggplot2.tidyverse.org>, <https://github.com/tidyverse/ggplot2>

ggplot2: A grammar of graphics

Traditional plotting: You **are** a painter

- Manually place individual graphical elements

ggplot2: You **employ** a painter

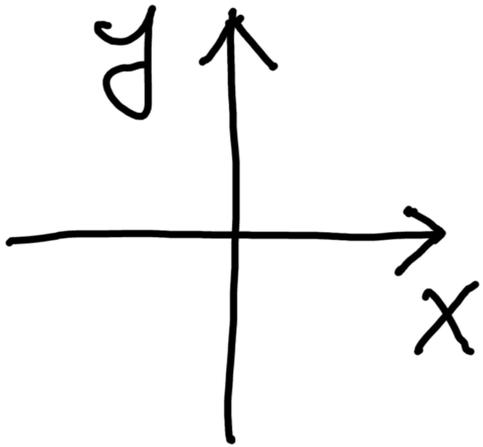
- Describe conceptually how data should be visualized

Most confusing key concept: aesthetic mapping

Maps data values to visual elements of the plot

A few examples of aesthetics

position



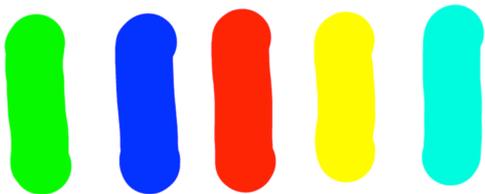
shape



size



color



angle



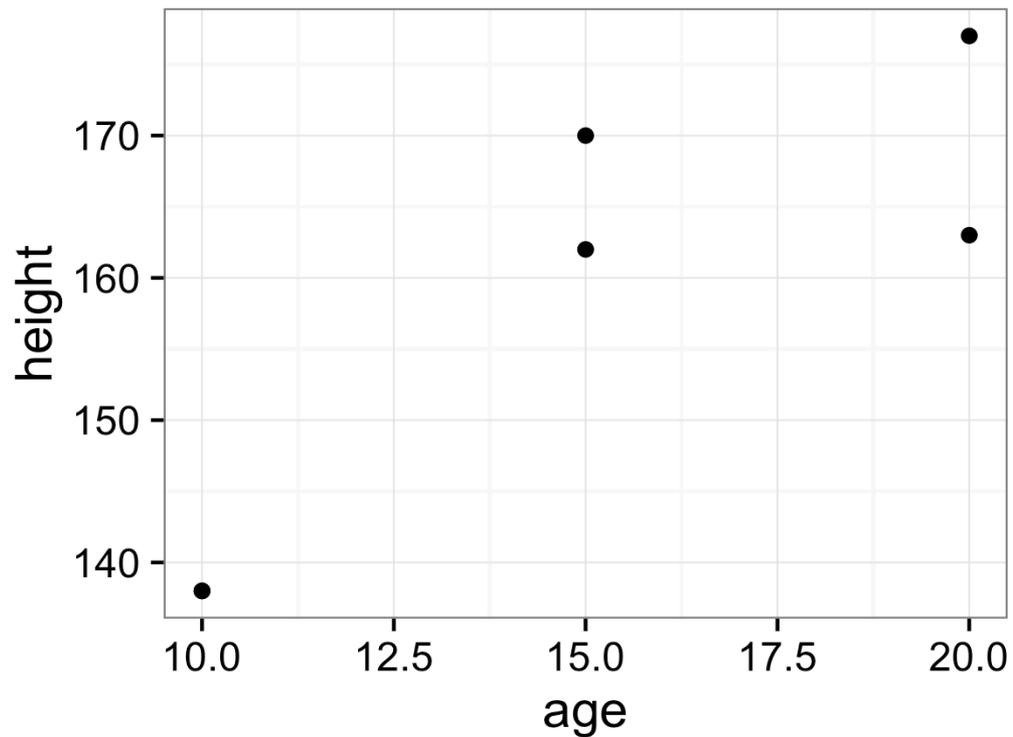
Let's go over a simple example: mean height and weight of boys/girls ages 10-20

age (yrs)	height (cm)	weight (kg)	sex
10	138	32	M
15	170	56	M
20	177	71	M
10	138	33	F
15	162	52	F
20	163	53	F

