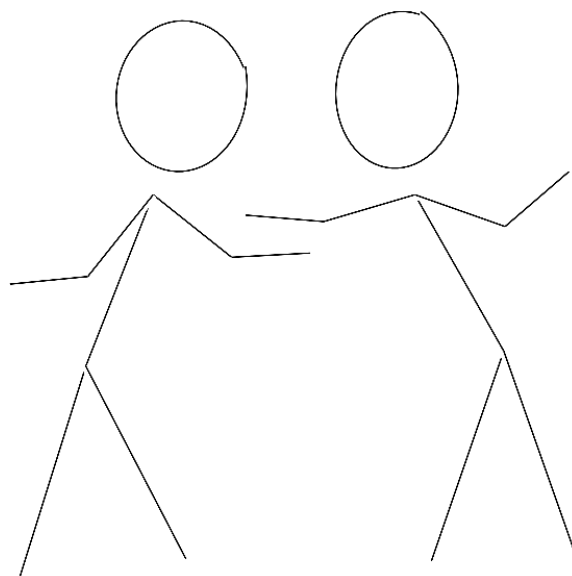


# An introduction to the xkcd package

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## Abstract



## Contents

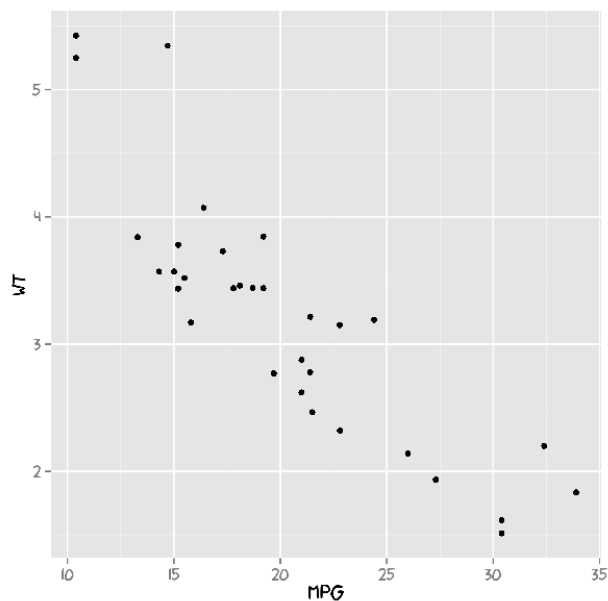
|          |                        |          |
|----------|------------------------|----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>The XKCD fonts</b>  | <b>2</b> |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Installing xkcd</b> | <b>4</b> |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Axis</b>            | <b>4</b> |

|          |                                    |           |
|----------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>4</b> | <b>Cartoon characters</b>          | <b>5</b>  |
| 4.1      | Facets . . . . .                   | 6         |
| 4.2      | Angles of the xkcdman . . . . .    | 8         |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Mother's day</b>                | <b>8</b>  |
| 5.1      | Bar chart . . . . .                | 8         |
| <b>6</b> | <b>Volunteers at Cáritas Spain</b> | <b>10</b> |
| 6.1      | Scatterplot . . . . .              | 10        |
| 6.2      | Bar chart . . . . .                | 12        |
| 6.3      | Bar chart . . . . .                | 13        |
| <b>7</b> | <b>Saving the graphs</b>           | <b>15</b> |
| 7.1      | png . . . . .                      | 15        |
| 7.2      | pdf . . . . .                      | 15        |
| <b>8</b> | <b>References</b>                  | <b>15</b> |

## 1 The XKCD fonts

The package `xkcd` uses the XKCD fonts. Therefore, an easy way to check whether this fonts are installed in the computer is typing the following code and comparing the graphs:

```
> library(extrafont)
> library(ggplot2)
> if( "xkcd" %in% fonts()) {
  p <- ggplot() + geom_point(aes(x=mpg, y=wt), data=mtcars) +
    theme(text = element_text(size = 16, family = "xkcd"))
} else {
  warning("Not xkcd fonts installed!")
  p <- ggplot() + geom_point(aes(x=mpg, y=wt), data=mtcars)
}
> p
```



## Installing fonts in R

If the XKCD fonts, or other fonts, are not installed in the system, you may follow the tutorial *Change fonts in ggplot2, and create xkcd style graphs* to install them.

