Market Leaders

Mark Smiley
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Introduction

This file shows some examples of treemaps. Treemaps are a modern way of displaying something like a pie chart. But unlike pie charts, treemaps also allow 3 variables (columns of data) to be displayed in one graph.

Market Leaders

The data comes from a bar chart on this page: Big Data Database Revenue and Market Forecast 2012-2017.

```
leaders <- read.csv("market.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
head(leaders)</pre>
```

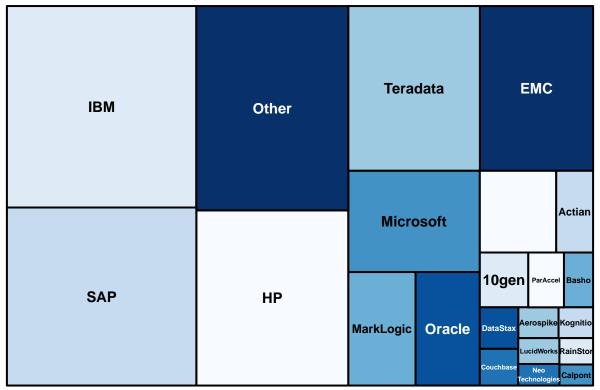
Name	Value
IBM	215
SAP	190
HP	150
Teradata	122
EMC	105
Microsoft	75

TreeMap

This is an example using the treemap package.

```
treemap(leaders, #Your data frame object
    index=c("Name"), #A list of your categorical variables
    vSize = "Value", #This is your quantitative variable
    type="index", #Type sets the organization and color scheme of your treemap
    palette = "Blues", #Select your color palette from the RColorBrewer presets or make your own.
    title="Big Data Market Leaders 2012", #Customize your title
    fontsize.title = 14 #Change the font size of the title
    )
```

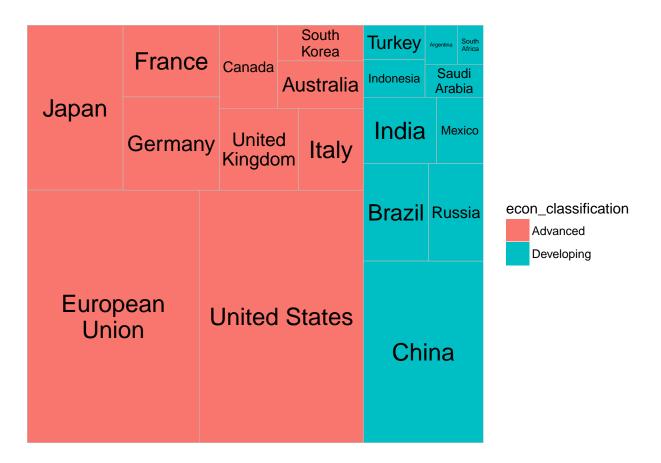
Big Data Market Leaders 2012



Treemapify

Tree mapify works with ggplot, so it is preferable and is used in the remainder of this document.

The next treemap uses the G20 dataset.

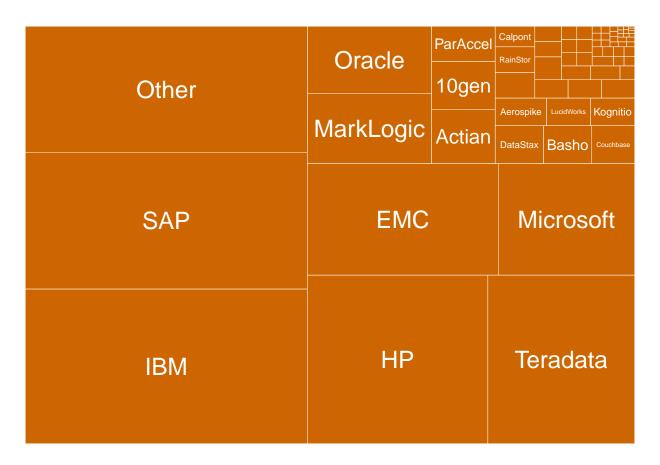


The SetTextContrastColor function comes from Chart of R Colors. Sets a reasonable contrast color for text on the given background color.

```
# Function to set the text to a color that contrasts with the tile's background
SetTextContrastColor <- function(color)
{
   ifelse( mean(col2rgb(color)) > 127, "black", "white")
}

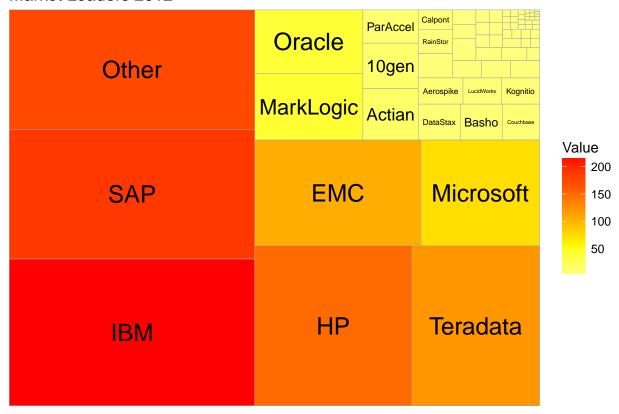
# Alternate colors
gOrange <- rgb(255, 150, 52, maxColorValue=255)
gTan <- rgb(226, 216, 169, maxColorValue=255)
gBlueGray <- rgb(128, 143, 179, maxColorValue=255)
gDarkBlue <- rgb( 63, 106, 163, maxColorValue=255)</pre>
```

Here is a treemap using two data columns.



