

Geoms

What is a Geom?

A geom is a geometric object and is a function that controls the way in which your data is visualized.

Basic Graph Features:

geom_blank(): Creates a blank canvas

geom_path(): Data points are joined according to how they are ordered in the data

geom_line(): Data points are connected according to the order on the x axis

geom_ribbon(): A line graph that has an area highlighted above and below the line. The thickness of this highlighted part is defined by a y-min and y-max

geom_segment(): Connects 2 data points with a line segment

geom_rect(): Create rectangles

geom_polygon(): Create polygons

geom_text(): Add labels and text

Single variables

Discrete:

geom_bar(): Create a bar graph

Continuous:

geom_histogram(): Create a histogram (to show distribution of a continuous variable)

geom_density(): Create a density plot (a smoothed version of a histogram)

geom_dotplot(): Each dot represents an observation where the size of the dot is the bin width

geom_freqpoly(): A frequency polygon for when you want to compare the distribution of various elements in a category. An alternative to stacking histograms. With a histogram you display the number of observations using a bar, but with a frequency polygon you use lines.

Two variables:

Both continuous:

geom_point(): Scatterplot

geom_smooth(): Drawing a line through a regression

geom_smooth(): Add a line of best fit

Show distribution:

geom_bin2d(): Creates a heatmap - as an alternative to geom_point if too many points

geom_density2d(): Creates a 2D density plot

geom_hex(): An alternative to geom_bin2d() but the bins are hexagons



Two variables: (cont)

At least one discrete:

geom_count(): When there are too many points in a specific location on your plot, you can count them and create a group. This helps when there are too many data points to plot effectively (this is to prevent overplotting)

geom_jitter(): Adds random variation (dots) at each data point

One continuous, one discrete:

geom_bar(stat = "identity"): **geom_bar** uses `stat="bin"` as its default making the height of each bar equal to the number of cases in each group. If you want the heights of the bars to represent values in the data, use `stat="identity"` and give the `y` aesthetic a value.

geom_boxplot(): Box plots

geom_violin(): Violin plot (like a box plot but instead of a box, you have the shape of how the data is distributed)

One time, one continuous

geom_area(): Area plot

geom_line(): Line plot

geom_step(): Step plot - Connects data points as they change creating a line that looks like a staircase

Spatial:

geom_map(): Create a map with geographical data



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