



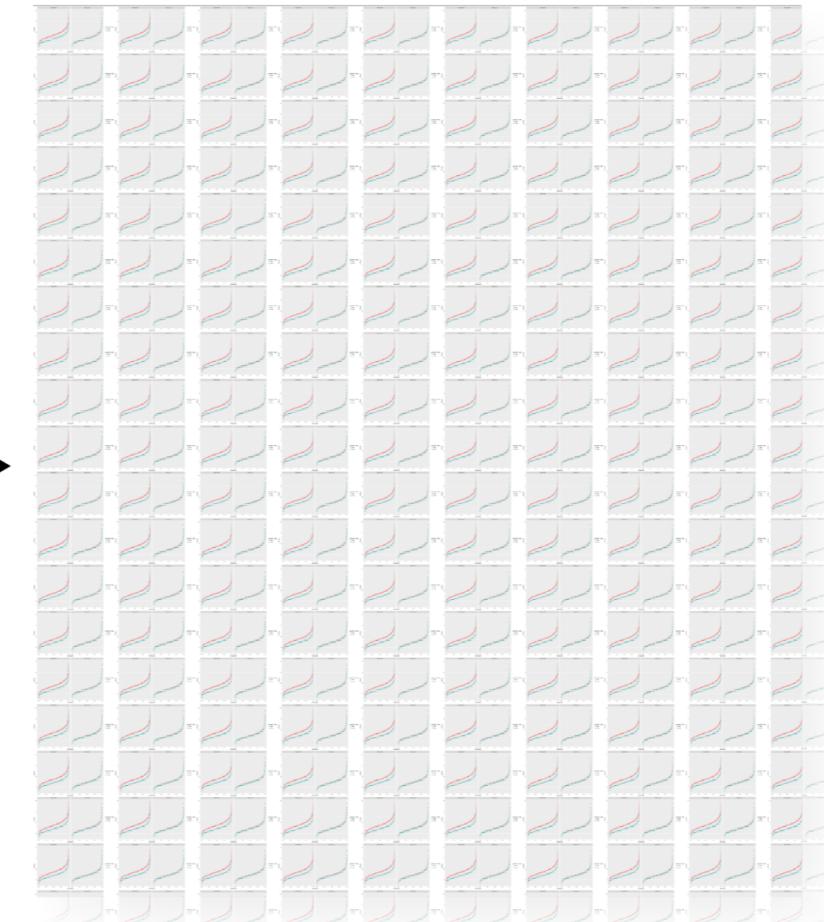
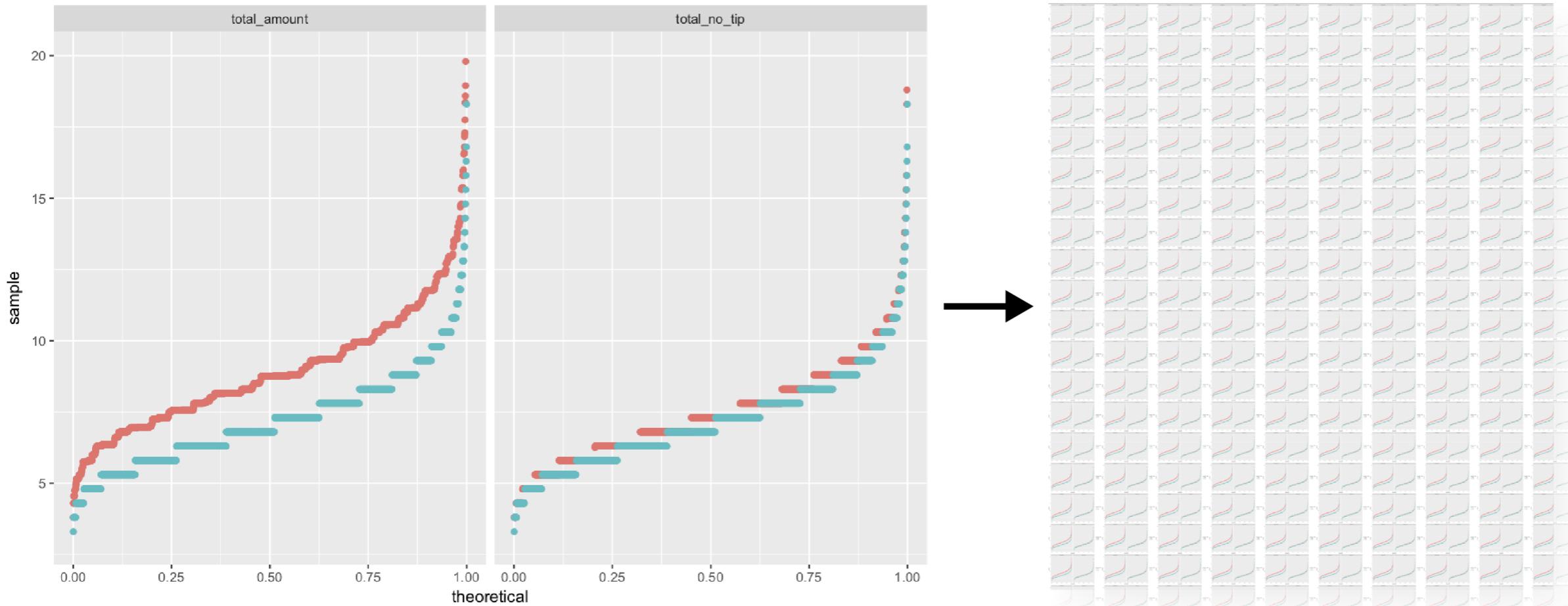
VISUALIZING BIG DATA WITH TRELLISCOPE

# Faceting With TrelliscopeJS

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Ryan Hafen  
Author, TrelliscopeJS