Or read the documentation of the package `extrafont`, with detailed instructions in <https://github.com/wch/extrafont>:

- Option I:

```
> ## Borrowed from
> ## fibosworld 2013. Change fonts in ggplot2, and create xkcd style graphs
> library(extrafont)
> if(! "xkcd" %in% fonts()) {
  xkcdFontURL <- "http://simonsoftware.se/other/xkcd.ttf"
  download.file(xkcdFontURL, dest="xkcd.ttf")
  font_import(".") ## because we downloaded to working directory
  loadfonts()
}
```

- Option II. The first option does not work for me (on a Linux machine). I installed the fonts in this way:

```
> library(extrafont)
> download.file("http://simonsoftware.se/other/xkcd.ttf", dest="xkcd.ttf")
> system("mkdir ~/.fonts")
> system("cp xkcd.ttf -t ~/.fonts")
```

```
> library(extrafont)
> font_import()
> loadfonts()
```

If you want to uninstall the fonts, you may remove the following packages:

```
> remove.packages(c("extrafonts", "extrafontdb"))
```

## 2 Installing xkcd

The xkcd homepage is located at <http://xkcd.r-forge.r-project.org>. From within R, you can install the latest version of xkcd by typing

```
> install.packages("xkcd", dependencies = TRUE)
```

Then, you may want to see the vignette and check the code:

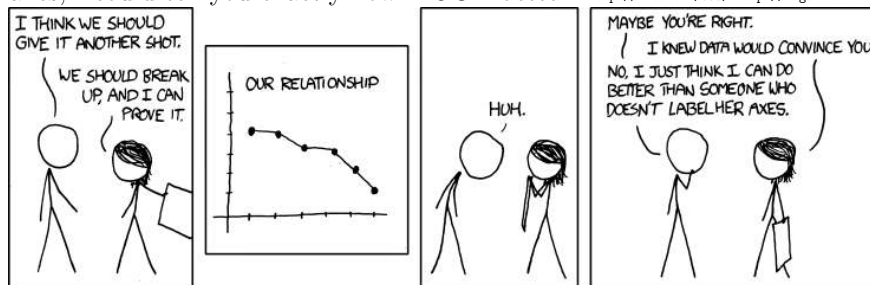
```
> help(package="xkcd")
> vignette("xkcd-intro") # it opens the pdf
> browseVignettes(package = "xkcd") # To browse the pdf, R and Rnw
```

Once the package has been installed, it can be loaded by typing:

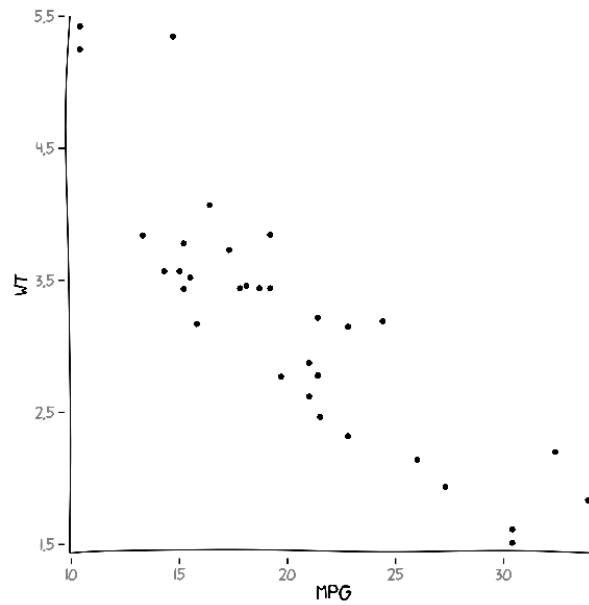
```
> library(xkcd)
```

## 3 Axis

Man: No, I just think I can do better than someone who doesn't label her axes. Title text: And if you labeled your axes, I could tell you exactly how MUCH better. <http://xkcd.com/833/> <http://imgs.xkcd.com/comics/convincing.png>



```
> xrange <- range(mtcars$mpg)
> yrange <- range(mtcars$wt)
> set.seed(123) # for reproducibility
> p <- ggplot() + geom_point(aes(mpg, wt), data=mtcars) +
  xkcdaxis(xrange, yrange)
> p
```