Data from: <http://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/>

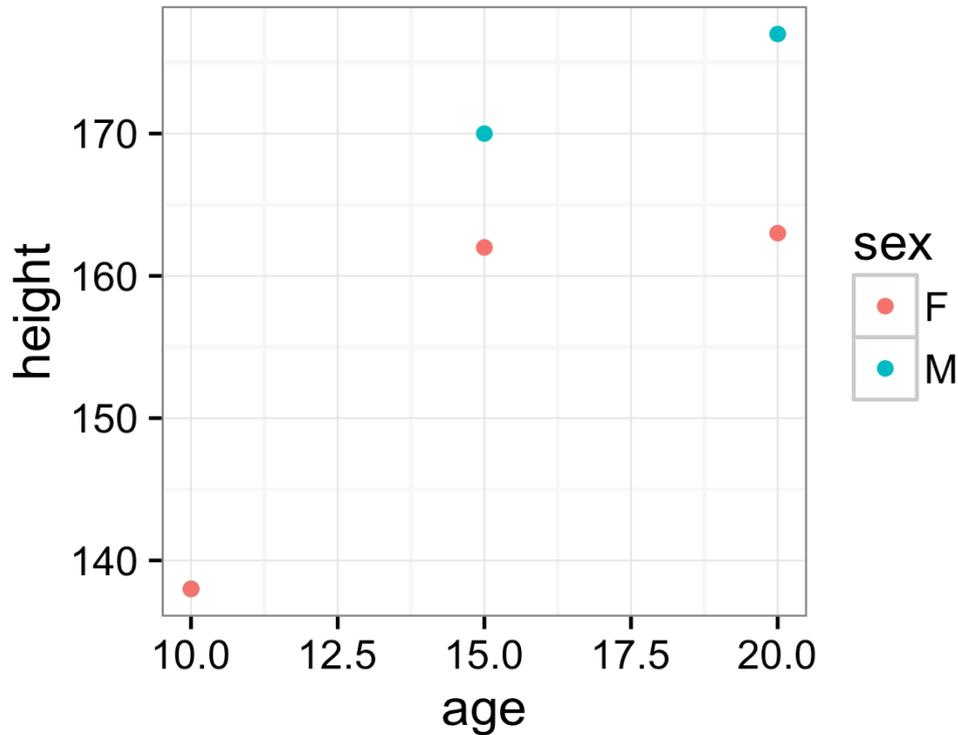
Map age to x, height to y, visualize using points

```
ggplot(data, aes(x=age, y=height)) +  
  geom_point()
```



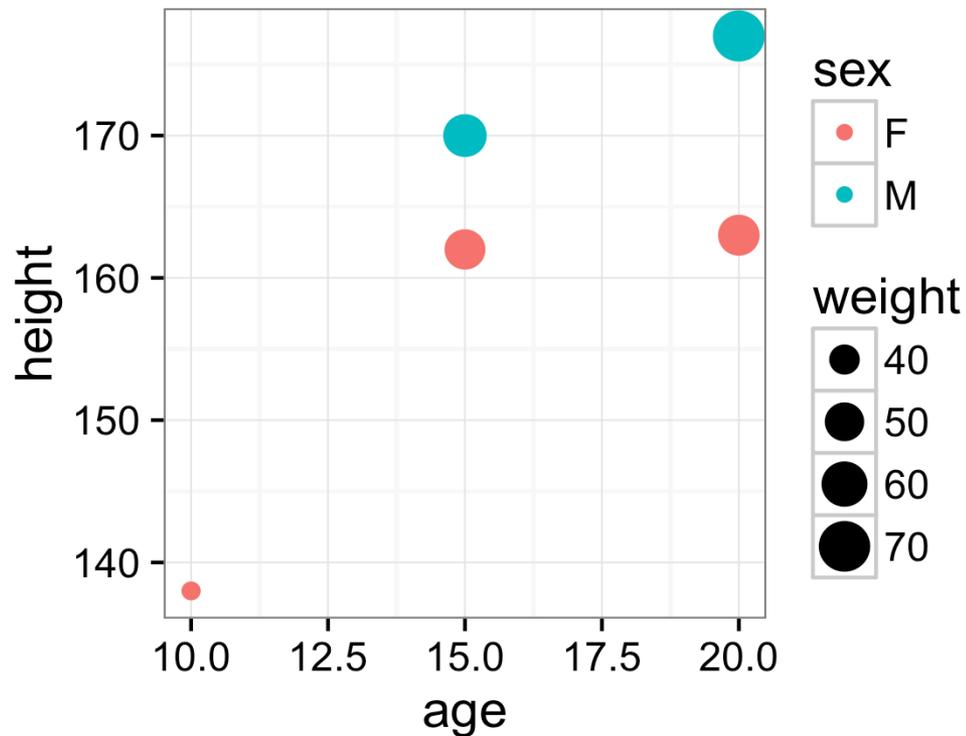
Let's color the points by sex

```
ggplot(data, aes(x=age, y=height,  
                 color=sex)) + geom_point()
```