# Faceting with TrelliscopeJS

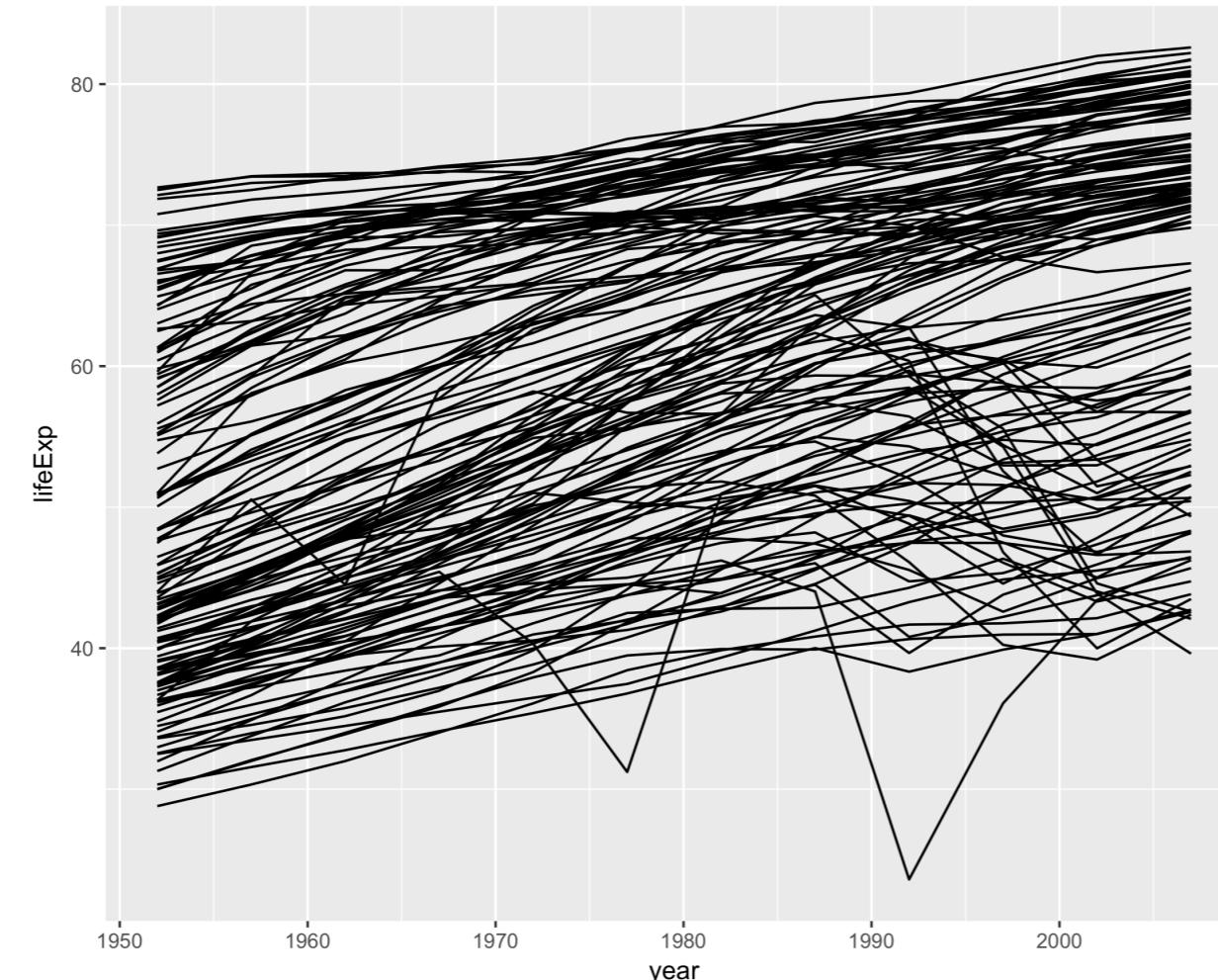


# The Gapminder Data

```
> library(gapminder)
> head(gapminder)
# A tibble: 6 x 6
  country      continent    year lifeExp      pop gdpPerCap
  <fct>        <fct>     <int>   <dbl>    <int>      <dbl>
1 Afghanistan Asia       1952     28.8  8425333      779
2 Afghanistan Asia       1957     30.3  9240934      821
3 Afghanistan Asia       1962     32.0 10267083      853
4 Afghanistan Asia       1967     34.0 11537966      836
5 Afghanistan Asia       1972     36.1 13079460      740
6 Afghanistan Asia       1977     38.4 14880372      786
```

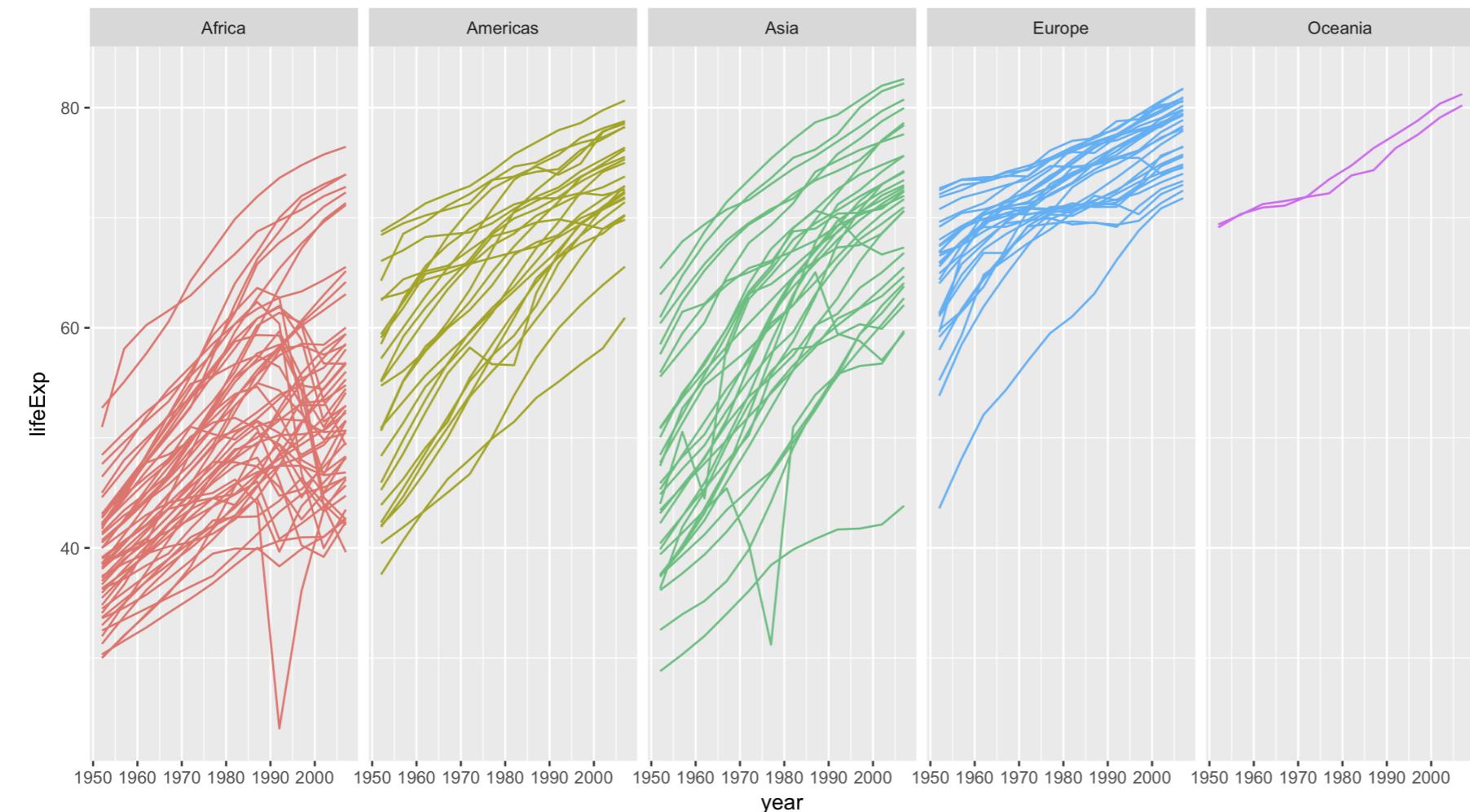
# Life Expectancy Over Time Per Country

```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(year, lifeExp, group = country)) +  
  geom_line()
```



# Faceting on Continent

```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(year, lifeExp, group = country, color = continent)) +  
  geom_line() +  
  facet_wrap(~ continent, nrow = 1) +  
  guides(color = FALSE)
```



# Faceting on Country

```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(year, lifeExp)) +  
  geom_line() +  
  facet_wrap(~ country + continent)
```



# Faceting with TrelliscopeJS

It's as easy as swapping out `facet_wrap()` for `facet_trelliscope()`.

As with `facet_wrap()`, control rows and columns with `nrow` and `ncol`.

Additional options:

- Specifying the grid layout with `nrow` and `ncol`, similar to `facet_wrap()`.
- Giving the display a name (`name`) and description (`desc`).
- Specifying where the display should be placed with `path`.



