

# Package ‘ggpage’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Creates Page Layout Visualizations

**Version** 0.2.2

**Description** Facilitates the creation of page layout visualizations in which words are represented as rectangles with sizes relating to the length of the words. Which then is divided in lines and pages for easy overview of up to quite large texts.

**Depends** R (>= 3.0.0),

**Imports** dplyr, ggplot2 (>= 2.0.0), stringr, tidytext (>= 0.1.0),  
magrittr, purrr, rlang

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**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 6.0.1.9000

**Suggests** testthat, knitr, rmarkdown, covr

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**NeedsCompilation** no

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break_help	<i>Repeating of indexes</i>
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**Description**

Repeating of indexes

**Usage**

```
break_help(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	Numerical, vector.
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**Value**

Numerical.

**Examples**

```
break_help(c(1, 2, 3))
break_help(c(6, 8, 23, 50))
```

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ggpage_build	<i>Creates a data frame for further analysis and plotting</i>
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**Description**

This function can be used in combination with ggpage\_plot to get the same result as ggpage\_quick. However by splitting the data.frame construction and plotting we are able to do intermediate analysis which can be included in the visualization.

**Usage**

```
ggpage_build(book, lpp = 25, character_height = 3,
  vertical_space = 1, x_space_pages = 10, y_space_pages = 10,
  nrow = NULL, ncol = NULL, bycol = TRUE, wtl = NULL,
  para.fun = NULL, page.col = NULL, align = "left", line.max = 80,
  ...)
```

**Arguments**

book	Character or data.frame. Can either have each element be a separate line or having each element being separate words.
lpp	Numeric. Lines Per Page. Number of lines allocated for each page.
character_height	Numeric. Relative size of the height of each letter compared to its width.
vertical_space	Numeric. Distance between each lines vertically.
x_space_pages	Numeric. Distance between pages along the x-axis.
y_space_pages	Numeric. Distance between pages along the y-axis.
nrow	Numeric. Number of rows of pages, if omitted defaults to square layout.
ncol	Numeric. Number of columns of pages, if omitted defaults to square layout.
bycol	Logical. If TRUE (the default) the matrix is filled by columns, otherwise the matrix is filled by rows.
wtl	logical. If TRUE will convert single word vector into a vector with full lines. (defaults to FALSE).
para.fun	Function that generates random numbers to determine number of word in each paragraph.
page.col	column to split the pages by.
align	Type of line alignment. Must be one of "left", "right" or "both".
line.max	Maximal number of characters per line. Defaults to 80.
...	Extra arguments.

**Details**

The text **MUST** be presented in a column named text.

**Value**

‘data.frame’ containing the following columns:

- ‘word’: Character. The words of the text.
- ‘page’: Integer. Page number.
- ‘line’: Integer. Line number within the page.
- ‘xmin’: Numeric. Border of rectangle, used by ggpage\_plot do not alter.
- ‘xmax’: Numeric. Border of rectangle, used by ggpage\_plot do not alter.
- ‘ymin’: Numeric. Border of rectangle, used by ggpage\_plot do not alter.
- ‘ymax’: Numeric. Border of rectangle, used by ggpage\_plot do not alter.

**Examples**

```
library(dplyr)
library(stringr)
library(ggplot2)
library(tidytext)
library(ggpage)
# build and plot
## data.frame with full lines
```

```

ggpage_build(tinderbox) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
## vector with full lines
ggpage_build(book = tinderbox %>%
  pull(text)) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
## data.frame with single words
ggpage_build(tinderbox) %>%
  unnest_tokens(text, word) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
## vector with single words
ggpage_build(tinderbox %>%
  unnest_tokens(text, text) %>%
  pull(text)) %>%
  ggpage_plot()

# nrow and ncol
ggpage_build(tinderbox, nrow = 2) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
ggpage_build(tinderbox, ncol = 2) %>%
  ggpage_plot()

# Include analysis within
ggpage_build(tinderbox) %>%
  mutate(word_length = str_length(word)) %>%
  ggpage_plot(aes(fill = word_length))

```

---

ggpage\_plot

*Creates a visualization from the ggpage\_build output*


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## Description

Creates a visualization from the ggpage\_build output

## Usage

```

ggpage_plot(data, mapping = ggplot2::aes(), paper.show = FALSE,
  paper.color = "grey90", paper.alpha = 1, paper.limits = 3,
  page.number = character(1), page.number.x = 3, page.number.y = 3)

```

## Arguments

data	data.frame. Expects output from ggpage_build with optional intermediate analysis.
mapping	Default list of aesthetic mappings to use for plot to be handed to internal ggplot call.
paper.show	Shows the paper underneath the text.
paper.color	Color of the pages. Needs to be of length 1 or the same as the number of pages.
paper.alpha	Alpha of the pages. Needs to be of length 1 or the same as the number of pages.
paper.limits	Numerical. Extends the edges of the paper in all directions.
page.number	Position of the page number. Defaults to none.

`page.number.x` Distance the page number is pushed away from the text along the x-axis.  
`page.number.y` Distance the page number is pushed away from the text along the y-axis.

### Value

A ggplot object with the given visualization.

### Examples