We can color tiles based on their value.

Market Leaders 2012

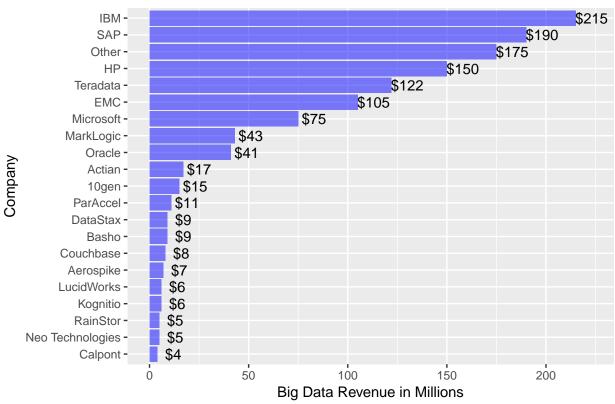


Bar Chart

Next consider a bar chart, sorted by value and filtering out small values.

```
leaders %>%
  filter(Value >= 4) %>%
  ggplot(aes(y=Value, x=reorder(Name, Value))) +
  geom_col(fill="blue", alpha=.5)+
  coord_flip() +
  geom_text(aes(label=paste("$", Value, sep="")), position = position_nudge(y=8)) +
  labs(x="Company", y="Big Data Revenue in Millions", title = "Big Data Market Leaders 2012")
```





Palettes

Color Blind Palettes

These palettes create sets of colors that color blind people can distinguish, and so they are to be preferred.

```
display.brewer.all(
  n = NULL,
  type = "all",
  select = NULL,
  exact.n = FALSE,
  colorblindFriendly = TRUE
)
```



Modifying palettes

This adds a grey color to an existing palette, to make South America stand out in the next treemap.

```
yellow_red_pal <- brewer.pal(7,"Y10rRd")
format.hexmode(127)

## [1] "7f"

format.hexmode(128+64-1)

## [1] "bf"

g20pal <- c(yellow_red_pal, "#BFBFBF")
g20pal

## [1] "#FFFFB2" "#FED976" "#FEB24C" "#FD8D3C" "#FC4E2A" "#E31A1C" "#B10026"

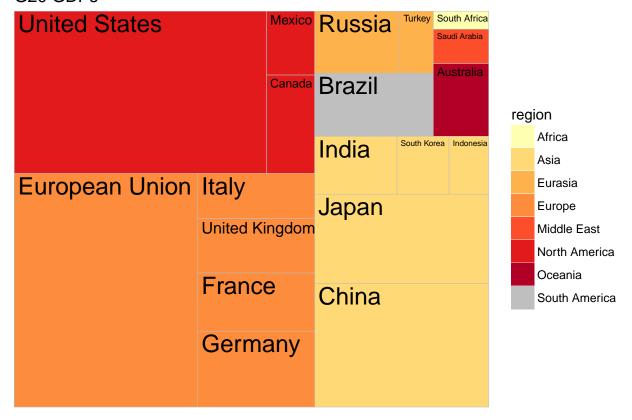
## [8] "#BFBFBF"</pre>
```

G20 GDP

These treemaps have subgroups. This allows display of another variable (data column), this case, the region. Here is a treemap using the new palette.

```
ggplot(G20,
    aes(area = gdp_mil_usd,
        fill = region,
        label = country,
        subgroup = region)) +
scale_fill_manual(values = g20pal) +
geom_treemap() +
geom_treemap_text() +
labs(title = "G20 GDPs")
```

G20 GDPs



Here is one with a nice palette.

```
ggplot(G20,
    aes(area = gdp_mil_usd,
        fill = region,
        label = country,
        subgroup = region)) +

scale_fill_brewer(palette = "Paired") +

geom_treemap(col = "black") +

geom_treemap_text(place = "center", reflow = TRUE, fontface = 'bold') +

geom_treemap_subgroup_border(col = "white", size = 2) +

geom_treemap_subgroup_text(place = "bottom", col = "white", alpha = .8,
```

```
size = 16, fontface = 'bold', reflow = T) +
labs(title = "G20 GDPs")
```

G20 GDPs