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**Let's practice!**



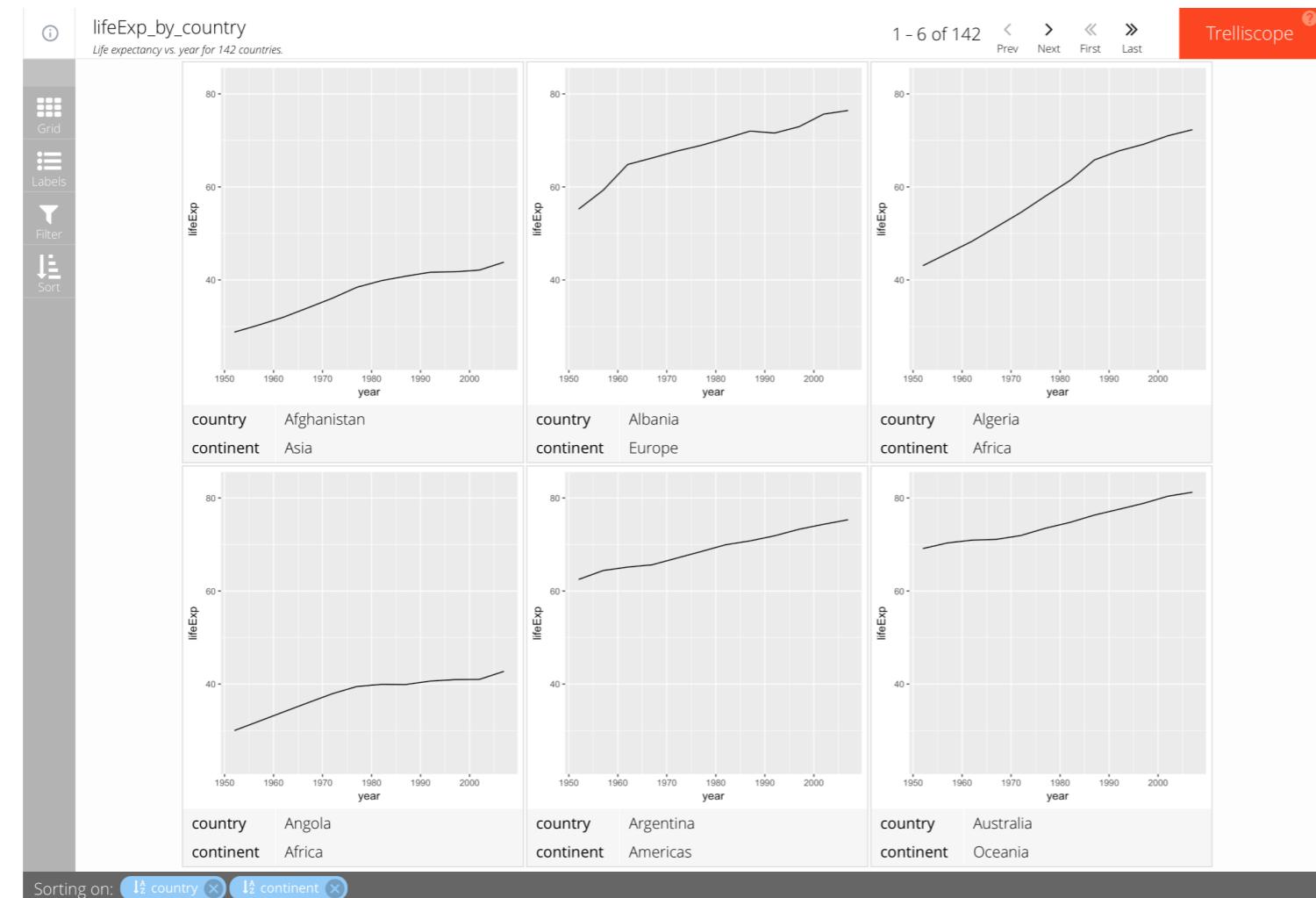
VISUALIZING BIG DATA WITH TRELLISCOPE

# Interacting With TrelliscopeJS Displays

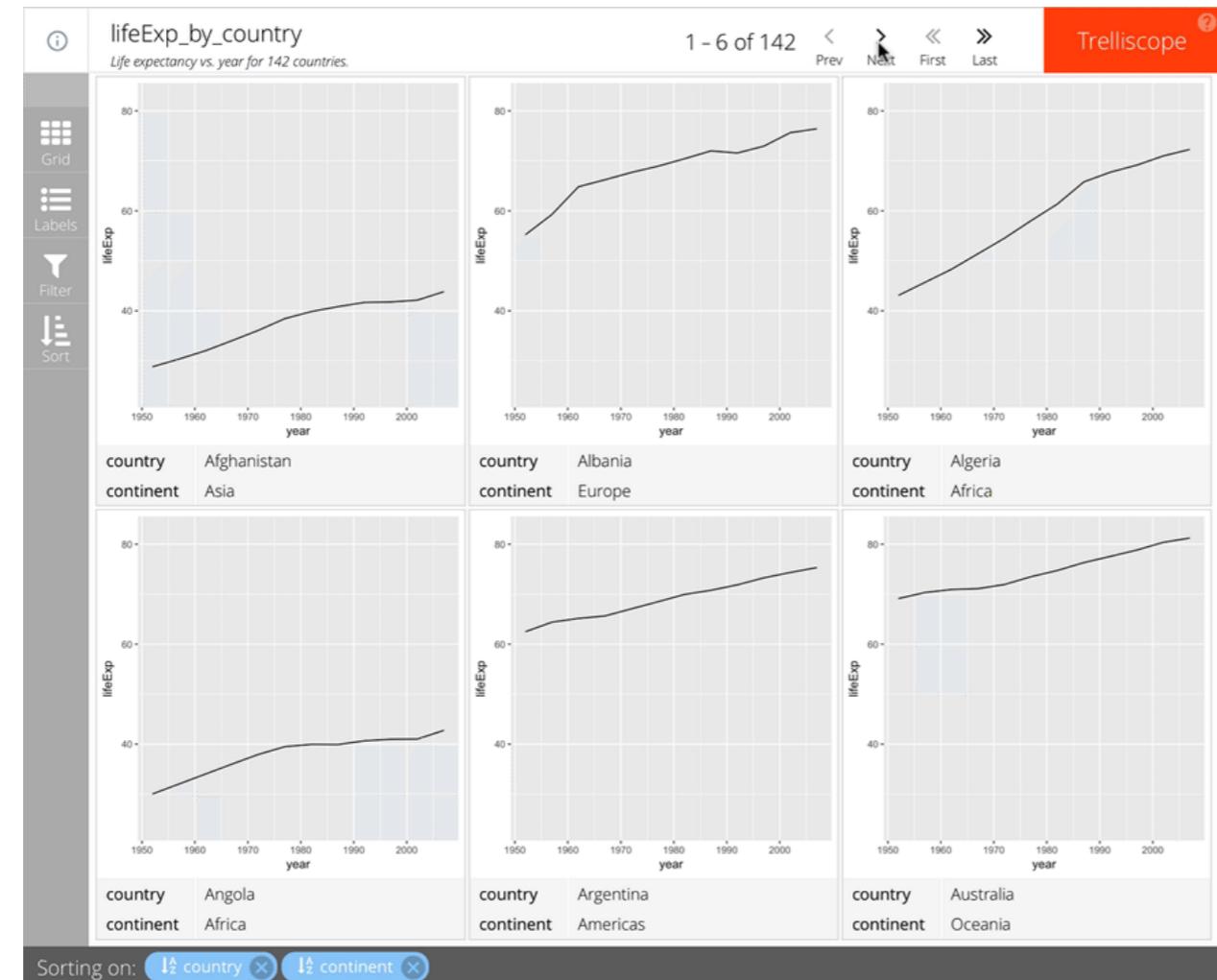
---

Ryan Hafen  
Author, TrelliscopeJS

