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| **Changing Theme Background of a Plot**For any plot, you can add a minimal color theme by simply adding (with a +) the following code:theme\_bw()For example, the code could look like this:ggplot(data = <NAME OF DATASET>,  mapping = aes(x = <NAME OF NUMERICAL VARIABLE>,  y = <NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE>,  fill = <NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE>)) +  geom\_density\_ridges()+ labs(x = "<TITLE FOR THE X-AXIS>",  y = “<TITLE FOR THE Y-AXIS>”,  fill = “<TITLE FOR THE LEGEND>”) + **theme\_bw()**Note: I do not recommend using theme\_classic() as it does not have gridlines which are important!  |

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| **Taking a Log Transform of the x- or y-axis**For any numerical variable, you can take a log transform by simply adding (with a +) the following code:scale\_x\_log10() or scale\_y\_log10()For example, the code could look like this:ggplot(data = <NAME OF DATASET>,  mapping = aes(x = <NAME OF NUMERICAL VARIABLE>,  y = <NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE>,  fill = <NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE>)) +  geom\_density\_ridges()+ labs(x = "<TITLE FOR THE X-AXIS>",  y = “<TITLE FOR THE Y-AXIS>”,  fill = “<TITLE FOR THE LEGEND>”) + **scale\_x\_log10()**Note: Your choice of scale\_x\_log10() or scale\_y\_log10() should be based on where the numerical variable is located (x- axis vs. y-axis).  |
| **Obtaining a Table of Number of Observations for Different Groups**count(<NAME OF DATASET>,  <NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE 1>, <NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE 2>) %>%  pivot\_wider(names\_from = <NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE 1>,,  values\_from = n,  values\_fill = 0) %>%  janitor::adorn\_totals(where = c("row", "col"))Note: Your need to have the janitor package installed! |
| **Obtaining a Table of Variances for a Numerical Variable for Different Groups**<NAME OF DATASET> %>%  group\_by(<NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE 2>, <NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE 1>) %>%  summarize(var = var(<NAME OF NUMERICAL VARIABLE>, na.rm = TRUE) ) %>%  pivot\_wider(names\_from = <NAME OF CATEGORICAL VARIABLE 1>, values\_from = var) |