```
library(dplyr)
library(stringr)
library(ggplot2)
library(tidytext)
library(ggpage)
# build and plot
## data.frame with full lines
ggpage_build(tinderbox) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
## vector with full lines
ggpage_build(book = tinderbox %>%
  pull(text)) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
## data.frame with single words
ggpage_build(tinderbox) %>%
  unnest_tokens(text, word) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
## vector with single words
ggpage_build(tinderbox %>%
  unnest_tokens(text, text) %>%
  pull(text)) %>%
  ggpage_plot()

# nrow and ncol
ggpage_build(tinderbox, nrow = 2) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
ggpage_build(tinderbox, ncol = 2) %>%
  ggpage_plot()

# Include analysis within
ggpage_build(tinderbox) %>%
  mutate(word_length = str_length(word)) %>%
  ggpage_plot(aes(fill = word_length))
```

---

`ggpage_quick`

*Creates a quick visualization of the page layout*

---

### Description

Creates a quick visualization of the page layout

**Usage**

```
ggpage_quick(book, lpp = 25, character_height = 3,
  vertical_space = 1, x_space_pages = 10, y_space_pages = 10,
  nrow = NULL, ncol = NULL, bycol = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>book</code>	Character or data.frame. Can either have each element be a separate line or having each element being separate words.
<code>lpp</code>	Numeric. Lines Per Page. Number of lines allocated for each page.
<code>character_height</code>	Numeric. Relative size of the height of each letter compared to its width.
<code>vertical_space</code>	Numeric. Distance between each lines vertically.
<code>x_space_pages</code>	Numeric. Distance between pages along the x-axis.
<code>y_space_pages</code>	Numeric. Distance between pages along the y-axis.
<code>nrow</code>	Numeric. Number of rows of pages, if omitted defaults to square layout.
<code>ncol</code>	Numeric. Number of columns of pages, if omitted defaults to square layout.
<code>bycol</code>	Logical. If TRUE (the default) the matrix is filled by columns, otherwise the matrix is filled by rows.

**Value**

A ggplot object with the given visualization.

**Examples**

```
library(dplyr)
library(stringr)
library(ggplot2)
library(tidytext)
library(ggpage)
# quick
## data.frame with full lines
ggpage_quick(tinderbox)
## vector with full lines
ggpage_quick(tinderbox %>%
  pull(text))
## data.frame with single words
ggpage_quick(tinderbox %>%
  unnest_tokens(text, text))
## vector with single words
ggpage_quick(tinderbox %>%
  unnest_tokens(text, text) %>%
  pull(text))

# nrow and ncol
ggpage_quick(tinderbox, nrow = 2)
ggpage_quick(tinderbox, ncol = 2)
```

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line_align	<i>Adjust lines</i>
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**Description**

Adjust lines

**Usage**

```
line_align(line, max_length, type)
```

**Arguments**

line	data.frame
max_length	numerical. number of letters allowed on a line.
type	Type of line alignment. Must be one of "left", "right" or "both".

**Value**

data.frame

---

nest_paragraphs	<i>converts paragraph tokens into line tokens</i>
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---

**Description**

extends the str\_wrap() function from the stringr package to work with longer strings.

**Usage**

```
nest_paragraphs(data, input, ...)
```

**Arguments**

data	data.frame. With one paragraph per row.
input	column that gets split as string or symbol.
...	Extra arguments passed to str_wrap.

**Value**

data.frame.

---

page_liner	<i>Add line number within pages</i>
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**Description**

Add line number within pages

**Usage**

```
page_liner(data)
```

**Arguments**

data	data.frame
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**Value**

data.frame

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paper_shape	<i>Identify the edges of the paper of each page</i>
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**Description**

Identify the edges of the paper of each page

**Usage**

```
paper_shape(data)
```

**Arguments**

data	data.frame created by ggpage_build.
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**Value**

data.frame,

**Examples**

```
paper_shape(ggpage_build(tinderbox))
```



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para_index	<i>paragraph split</i>
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### Description

Converts a word vector into a line vector with variable paragraph lengths.

### Usage

```
para_index(n, FUN, ...)
```

### Arguments

n	Numeric. Numbers of words.
FUN	Numeric. how many words to split whole string by.
...	Extra arguments.

### Details

FUN must be a function that takes in a number n and returns a vector of natural numbers.

### Value

Numeric. paragraph indicator.

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tinderbox	<i>The tinder-box by H.C. Andersen</i>
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### Description

A tidy data.frame containing the entire story of The tinder-box by H.C. Andersen with two columns: text which contains the text of the fairy tale divided into elements of up to about 80 characters each and book giving the name of the fairy tale in question.

### Usage

```
tinderbox
```

### Format

A data frame with 211 rows and 2 variables:

**text** character string up to 80 characters each

**book** name of the fairy tale ...

---

tinderbox_paragraph	<i>The tinder-box by H.C. Andersen</i>
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---

### Description

A tidy data.frame containing the entire story of The tinder-box by H.C. Andersen with two columns: text which contains the text of the fairy tale divided into paragraphs.

### Usage

```
tinderbox_paragraph
```

### Format

A data frame with 11 rows and 1 variables:

**text** character string up to 80 characters each ...

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word_to_line	<i>Internal function for converting words to lines</i>
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### Description

extends the str\_wrap() function from the stringr package to work with longer strings.

### Usage

```
word_to_line(words, wot_number = 1000)
```

### Arguments

words	data.frame. Where each row is a separate word words with the column name text.
wot_number	Numeric. how many words to split whole string by.

### Value

Character. have each element be a separate line.

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