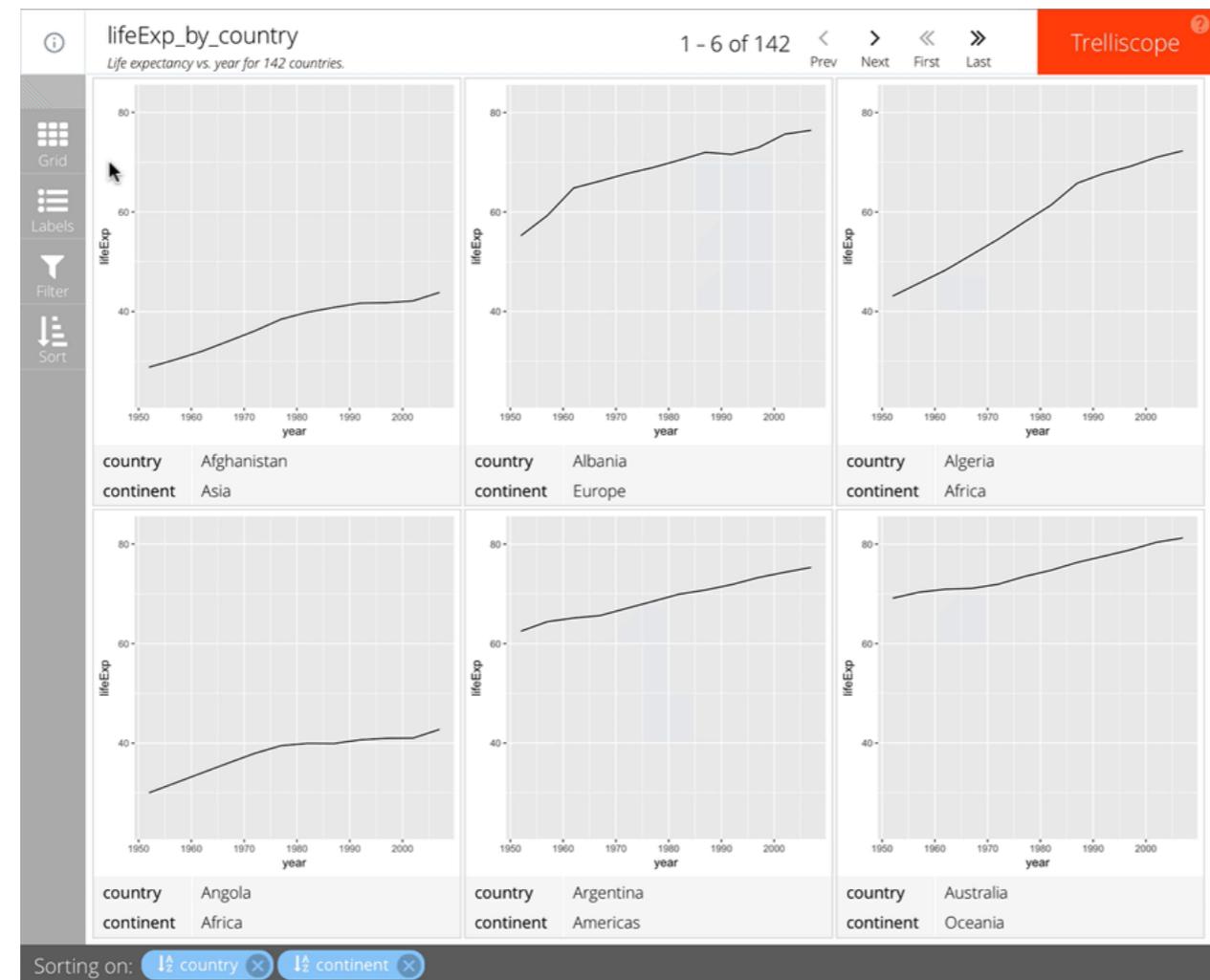
# Scalable Faceting



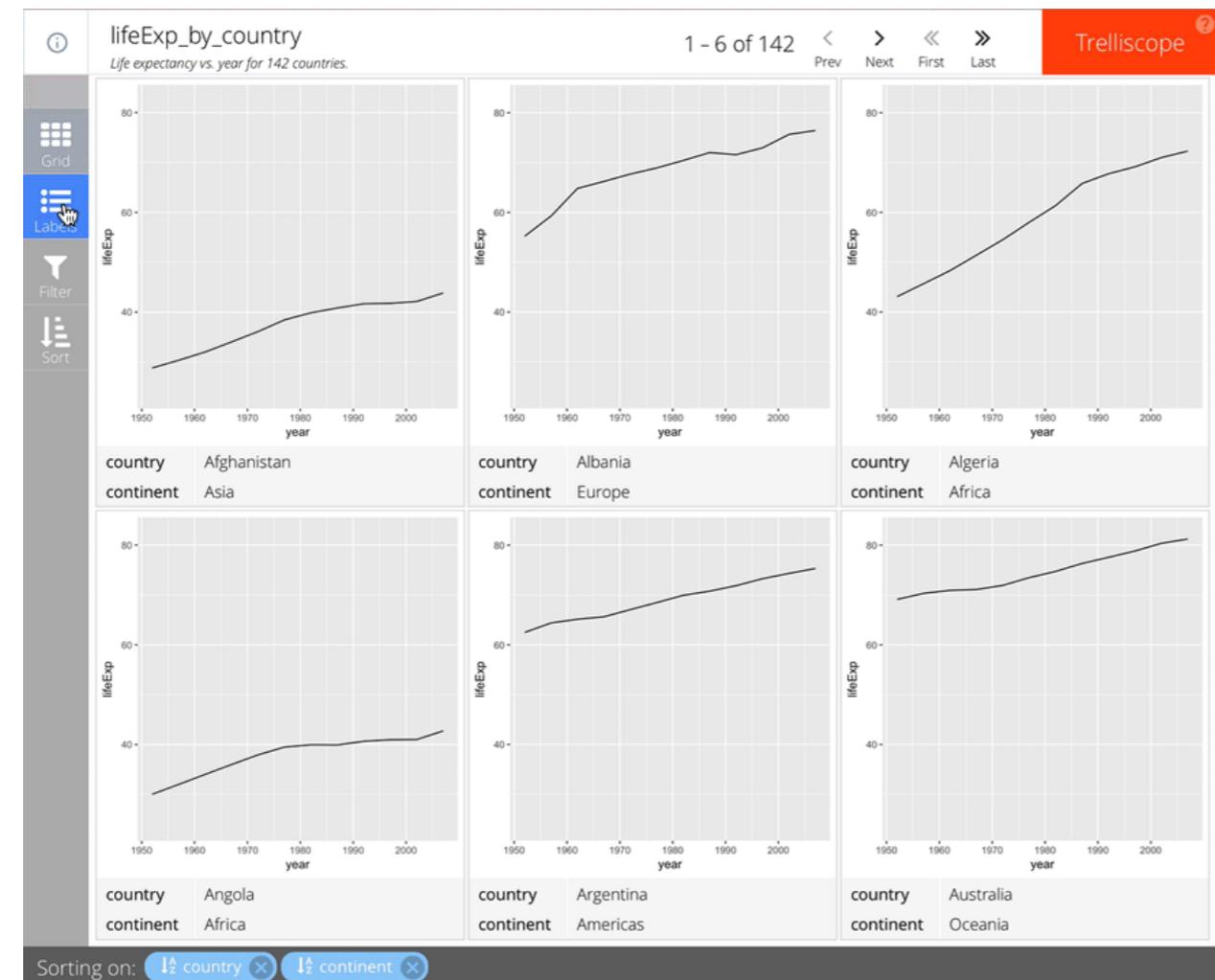
# Paging



# Grid Layout



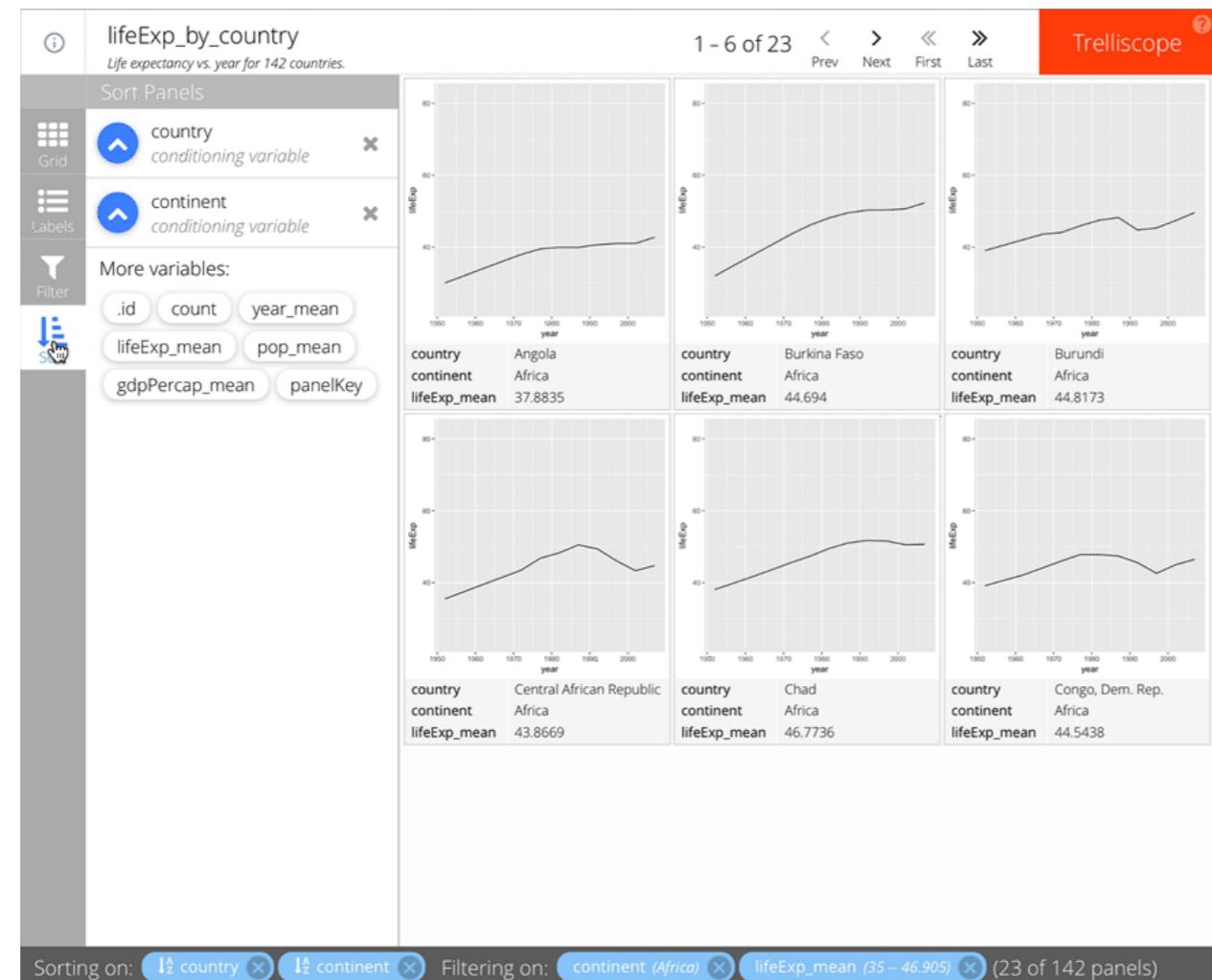
# Labels



# Filtering



# Sorting





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# Additional TrelliscopeJS Features

