

# Data Visualization with R

## Workshop Day 2

Getting your plots  
to talk back

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MONASH University

29th July 2020 @ Statistical Society of Australia | Zoom

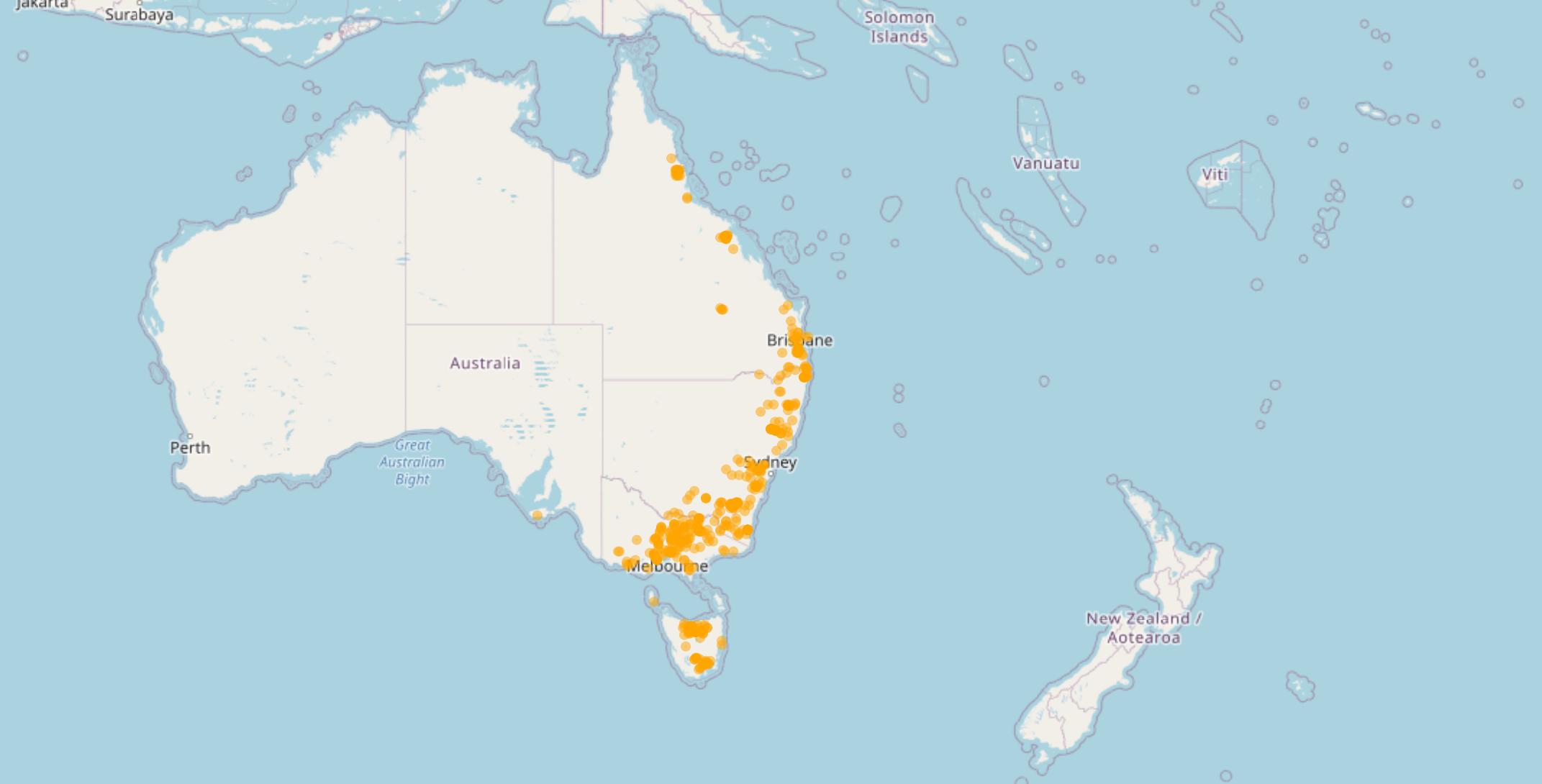
# Interactive maps

# Leaflet

```
load(here::here("data/platypus.rda"))
platypus <- platypus %>%
  rename(eventDate = `Event Date - parsed`) %>%
  filter(!is.na(Latitude), !is.na(Longitude), !is.na(eventDate)) %>%
  filter(year(eventDate) > 2018)
platypus %>%
  leaflet() %>%
  addTiles() %>%
  addCircleMarkers(
    radius = 1, opacity = 0.5, color = "orange", label = ~eventDate,
    lat = ~Latitude, lng = ~Longitude)
```