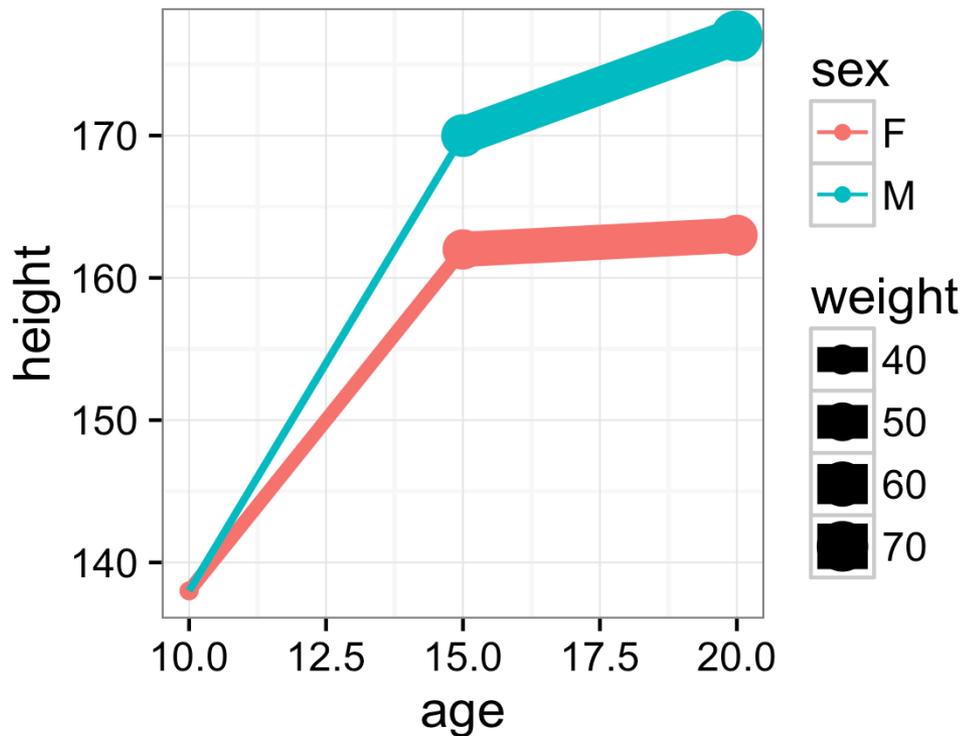
And change point size by weight

```
ggplot(data, aes(x=age, y=height,  
                 color=sex, size=weight)) + geom_point()
```