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Ryan Hafen  
Author, TrelliscopeJS

# ggplot Panel Interactivity using Plotly

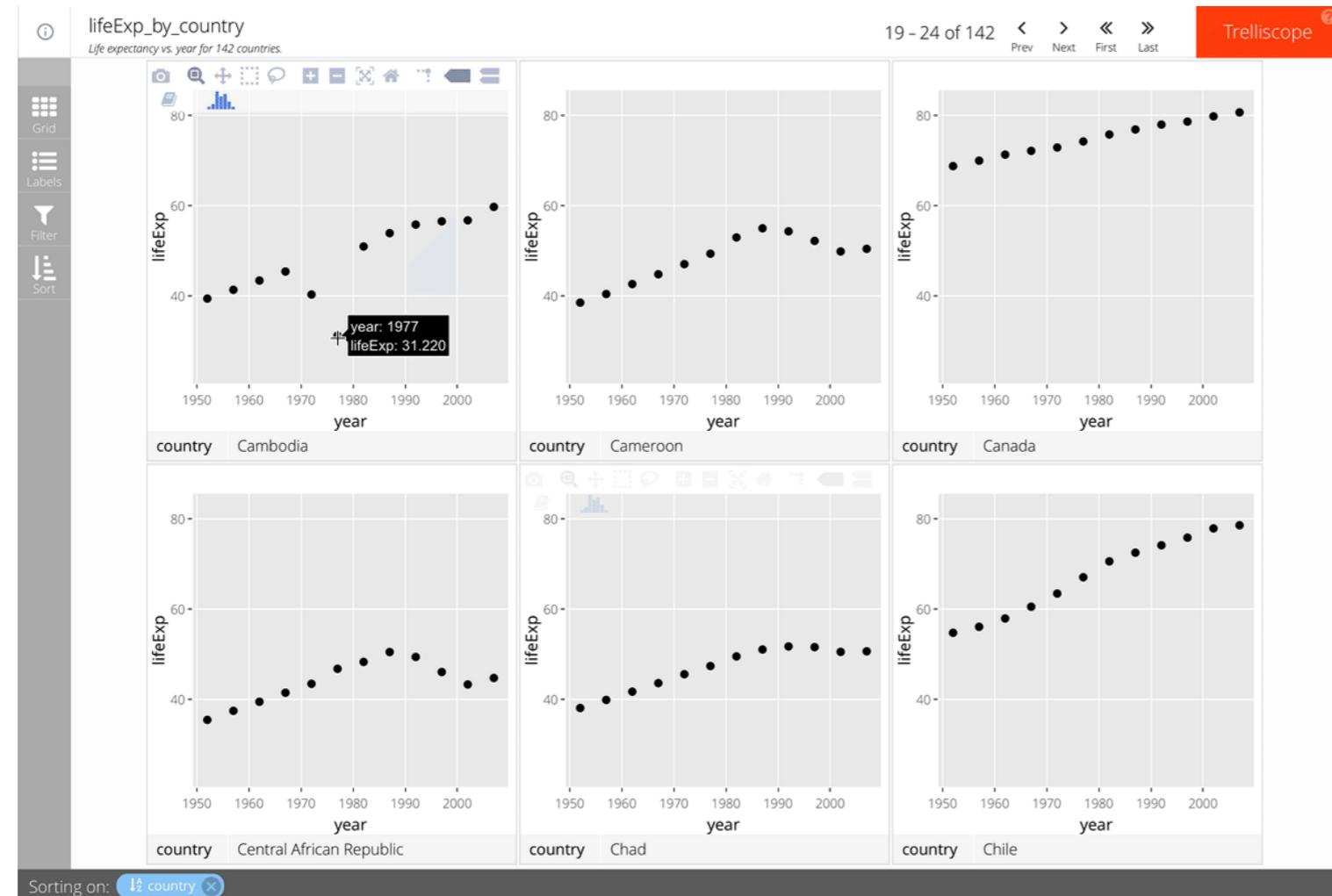
Simply add `as_plotly = TRUE` to `facet_trelliscope()`.

For example:

```
gap_life <- select(gapminder, year, lifeExp, country, continent)

ggplot(gap_life, aes(year, lifeExp)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_trelliscope(~ country + continent,
    name = "lifeExp_by_country",
    desc = "Life expectancy vs. year for 142 countries.",
    nrow = 2, ncol = 3,
    as_plotly = TRUE)
```

# ggplot Panel Interactivity using Plotly



# Context-Based Automatic Cognostics

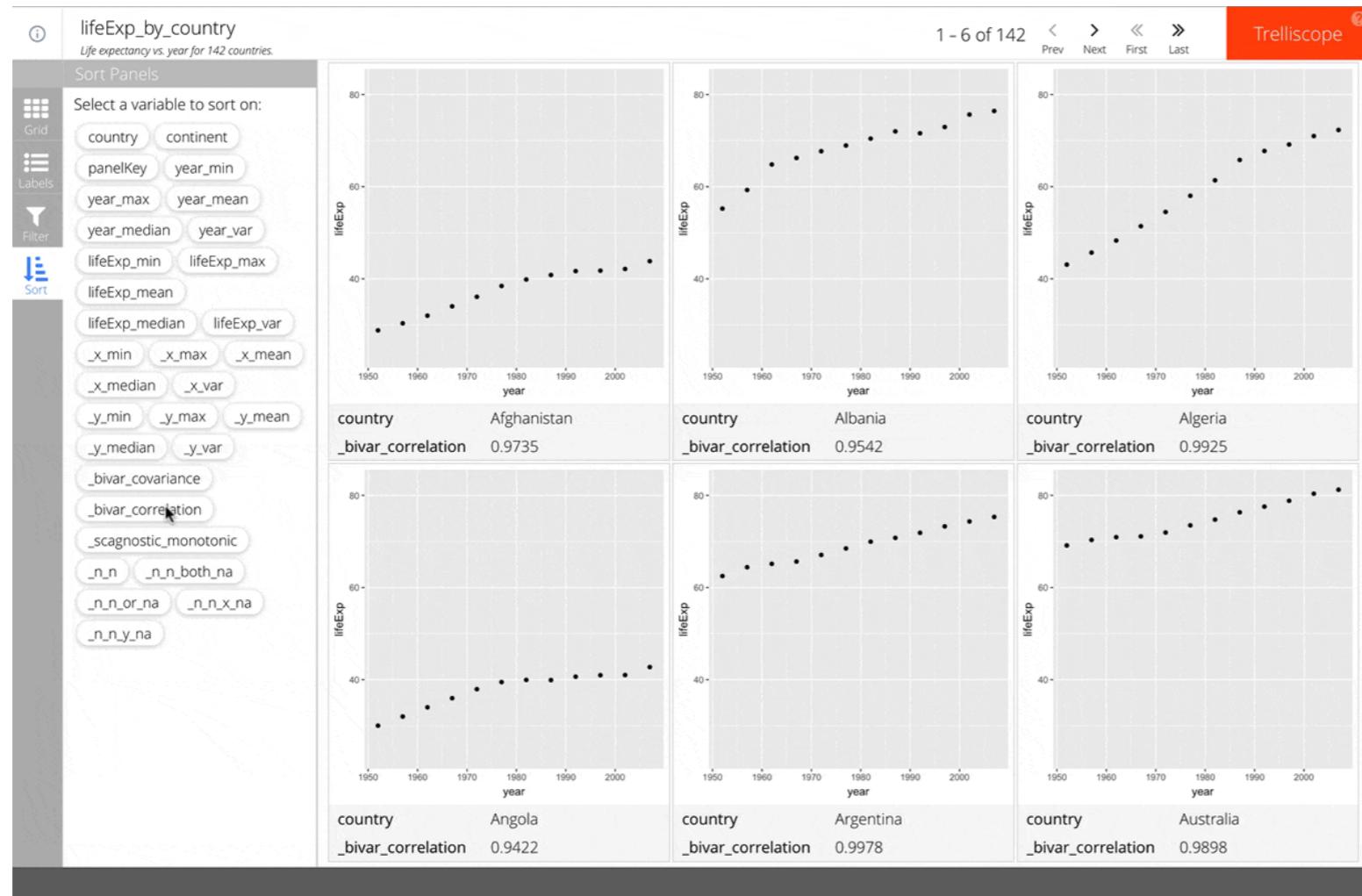
Simply add `auto_cog = TRUE` to `facet_trelliscope()`.