+

-



Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap contributors, CC-BY-SA

# Reflection on leaflet

## Advantages

fast, scalable, reliable  
many map formats

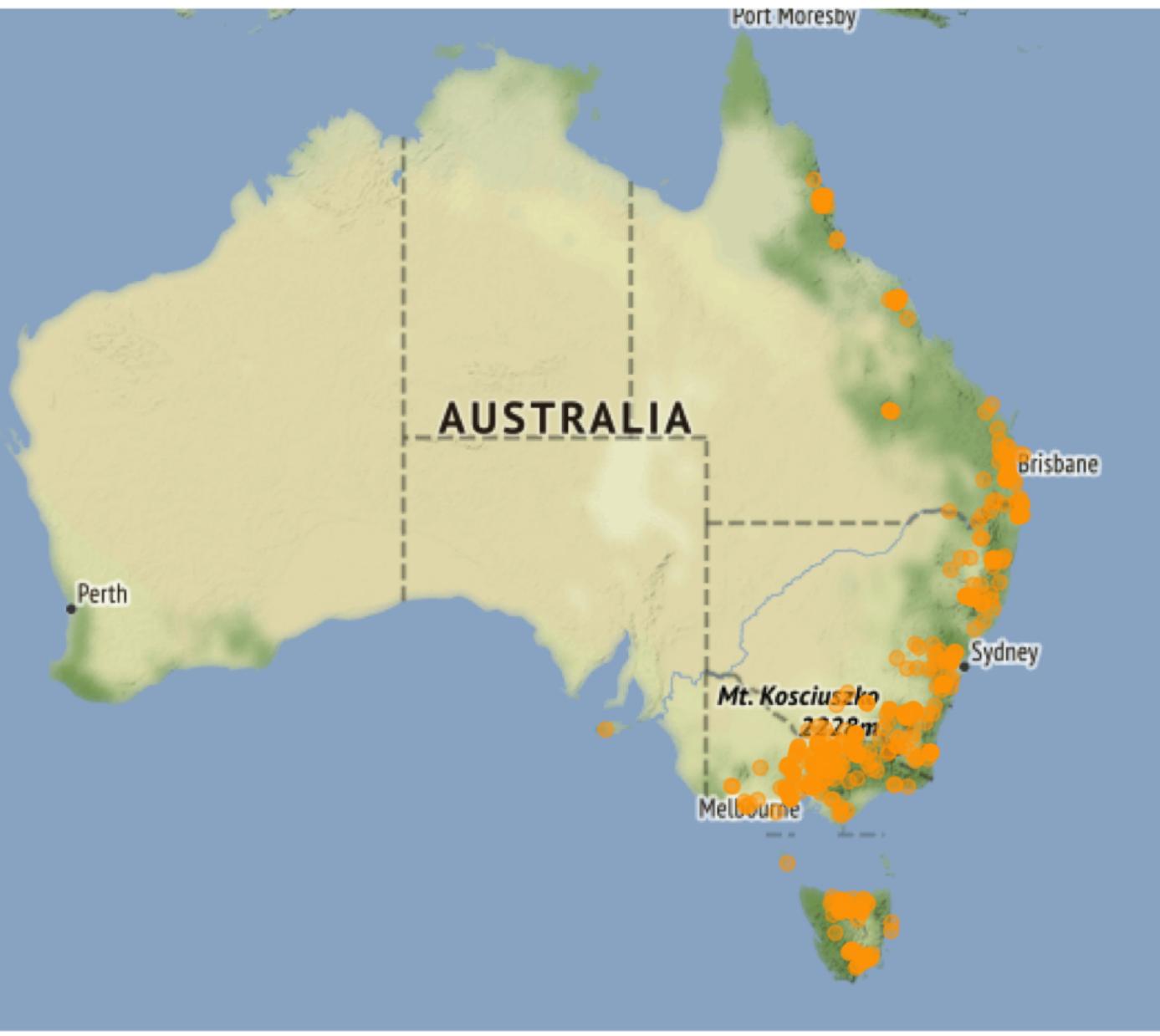
## Disadvantages

specialist syntax  
limited capabilities

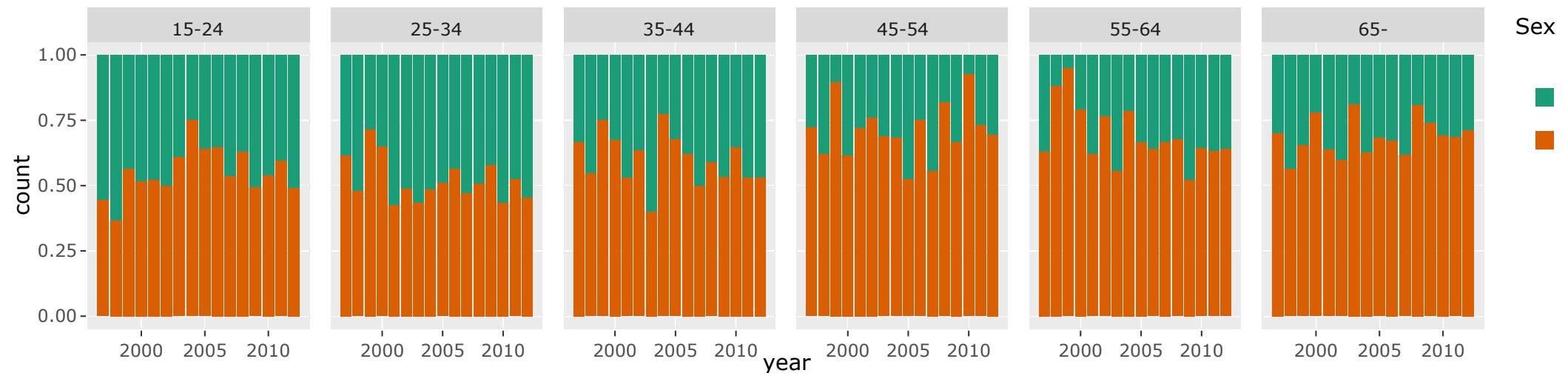
# Building on ggplot with plotly

```
load(here::here("data/oz_map.rda"))
ggmap(oz_map) +
  geom_point(data = platypus,
             aes(x = Longitude, y = Latitude),
             alpha = 0.5, colour = "orange") +
  theme_map()

ggplotly()
```



```
p1 <- ggplot(tb_oz, aes(x = year, y = count, fill = sex)) +  
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "fill") +  
  facet_wrap(~age_group, ncol = 6) +  
  scale_fill_brewer(name = "Sex", palette = "Dark2")  
ggplotly(p1)
```