And connect the points with lines

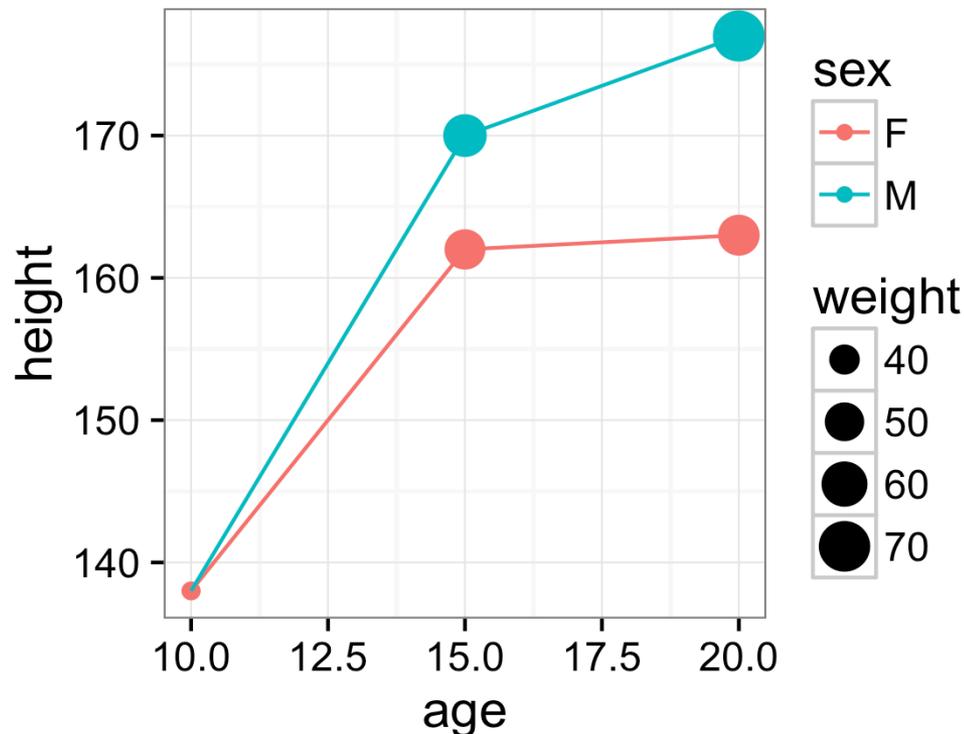
```
ggplot(data, aes(x=age, y=height,  
  color=sex, size=weight)) +  
  geom_point() + geom_line()
```



Oops!

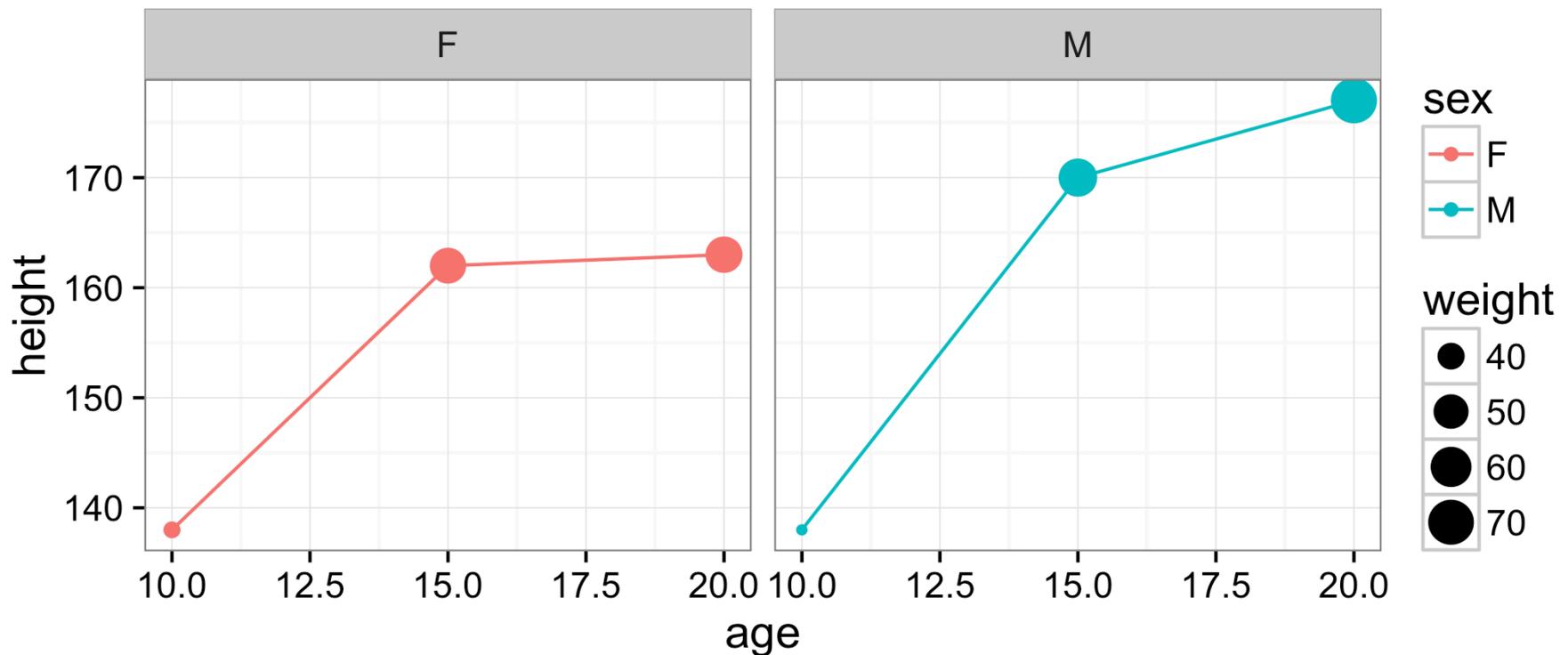
The weight-to-size mapping should only be applied to points

```
ggplot(data, aes(x=age, y=height,  
  color=sex)) + geom_point(aes(size=weight)) +  
  geom_line()
```



