Its recently written about the release of tidytext 0.2.1, and one of the most useful new features in this release is a couple of helper functions for making plots with ggplot2. These helper functions address a class of challenges that often arises when dealing with text data, so we’ve included them in the tidytext package.

**Let’s work through an example**

To show how to use these new functions, let’s walk through a more general example that does not deal with results that come from unstructured, free text. These helper functions are very often helpful in text analysis, but that’s not the only time I find myself reaching for them.

For this example, let’s use the babynames dataset of names given to children in the US, and find which names were most common in the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s.

library(tidyverse)

library(babynames)

library(tidytext)

top\_names <- babynames %>%

filter(year >= 1950,

year < 1990) %>%

mutate(decade = (year %/% 10) \* 10) %>%

group\_by(decade) %>%

count(name, wt = n, sort = TRUE) %>%

ungroup

top\_names

## # A tibble: 100,527 x 3

## decade name n

##

## 1 1950 James 846042

## 2 1950 Michael 839459

## 3 1960 Michael 836934

## 4 1950 Robert 832336

## 5 1950 John 799658

## 6 1950 David 771242

## 7 1960 David 736583

## 8 1960 John 716284

## 9 1970 Michael 712722

## 10 1960 James 687905

## # … with 100,517 more rows

Notice that we can already tell that some of the top names in these adjacent decades are the same (Michael, John, David) but are in different orders. Let’s try to make a plot looking at these top names. What does the plot look like if we don’t try to order the names at all?

top\_names %>%

group\_by(decade) %>%

top\_n(15) %>%

ungroup %>%

mutate(decade = as.factor(decade)) %>%

ggplot(aes(name, n, fill = decade)) +

geom\_col(show.legend = FALSE) +

facet\_wrap(~decade, scales = "free\_y") +

coord\_flip() +

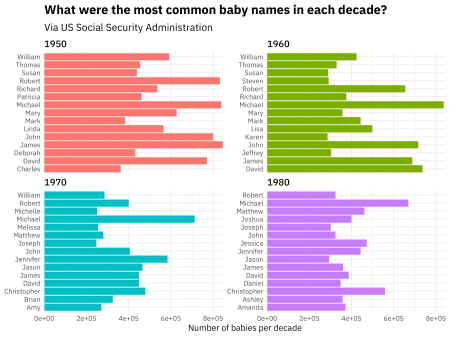
scale\_y\_continuous(expand = c(0,0)) +

labs(y = "Number of babies per decade",

x = NULL,

title = "What were the most common baby names in each decade?",

subtitle = "Via US Social Security Administration")



Here, ggplot2 puts the names in alphabetical order, because they are of type character. This is… not so useful or pleasing, I think most people would agree. What if **instead** we order the names by n, the number of babies per decade?

top\_names %>%

group\_by(decade) %>%

top\_n(15) %>%

ungroup %>%

mutate(decade = as.factor(decade),

name = fct\_reorder(name, n)) %>%

ggplot(aes(name, n, fill = decade)) +

geom\_col(show.legend = FALSE) +

facet\_wrap(~decade, scales = "free\_y") +

coord\_flip() +

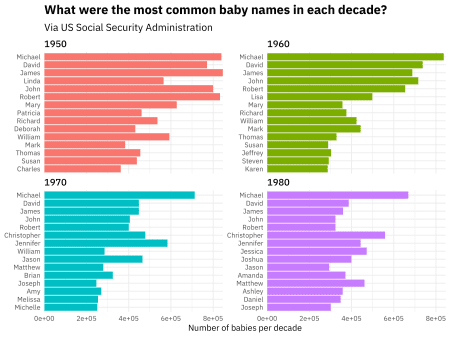
scale\_y\_continuous(expand = c(0,0)) +

labs(y = "Number of babies per decade",

x = NULL,

title = "What were the most common baby names in each decade?",

subtitle = "Via US Social Security Administration")



Well, this **sort of** worked. **Mostly** worked, one might say. What fct\_reorder() and the similar reorder() function from base R do is to reorder all of these together, not reorder these names individually within some category and keep track of that.

**Enter reorder\_within()**

This functionality is now available in tidytext, as of version 0.2.1.

How does it work? We need to add *two* new functions.

library(tidytext)

top\_names %>%

group\_by(decade) %>%

top\_n(15) %>%

ungroup %>%

mutate(decade = as.factor(decade),

name = reorder\_within(name, n, decade)) %>%

ggplot(aes(name, n, fill = decade)) +

geom\_col(show.legend = FALSE) +

facet\_wrap(~decade, scales = "free\_y") +

coord\_flip() +

scale\_x\_reordered() +

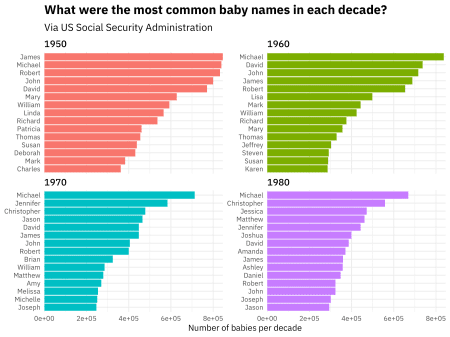
scale\_y\_continuous(expand = c(0,0)) +

labs(y = "Number of babies per decade",

x = NULL,

title = "What were the most common baby names in each decade?",

subtitle = "Via US Social Security Administration")



Aaaaaaah, much better! Notice that first, we used reorder\_within() with three arguments:

* the item we want to reorder
* what we want to reorder by
* the groups or categories we want to reorder within

Then we used scale\_x\_reordered() to finish up making this plot. This scale() function can take all the usual arguments you might want to pass along to such a thing in ggplot2, like expand or anything like that.