For example:

```
ggplot(gap_life, aes(year, lifeExp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  facet_trelliscope(~ country + continent,  
    name = "lifeExp_by_country",  
    desc = "Life expectancy vs. year for 142 countries.",  
    nrow = 2, ncol = 3,  
    auto_cog = TRUE)
```

See the help for `autocogs::autocog` for more information about available automatic cognostics.

# Context-Based Automatic Cognostics



# Axis Limits

Axis limit ranges can be controlled with the `scales` argument.

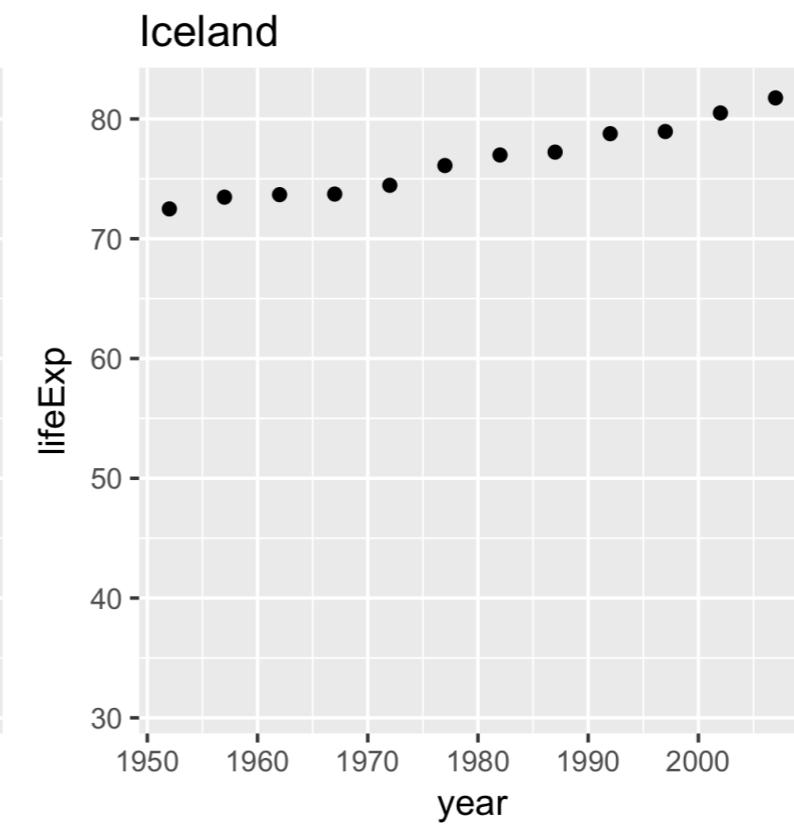
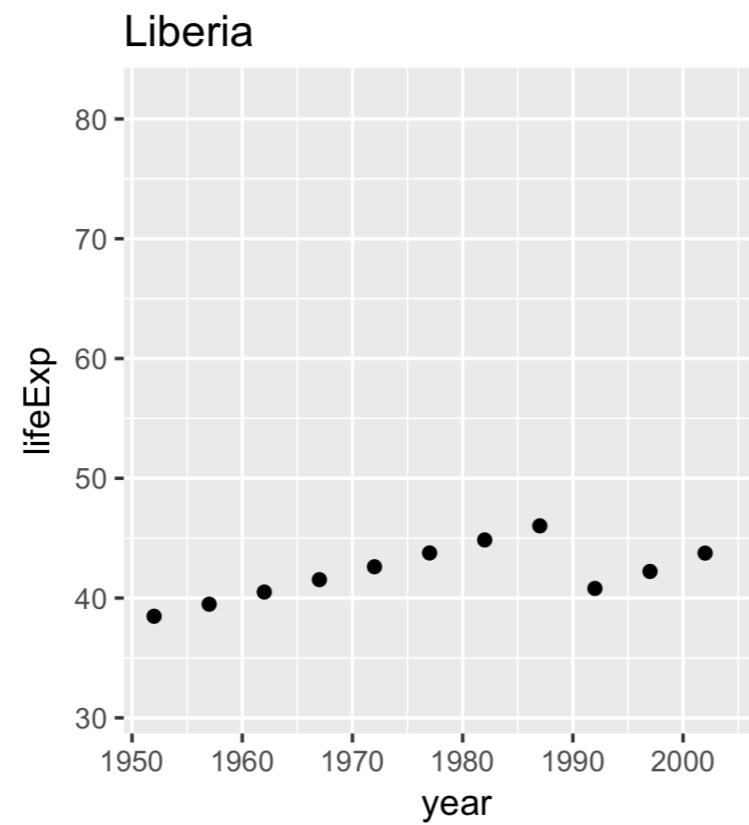
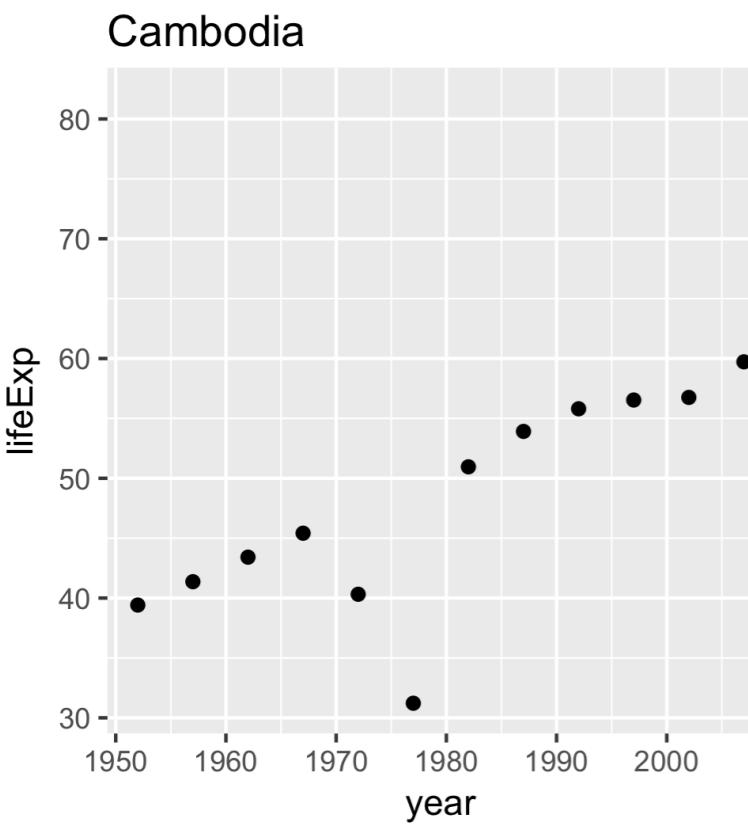
Three options:

- "same" (default)
- "sliced"
- "free"

# scales = "same"

Each panel's limits are the same.