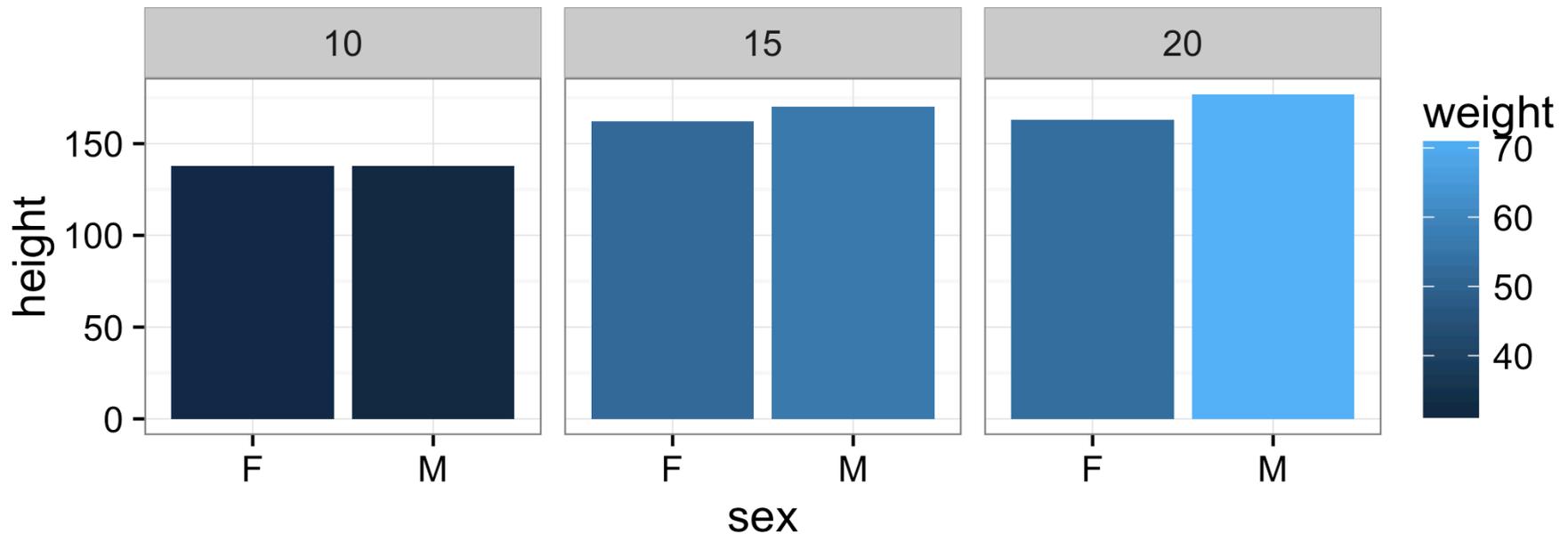
We can also make side-by-side plots (called facets)

```
ggplot(data, aes(x=age, y=height,  
color=sex)) + geom_point(aes(size=weight)) +  
geom_line() + facet_wrap(~sex)
```