## 4 Cartoon characters

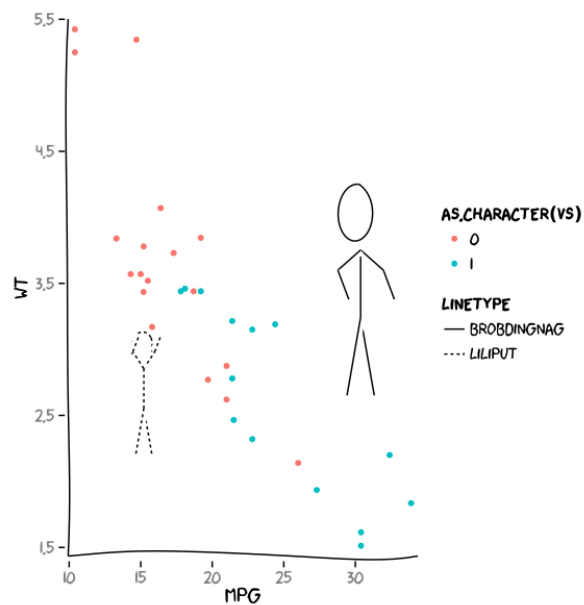
To include cartoon characters in the graph, use the `xkcdman` function.

```
> ratioxy <- diff(xrange)/diff(yrange)
> mapping <- aes(x, y,
  scale,
  ratioxy,
  angleofspine ,
  anglerighthumerus,
  anglelefthumerus,
  anglerightradius,
  angleleftradius,
  anglerightleg,
  angleleftleg,
  angleofneck,
  linetype=city)
> dataman <- data.frame(x= c(15,30), y=c(3, 4),
  scale = c(0.3,0.51) ,
  ratioxy = ratioxy,
  angleofspine = -pi/2 ,
  anglerighthumerus = c(pi/4, -pi/6),
  anglelefthumerus = c(pi/2 + pi/4, pi +pi/6),
  anglerightradius = c(pi/3, -pi/3),
```

```

anglelefttradius = c(pi/3, -pi/3),
anglerightleg = 3*pi/2 - pi / 12,
angleleftleg = 3*pi/2 + pi / 12 ,
angleofneck = runif(1, 3*pi/2-pi/10, 3*pi/2+pi/10),
city=c("Liliput", "Brobdingnag"))
> q <- ggplot() + geom_point(aes(mpg, wt, colour=as.character(vs)), data=mtcars) +
  xkcdaxis(xrange,yrange) + xkcdman(mapping, dataman)
> q