# Modifying plotly

plotly uses elements of crosstalk to provide additional interactivity, such as linked highlighting. It only runs in a shiny environment, eg RStudio plot window, so copy the block of code into your R window.

```
tb_action <- highlight_key(tb_oz, ~age_group)

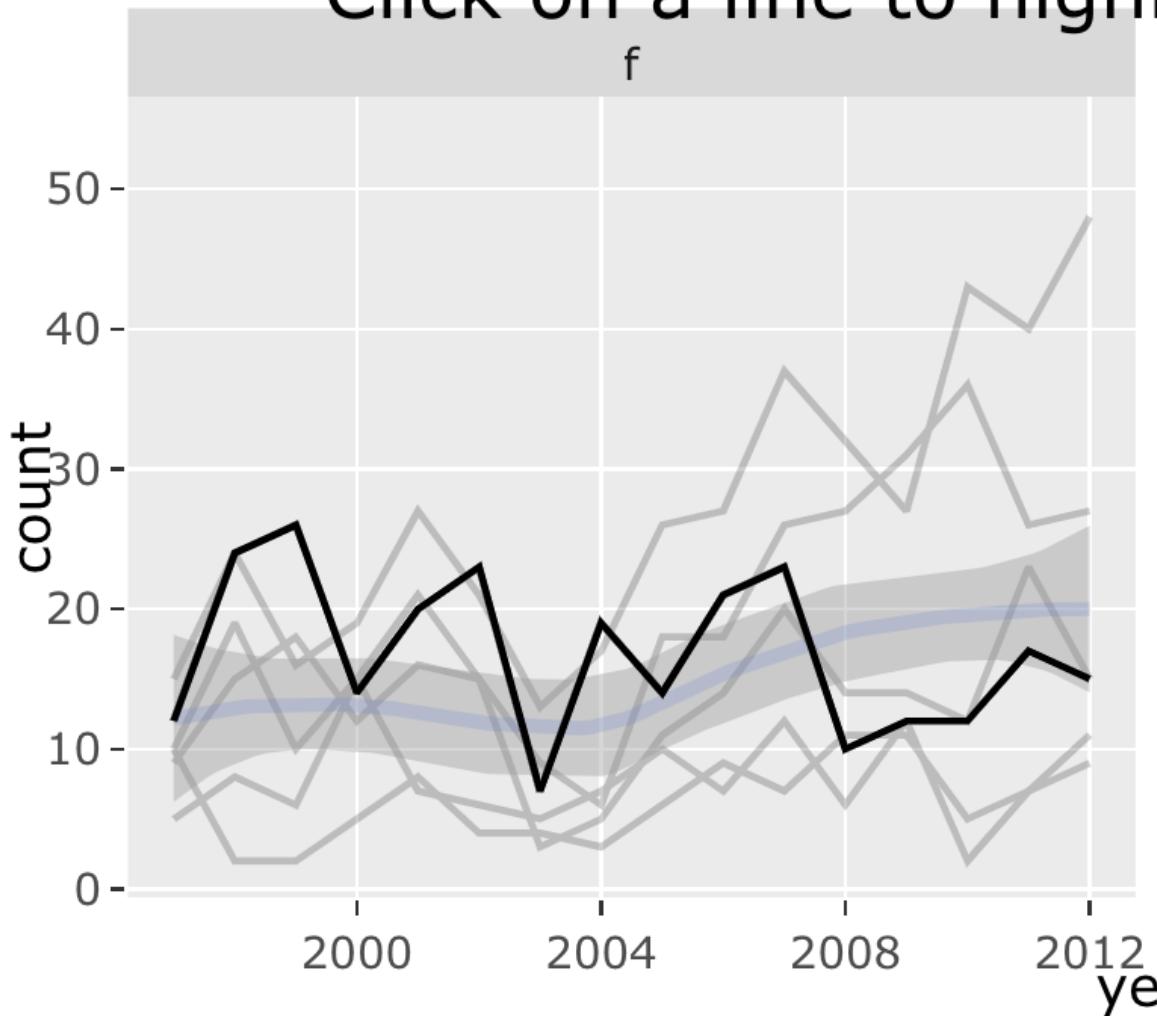
