

SQLdays Konferenz 2018 München Thomas Hütter

50 ways to show your data

Thomas Hütter, Diplom-Betriebswirt

- Application developer, consultant, accidental DBA, author
- Worked at consultancies, ISVs, end user companies
- Speaker at SQL events around Europe
- SQL Server > 6.5, Dynamics Nav > 3.01, R > 3.1.2
- @DerFredo https://twitter.com/DerFredo
- - de.linkedin.com/in/derfredo

www.xing.com/profile/Thomas Huetter





















Agenda

- What's the fuzz about this R language?
 - The flow of your data:
 - import, manipulate, visualize, communicate
- A grammar of graphics: ggplot2
- Fancy ggplot2 graphs and some fancy friends:
 - from facets
 - via ridgelines and waterfalls
 - to animated plots and yet some extras
- Round-up, resources, Q&A





SQLdays Konferenz 2018 München

What's the fuzz about this language?



- Programming language for statistical computing, analysis and visualization, widely used by statisticians, data miners, analysts, data scientists
- Created by Ross Ihaka and Robert Gentleman, Uni Auckland, in 1993 as an open source implementation of the (1970s) S language
- GNU project, maintained by the R Foundation for Statistical Computing, compiled builds für Mac OS, Linux, Windows, supported by R Consortium
- Extensible through user-created packages, > 13.000 available on CRAN
- Commercial support, e.g. since 2007 by Revolution Analytics, acquired by Microsoft in 2015, now provide Microsoft R Open, R Server
- IDEs: R.App, RStudio, MS R Tools for Visual Studio
- Support for R now in SQL Server, Power BI, Azure ML, Data science VM

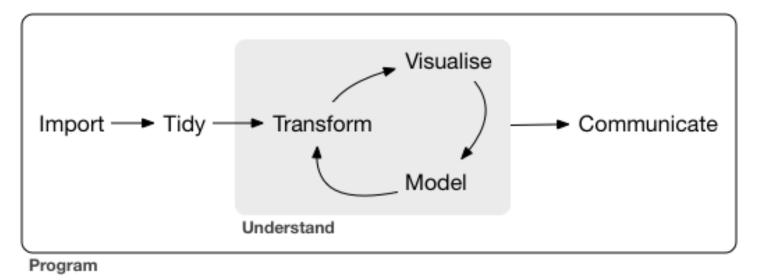




SQLdays Konferenz 2018 München Thomas Hütter

The flow of your data

What a typical data analysis/data science project may look like



The components of the Tidyverse (ggplot2 being one part) cover these tasks and can help you to accomplish them in a concise manner.

figure © 2017 Wickham/Grolemund: "R for Data Science"





A grammar of graphics: ggplot2

- "The grammar of graphics", a 2005 book by Leland Wilkinson et al. served as a foundation for implementing the R package ggplot2
- My simple approach to "what is needed to describe a graph":
 - data: what do you want to show
 - aesthetic mappings: which relations are there to show
 - geometries: how do you want to show it
 - extras:
 - guides: axes, scales and legends
 - labels, annotations
 - facetting, coordinate systems
 - colours, themes
 - **>** ...





- facets
 show small multiples,
 apply the big picture to subsets of your data
- violins
 show more detail of the data distribution than a box plot
- lollipop charts [ggalt]
 alternative to bar charts with lots of nearly-similar-sized bars,
 on screen: reduce moiré, on paper: reduce waste of ink
- encircling areas [ggalt] draw attention to certain regions or groups of points, visualize clustering



- jitter plots / counts charts show information otherwise hidden by overlapping points
- avoiding overlap of text labels [ggrepel] avoid overlap of text labels
- ridgeline plots [ggridges] (ex joyplots*)
 compare distribution or timeline for a number of subgroups
 * name deprecated, see http://serialmentor.com/blog/2017/9/15/goodbye-joyplots
- tree maps [treemap] display hierarchical data as nested rectangles





- waterfall diagrams [waterfall(s)] show up- and down development of a single measure
- correlograms [(gg)corrplot] show correlation between several variables at once
- marginal histograms and boxplots [ggExtra] show distribution details for the dimensions of a scatter plot
- radar charts [ggradar] compare multiple measures for few items





- maps [ggmap] include geospatial information
- animated plots [gganimate] automatically show development over time
- Chernoff faces [ggChernoff] everyone likes smilies, don't they?
- More extras: facet zooming [ggforce], diverse themes [ggthemes, ggTech], interactive: tooltips [ggiraph]





Round-up / conclusions

- With R, a lot is possible in terms of analysis and especially visualizations
- With ggplot2 and it's extensions, graphs can be constructed in a very concise manner, according to the grammar of graphics
- Don't overdo/overload your visualizations
- Careful with the number and choice of colours/shapes
- Consider the occasion of your presentation (Chernoff faces are not suitable for every audience)





Credits & resources / inspired by:

- Selva Prabhakaran's <u>Top 50 ggplot2 Visualizations Master List</u> (use under <u>Creative commens license</u>, referred to as "Top 50 list")
- A list of ggplot2 extensions http://www.ggplot2-exts.org/
- The ggplot2 reference online http://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/
- R Graphics Cookbook, by Winston Chang, O'Reilly, ISBN 978-1449316952
- R for Data Science, Hadley Wickham & Garrett Grolemund, O'Reilly, ISBN 978-1491910399, also online at http://r4ds.had.co.nz
- Formula 1 data set: www.formel1.de
- Cellphone subscriptions data: <u>data.worldbank.org</u>
- Live parking data: www.kleve.de





Time for some Q & A:

That is: questions that might be of common interest, and their answers might fit into the remaining time :-)





Thank you for your interest & keep in touch:

- @ DerFredo https://twitter.com/DerFredo
- in de.linkedin.com/in/derfredo
- www.xing.com/profile/Thomas_Huetter



This file and all demo scripts can be found at:

https://github.com/SQLThomas/Conferences/tree/master/Erding2018