```

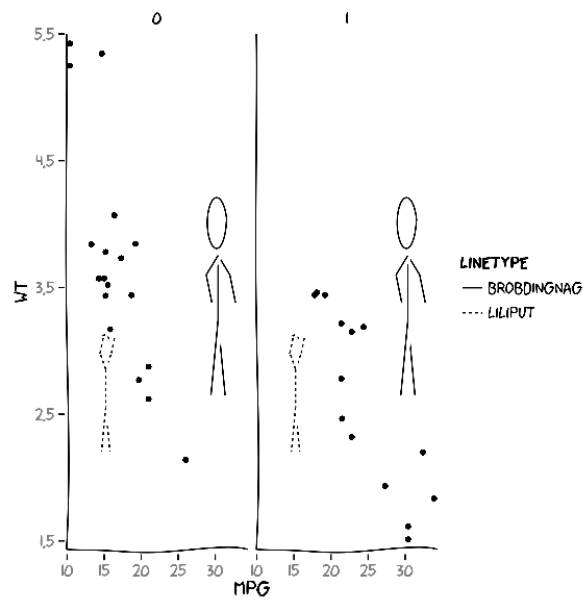


## 4.1 Facets

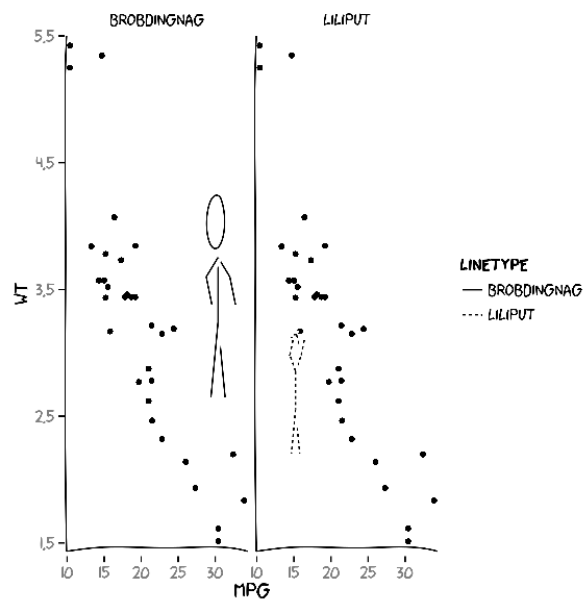
```

> ggplot() + geom_point(aes(mpg, wt), data=mtcars) +
  xkcdaxis(xrange,yrange) + xkcdman(mapping, dataman) +
  facet_grid(~vs)

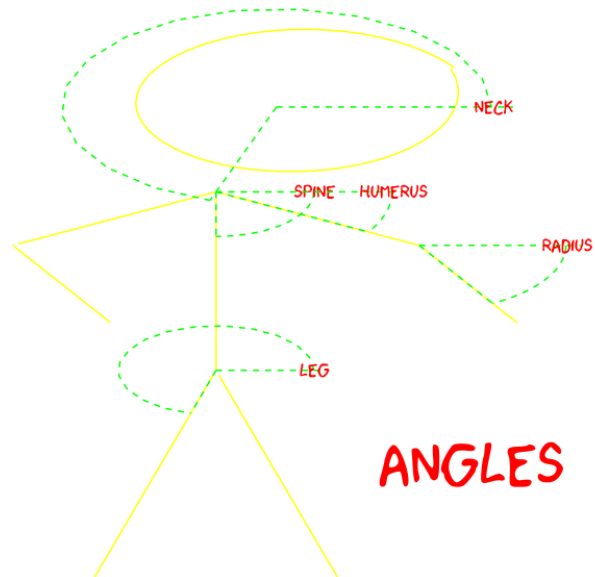
```



```
> ggplot() + geom_point(aes(mpg, wt), data=mtcars) +  
  xkcdaxis(xrange,yrange) + xkcdman(mapping, dataman) +  
  facet_grid(.~city)
```



## 4.2 Angles of the xkcdman



## 5 Mother's day

### 5.1 Bar chart

```
> mommy <- read.table(sep=" ",text ="
8 100
9 0
10 0
11 0
12 0
13 0
14 100
15 100
16 500
17 420
18 75
19 50
20 100
21 40
22 0
")
> names(mommy) <- c("hour","number")
```



```

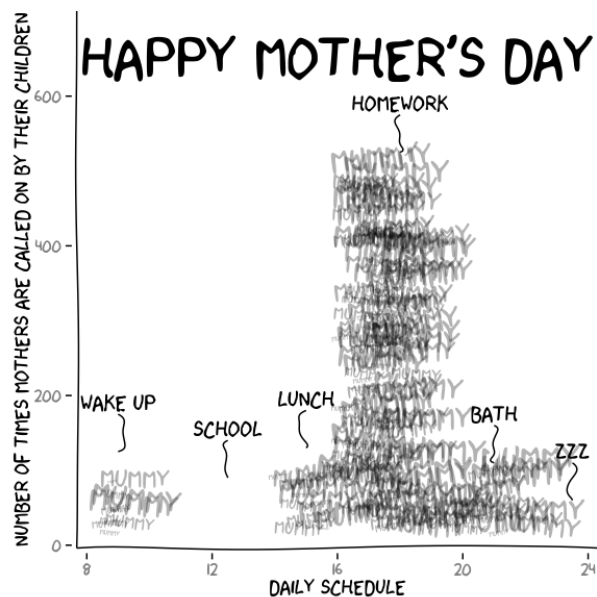
> data <- mommy
> data$xmin <- data$hour - 0.25
> data$xmax <- data$xmin + 1
> data$ymin <- 0
> data$ymax <- data$number
> xrange <- range(8, 24)
> yrange <- range(min(data$ymin) + 10 , max(data$ymax) + 200)
> ratioxy <- diff(xrange)/diff(yrange)
> timelabel <- function(text,x,y) {
  if( "xkcd" %in% fonts()) {
    te1 <- annotate("text", x=x, y = y + 65, label=text, size = 6,family ="xkcd")
  } else {
    te1 <- annotate("text", x=x, y = y + 65, label=text, size = 6)}
  list(te1,
    xkcdline(aes(xbegin=xbegin, ybegin= ybegin, xend=xend,yend=yend),
      data.frame(xbegin=x,ybegin= y + 50, xend=x,yend=y), xjitteramount = 0.5))
  }
> n <- 1800
> set.seed(123)
> x <- runif(n, xrange[1],xrange[2] )
> y <- runif(n, yrange[1],yrange[2] )
> inside <- unlist(lapply(1:n, function(i) any(data$xmin <= x[i] & x[i] < data$xmax &
  data$ymin <= y[i] & y[i] < data$ymax)))
> x <- x[inside]
> y <- y[inside]
> nman <- length(x)
> sizer <- round(runif(nman, 1, 10),0)
> angler <- runif(nman, -10,10)
> if( "xkcd" %in% fonts()) {
  p <- ggplot() +
    geom_text(aes(x,y,label="Mummy",angle=angler,hjust=0, vjust=0),
      family="xkcd",size=sizer,alpha=0.3) +
    xkcdaxis(xrange,yrange) +
    annotate("text", x=16, y = 650,
      label="Happy Mother's day", size = 16,family ="xkcd") +
    xlab("daily schedule") +
    ylab("Number of times mothers are called on by their children") +
    timelabel("Wake up", 9, 125) + timelabel("School", 12.5, 90) +
    timelabel("Lunch", 15, 130) +
    timelabel("Homework", 18, 525) +
    timelabel("Bath", 21, 110) +
    timelabel("zzz", 23.5, 60)
  } else {
  p <- ggplot() +
    geom_text(aes(x,y,label="Mummy",angle=angler,hjust=0, vjust=0),