p2 <- ggplot(tb_action, aes(x = year, y = count)) +
  geom_line(aes(group = age_group)) +
  geom_smooth() +
  facet_wrap(~sex)

gg <- ggplotly(p2, height = 300, width = 600) %>%
  layout(title = "Click on a line to highlight an age group")

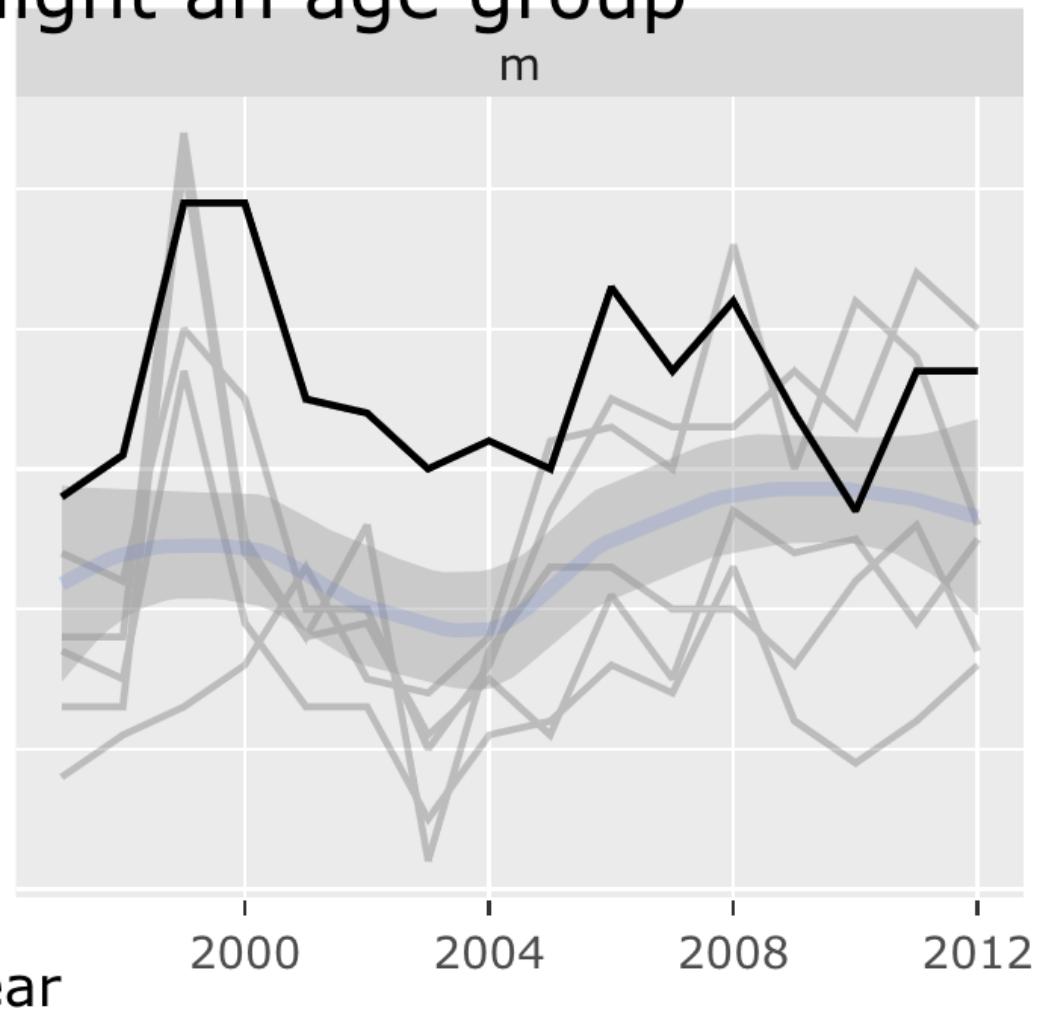
highlight(gg)
```