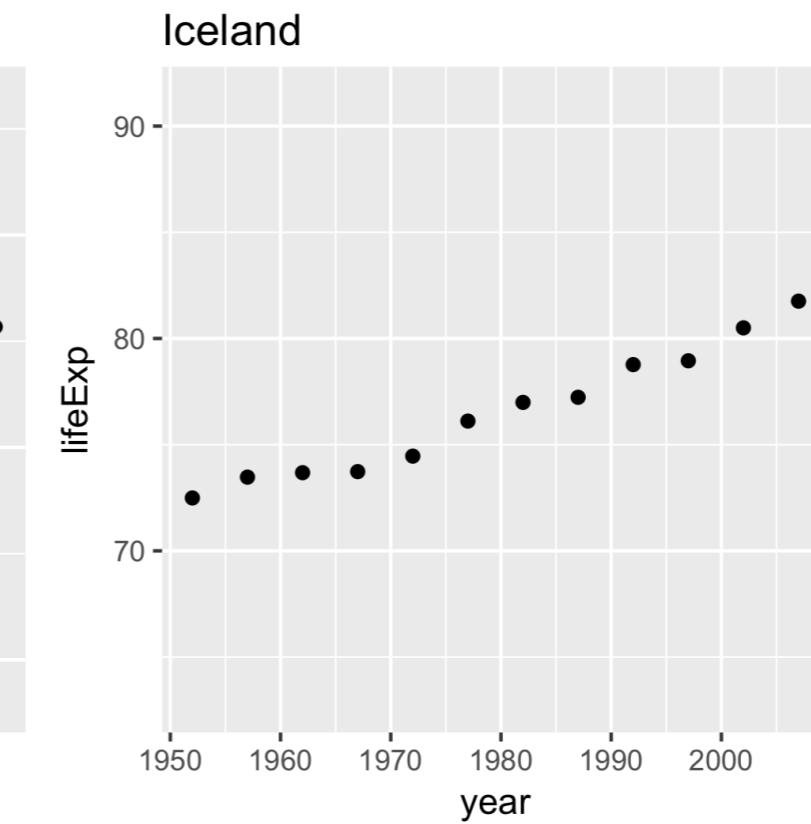
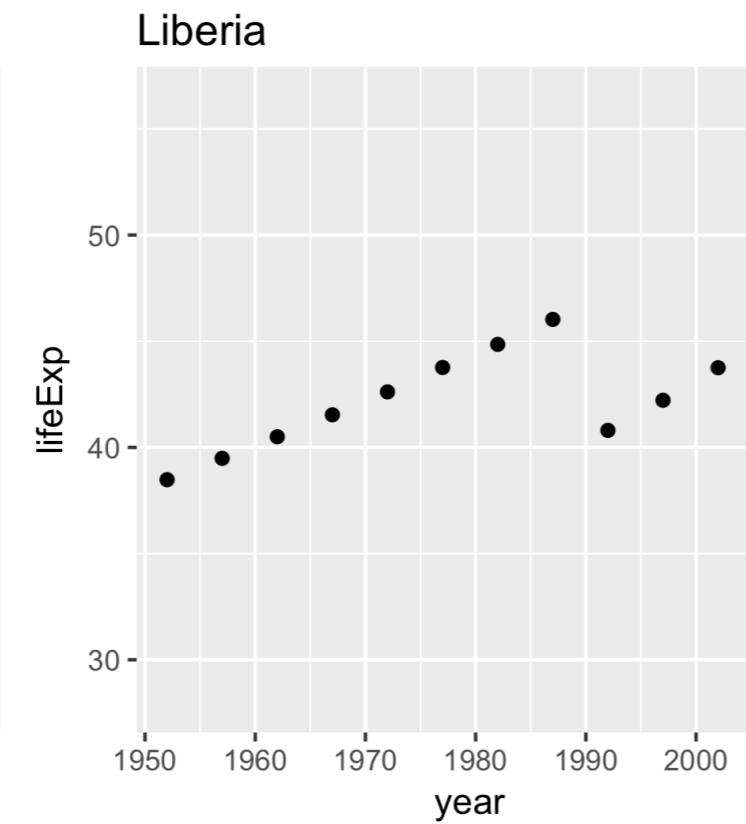
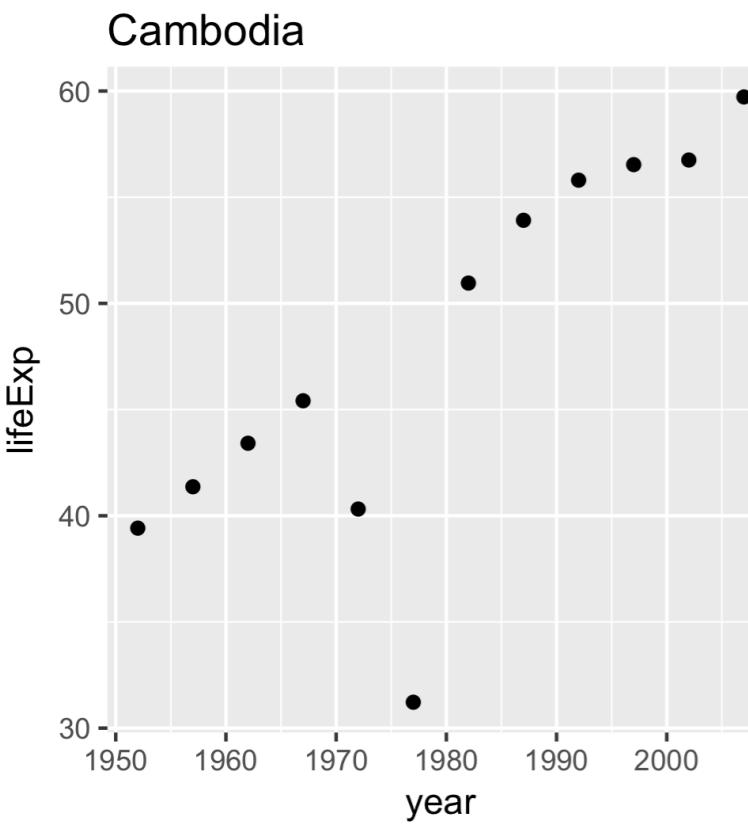
Enables "apples to apples" comparisons across panels.



# scales = "sliced"

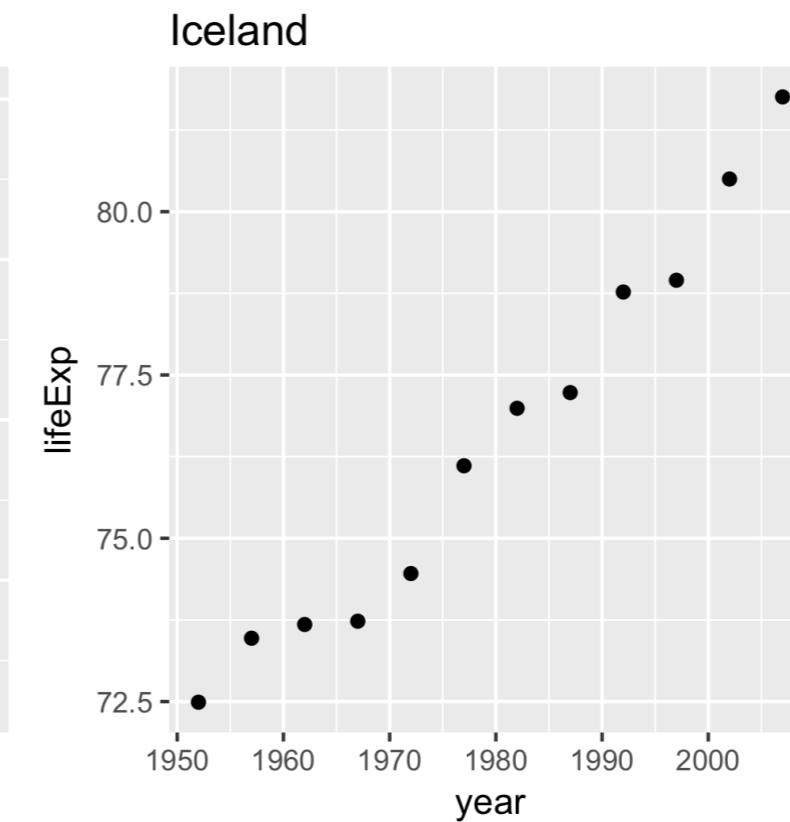
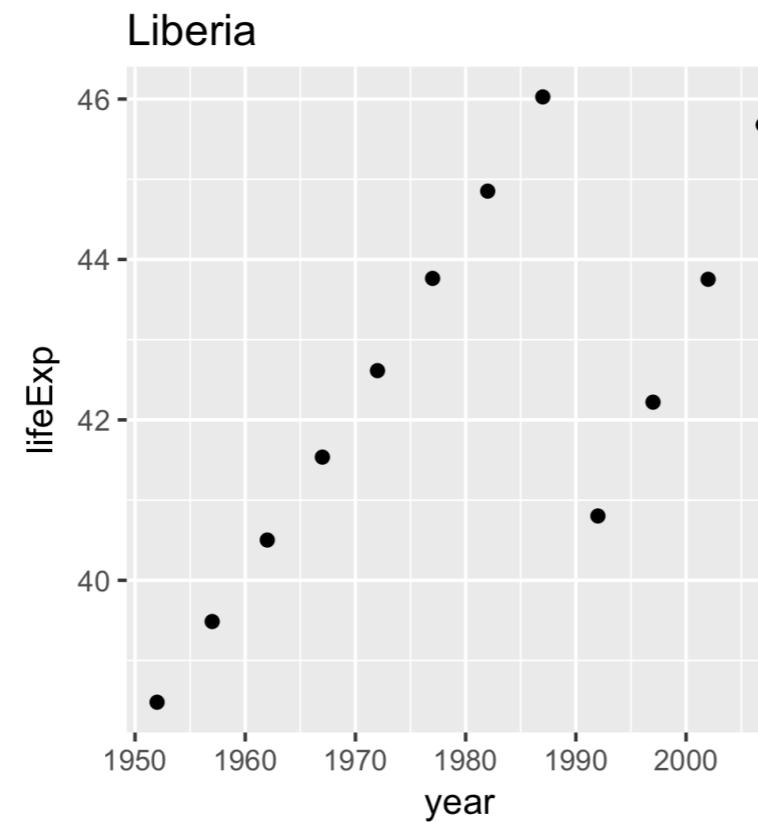
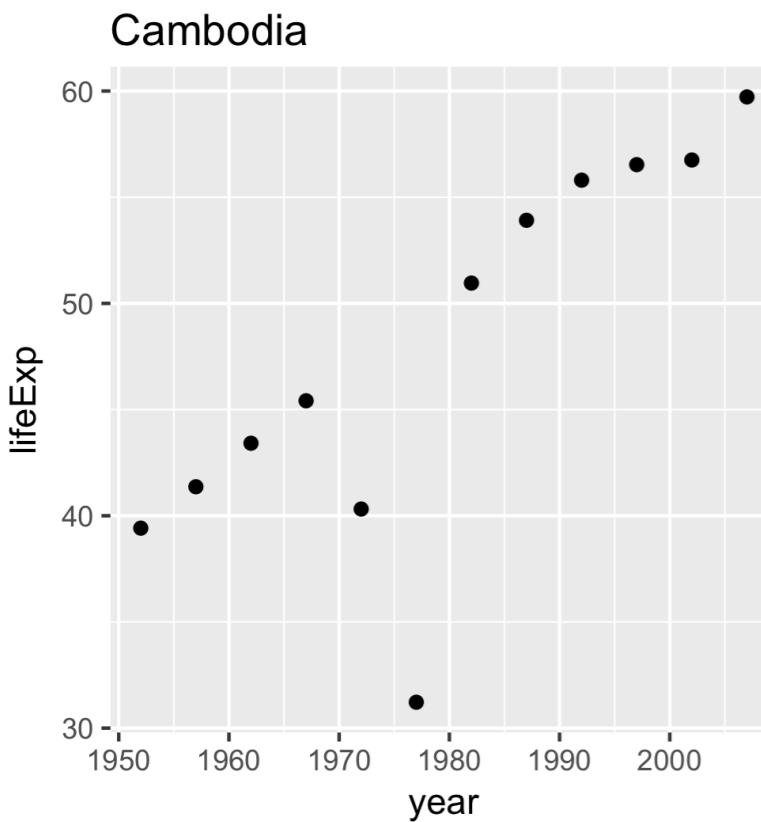
Each panel's limits span the same range but don't necessarily start in the same place.