```

```

        size=sizer,alpha=0.3) +
xkcdaxis(xrange,yrange) +
annotate("text", x=16, y = 650,
        label="Happy Mother's day", size = 16) +
xlab("daily schedule") +
ylab("Number of times mothers are called on by their children") +
timelabel("Wake up", 9, 125) + timelabel("School", 12.5, 90) +
timelabel("Lunch", 15, 130) +
timelabel("Homework", 18, 525) +
timelabel("Bath", 21, 110) +
timelabel("zzz", 23.5, 60)}
> p
>

```



## 6 Volunteers at Cáritas Spain

### 6.1 Scatterplot

```

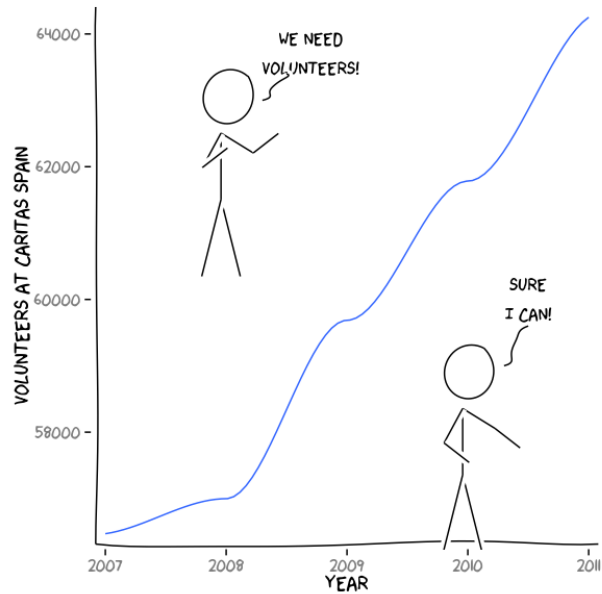
> volunteers <- data.frame(year=c(2007:2011), number=c(56470, 56998, 59686, 61783, 64251))
> xrange <- range(volunteers$year)
> yrange <- range(volunteers$number)
> ratioxy <- diff(xrange) / diff(yrange)
> mapping <- aes(x, y,
                 scale,