Click on a line to highlight an age group

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# Animations

- `ganimate` (Lin-Pederson) allows to make and save animations (also `plotly` can too)
- Animations are different from interactive graphics in that the viewer does not have any control
- useful for different important stages of a visualization (e.g. time) and to keep track of how different visualizations are related
- can also be used in talks

# An example animation

# How does gganimate work?

Start with a `ggplot2` specification

Add layers with graphical primitives (geoms)

Add formatting specifications

Add animation specifications

# A simple example

- thanks to Mitch O'Hara Wild for the [example](#)

## 1. Start by passing the data to ggplot

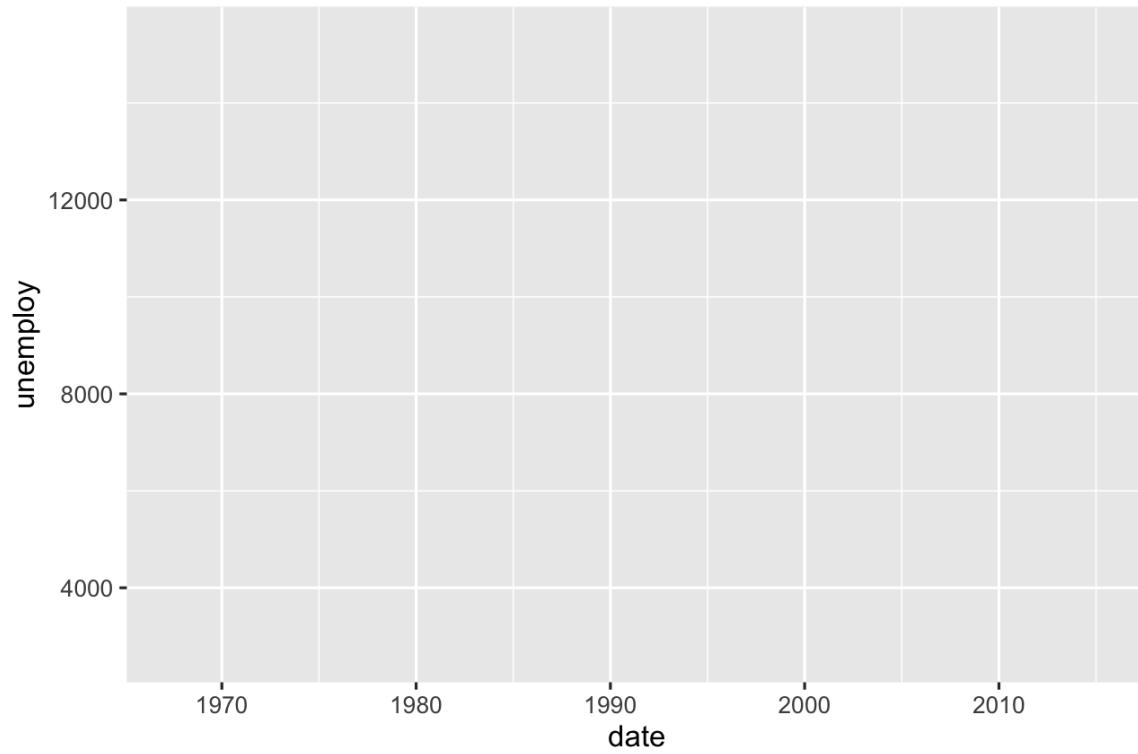
```
ggplot(economics)
```

# A simple example

- thanks to Mitch O'Hara Wild for the [example](#)