Useful for making comparisons of differences of scale.



scales = "free"

Each panel's limits are based on the bounds of its own data.





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**Let's practice!**



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# Adding Your Own Cognostics

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Ryan Hafen  
Author, TrelliscopeJS

# New Variables as Cognostics

All variables in the data passed in to `ggplot()` are inspected for use as cognostics.

- If the variable is numeric and varies within each panel group, a set of summary statistics is computed for each panel.
- If the variable is constant within each panel group, a single cognostic with that value is computed for each panel.

# Latest Life Expectancy as a Cognostic

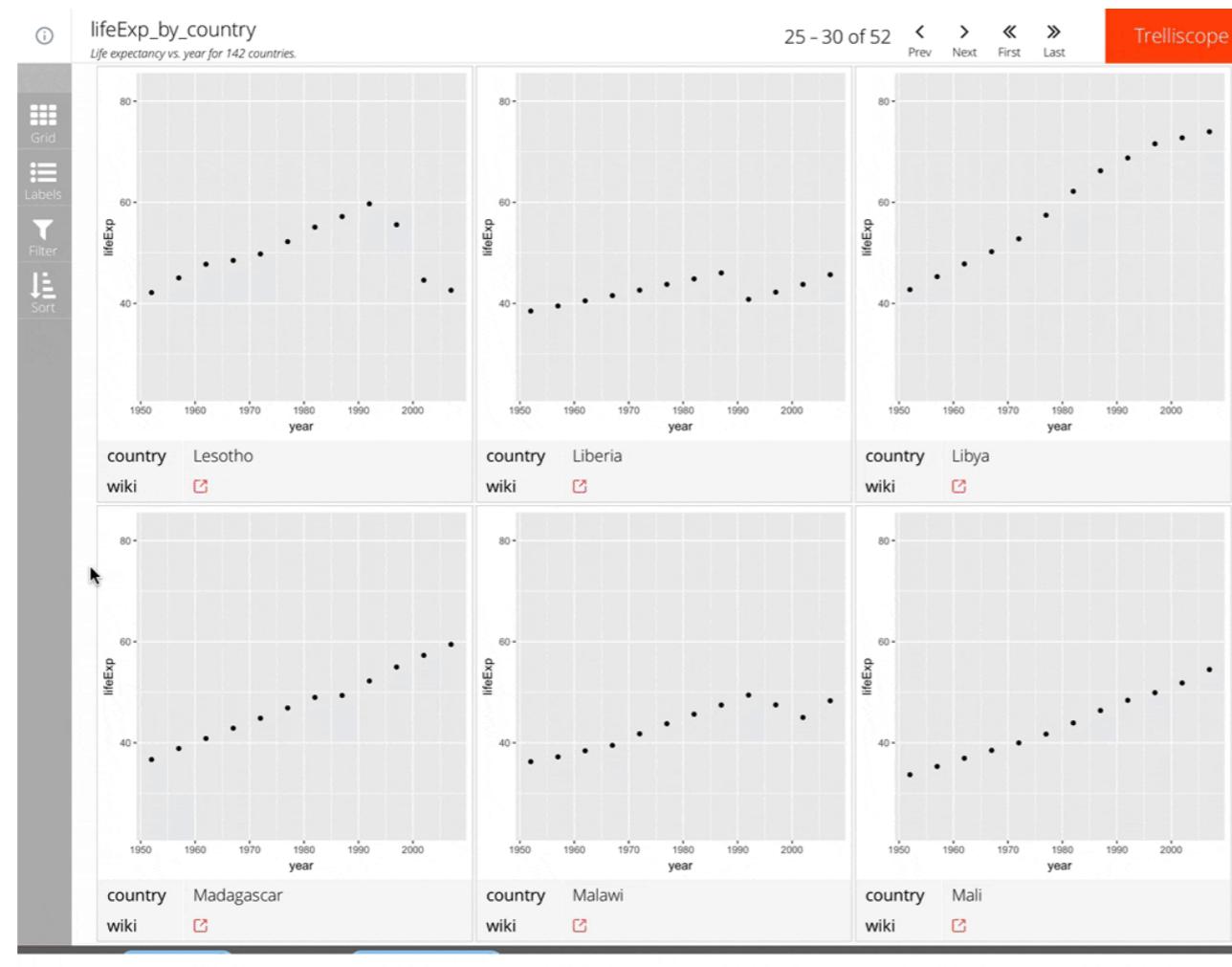
```
gap <- gapminder %>%
  group_by(country) %>%
  mutate(latestLifeExp = tail(lifeExp, 1))
```

```
gap
```

```
# A tibble: 1,704 x 7
# Groups:   country [142]
  country     continent   year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap latestLifeExp
  <fct>       <fct>     <int>  <dbl>    <int>     <dbl>          <dbl>
1 Afghanistan Asia      1952    28.8  8425333      779        43.8
2 Afghanistan Asia      1957    30.3  9240934      821        43.8
3 Afghanistan Asia      1962    32.0  10267083     853        43.8
4 Afghanistan Asia      1967    34.0  11537966     836        43.8
5 Afghanistan Asia      1972    36.1  13079460     740        43.8
6 Afghanistan Asia      1977    38.4  14880372     786        43.8
7 Afghanistan Asia      1982    39.9  12881816     978        43.8
8 Afghanistan Asia      1987    40.8  13867957     852        43.8
9 Afghanistan Asia      1992    41.7  16317921     649        43.8
10 Afghanistan Asia     1997    41.8  22227415     635        43.8
# ... with 1,694 more rows
```

# Hyperlinks as Cognostics

```
gap <- gapminder %>%
  group_by(country, continent) %>%
  mutate(wiki = paste0("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/", country))
```



# Customizing Custom Cognostics

A function `cog()` can be wrapped around a variable to fine-tune how a cognostic is handled in Trelliscope.

With `cog()`, some of the most useful things you can specify include:

- `desc`: a meaningful description for the cognostic
- `default_label`: a boolean specifying whether the cognostic should be shown as a label by default or not

```
gap$wiki <- cog_href(gap$wiki,  
                      desc = "Link to wikipedia",  
                      default_label = TRUE)
```



VISUALIZING BIG DATA WITH TRELLISCOPE

**Let's practice!**