```

```

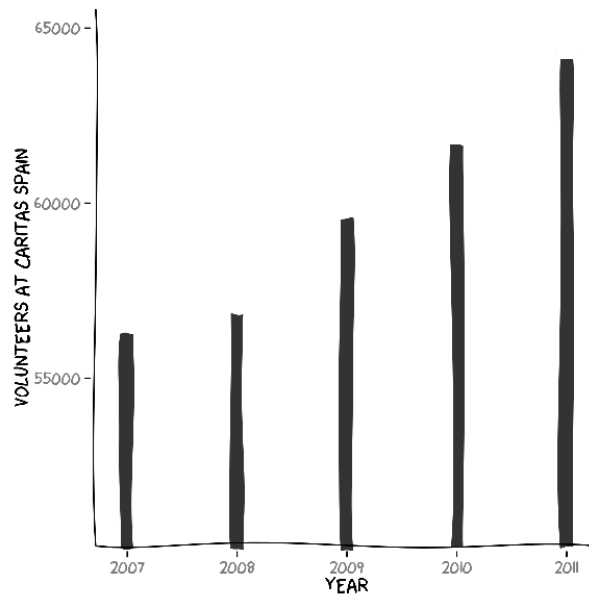
ratioxy,
angleofspine ,
anglerighthumerus,
anglelefthumerus,
anglerightradius,
angleleftradius,
anglerightleg,
angleleftleg,
angleofneck)
> dataman <- data.frame( x= c(2008,2010), y=c(63000, 58850),
                        scale = 1000 ,
                        ratioxy = ratioxy,
                        angleofspine = -pi/2 ,
                        anglerighthumerus = c(-pi/6, -pi/6),
                        anglelefthumerus = c(-pi/2 - pi/6, -pi/2 - pi/6),
                        anglerightradius = c(pi/5, -pi/5),
                        angleleftradius = c(pi/5, -pi/5),
                        angleleftleg = 3*pi/2 + pi / 12 ,
                        anglerightleg = 3*pi/2 - pi / 12,
                        angleofneck = runif(1, 3*pi/2-pi/10, 3*pi/2+pi/10))
> datalines <- data.frame(xbegin=c(2008.3,2010.5),ybegin=c(63000,59600),
                        xend=c(2008.5,2010.3), yend=c(63400,59000))
> p <- ggplot() + geom_smooth(mapping=aes(x=year, y =number), data =volunteers,method="loess")
> if( "xkcd" %in% fonts()) {
  p + xkcdaxis(xrange,yrange) +
    ylab("Volunteers at Caritas Spain") +
    xkcdman(mapping, dataman) +
    annotate("text", x=2008.7, y = 63700, label = "We Need\nVolunteers!", family="xkcd" ) +
    annotate("text", x=2010.5, y = 60000, label = "Sure\nI can!", family="xkcd" ) +
    xkcdline(aes(xbegin=xbegin,ybegin=ybegin,xend=xend,yend=yend),datalines, xjitteramount = 0.12)
} else {
  p + xkcdaxis(xrange,yrange) +
    ylab("Volunteers at Caritas Spain") +
    xkcdman(mapping, dataman) +
    annotate("text", x=2008.7, y = 63700, label = "We Need\nVolunteers!") +
    annotate("text", x=2010.5, y = 60000, label = "Sure\nI can!") +
    xkcdline(aes(xbegin=xbegin,ybegin=ybegin,xend=xend,yend=yend),datalines, xjitteramount = 0.12)
}

```



## 6.2 Bar chart

```
> data <- volunteers
> data$xmin <- data$year - 0.1
> data$xmax <- data$year + 0.1
> data$ymin <- 50000
> data$ymax <- data$number
> xrange <- range(min(data$xmin)-0.1, max(data$xmax) + 0.1)
> yrange <- range(min(data$ymin)+500, max(data$ymax) + 1000)
> mapping <- aes(xmin=xmin,ymin=ymin,xmax=xmax,ymax=ymax)
> p <- ggplot() + xkcdrect(mapping,data) +
  xkcdaxis(xrange,yrange) +
  xlab("Year") + ylab("Volunteers at Caritas Spain")
> p
```