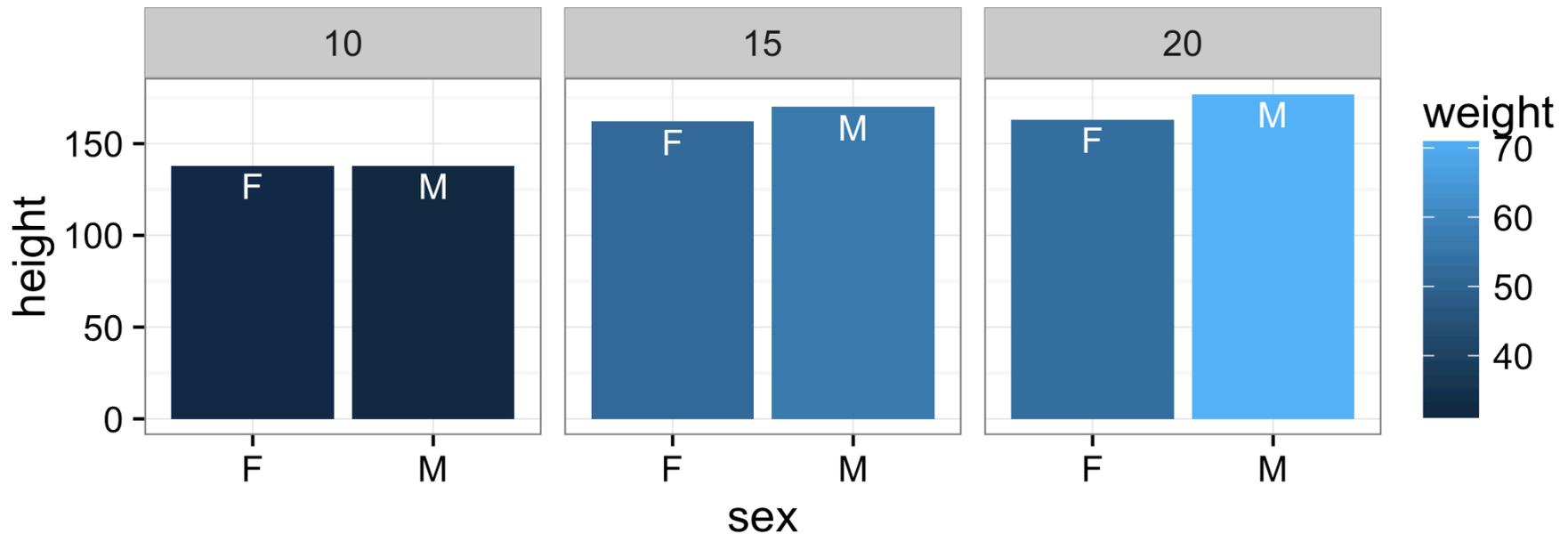
Now let's facet by age, color by weight, and use bars (columns) to plot height

```
ggplot(data, aes(x=sex, y=height, fill=weight)) +  
  geom_col() + facet_wrap(~age)
```



Let's plot the sex also at the top of the bar

```
ggplot(data, aes(x=sex, y=height, fill=weight)) +  
  geom_col() +  
  geom_text(aes(label=sex), vjust=1.3, color='white') +  
  facet_wrap(~age)
```



All the geoms with all their options are described on the ggplot2 web page

<https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/>