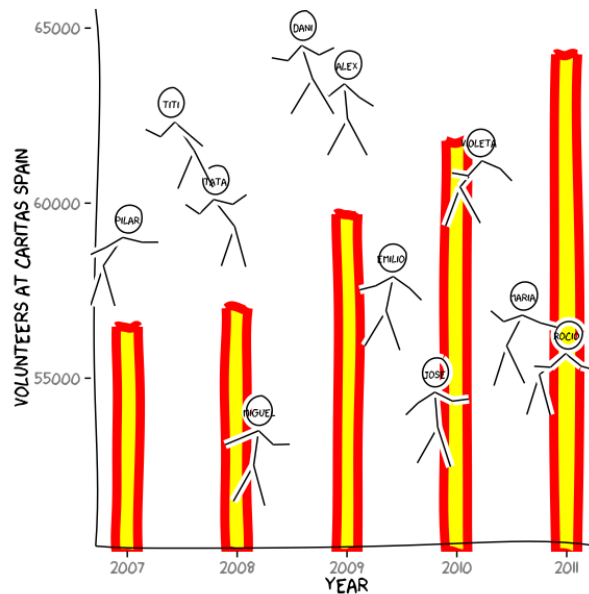
### 6.3 Bar chart

```
> data <- volunteers
> data$xmin <- data$year - 0.1
> data$xmax <- data$year + 0.1
> data$ymin <- 50000
> data$ymax <- data$number
> xrange <- range(min(data$xmin) - 0.1, max(data$xmax) + 0.1)
> yrange <- range(min(data$ymin) + 500 , max(data$ymax) + 1000)
> ratioxy <- diff(xrange)/diff(yrange)
> plotmen <- function(x,y, scale,ratioxy,...){
  mapping <- aes(x, y,
    scale,
    ratioxy,
    angleofspine ,
    anglerighthumerus,
    anglelefthumerus,
    anglerightradius,
    angleleftradius,
    anglerightleg,
    angleleftleg,
    angleofneck)
  n <- length(x)
  data <- data.frame(x=x,
```

```

        y=y,
        scale = scale,
        ratioxy = ratioxy,
        angleofspine = runif(n, - pi/2 - pi/3, -pi/2 + pi/3),
        anglerighthumerus = runif(n, -pi/6- pi/10, - pi/6 + pi/10),
        anglelefthumerus = runif(n, pi + pi/6 -pi/10, pi + pi/6 + pi/10),
        anglerightradius = runif(n, -pi/4, pi/4),
        angleleftradius = runif(n, pi -pi/4, pi + pi/4),
        anglerightleg = runif(n, 3* pi/2 + pi/12 , 3* pi/2 + pi/12 + pi/10),
        angleleftleg = runif(n, 3* pi/2 - pi/12 - pi/10, 3* pi/2 - pi/12 ),
        angleofneck = runif(n, -pi/2-pi/10, -pi/2 + pi/10))
    xkcdman(mapping,data,...)
}
> volun <- c("Miguel","Jose","Rocio","Maria","Emilio",
            "Pilar","Tata","Violeta","Titi","Alex","Dani")
> positionx <- seq(2007,2011, length.out=length(volun))
> set.seed(123)
> positionx <- positionx[sample(1:length(volun),length(volun))]
> positiony <- seq(54000,65000,length.out = length(volun))
> a <- ggplot() +
  xkcdrect(mapping,data,fill="yellow",colour="red") +
  xkcdaxis(xrange,yrange) +
  xlab("Year") + ylab("Volunteers at Caritas Spain")
> b <- a + plotmen(positionx, positiony,1000, ratioxy)
> if( "xkcd" %in% fonts()) {
  c <- b + annotate("text",
                    x= positionx, y= positiony,
                    label=volun, family="xkcd",size=3)
} else {
  c <- b + annotate("text",
                    x= positionx, y= positiony,
                    label=volun,size=3)
}
> c

```



## 7 Saving the graphs

### 7.1 png

```
> png("myfigure.png")
> print(p)
> dev.off()
```

### 7.2 pdf

Remember to embed the fonts!

```
> ## Borrowed from
> ## fibosworld 2013. Change fonts in ggplot2, and create xkcd style graphs
> ## \url{http://fibosworld.wordpress.com/2013/02/17/change-fonts-in-ggplot2-and-create-xkcd-style-graphs}
>
> ggsave("font_ggplot.pdf", plot=p, width=12, height=4)
> ## needed for Windows - make sure YOU have the correct path for your machine:
> ## Sys.setenv(R_GSCMD = "C:\\Program Files (x86)\\gs\\gs9.06\\bin\\gswin32c.exe")
> embed_fonts("font_ggplot.pdf")
```

## 8 References

Hadley Wickham 2012. ggplot2 <http://ggplot2.org/>

Randall Munroe. A webcomic of romance, sarcasm, math, and language <http://xkcd.com/>  
Various Authors 2012. How can we make xkcd style graphs in R? <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/12675147/how-can-we-make-xkcd-style-graphs-in-r>  
fibosworld 2013. Change fonts in ggplot2, and create xkcd style graphs <http://fibosworld.wordpress.com/2013/02/17/change-fonts-in-ggplot2-and-create-xkcd-style-graphs/>  
Winston Chang. extrafont <https://github.com/wch/extrafont>