## 2. add the mapping

```
ggplot(economics) +  
  aes(date, unemploy)
```

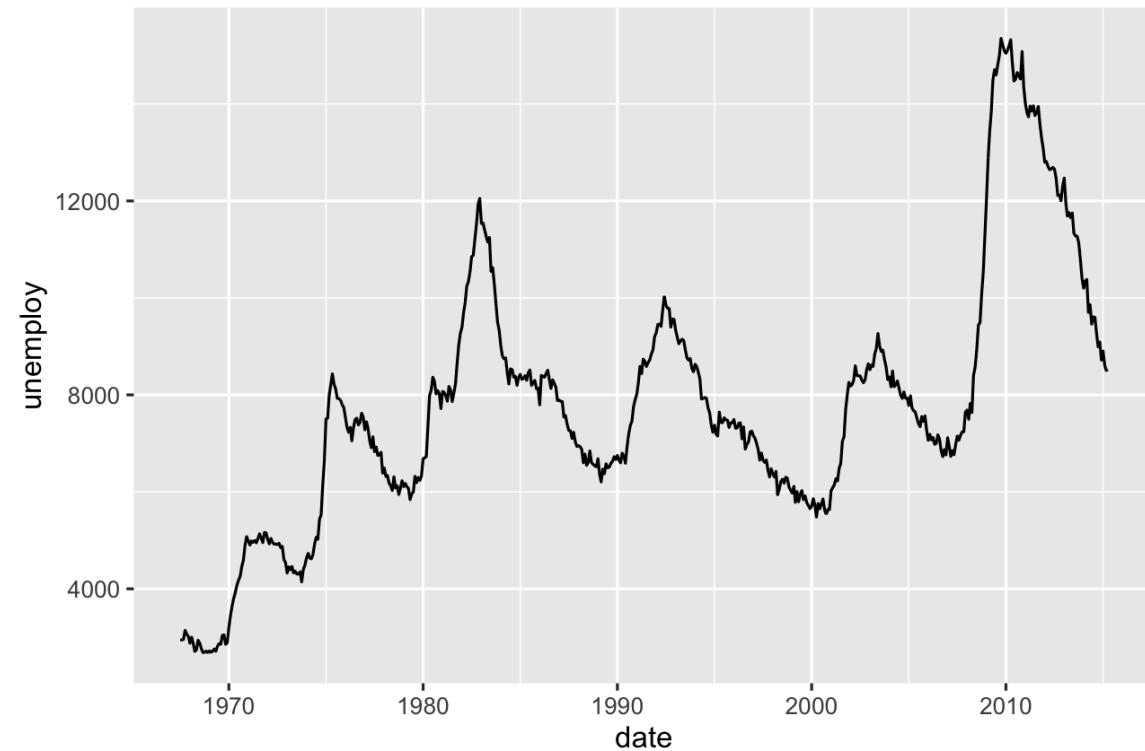


# A simple example

- thanks to Mitch O'Hara Wild for the [example](#)

## 3.add a graphical primitive, let's do a line

```
ggplot(economics) +  
  aes(date, unemploy) +  
  geom_line()
```

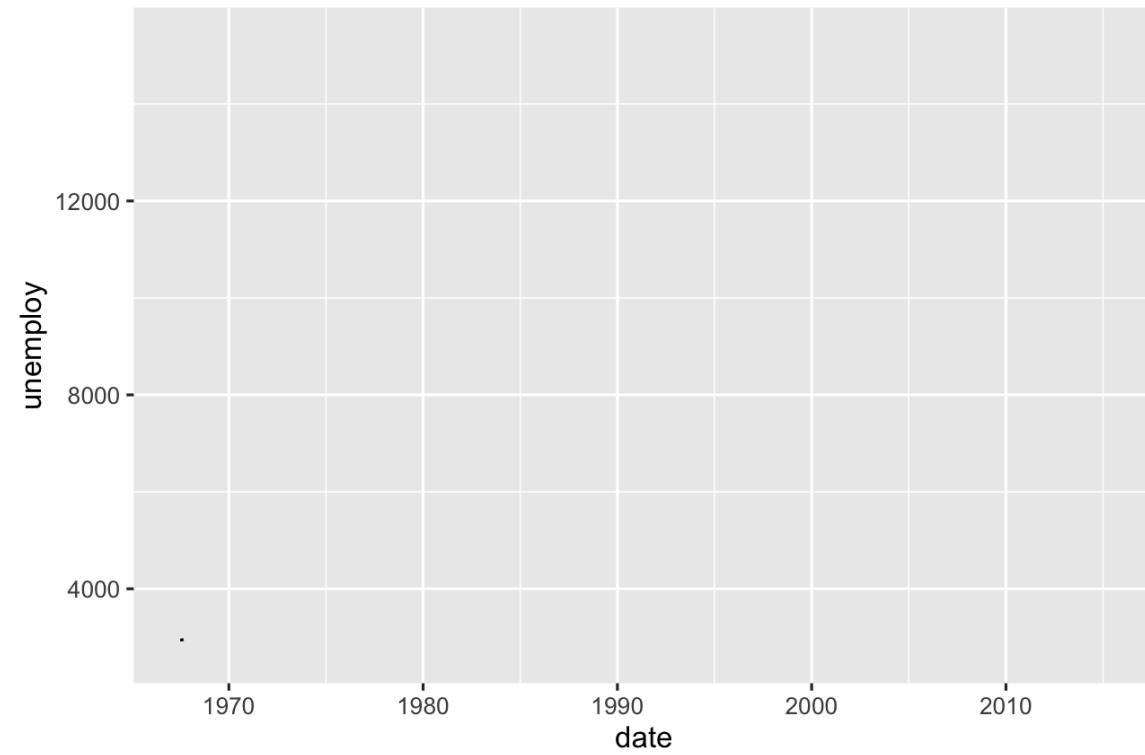


# A simple example

- thanks to Mitch O'Hara Wild for the [example](#)

**4. Just one extra line turns this into an animation!**

```
ggplot(economics) +  
  aes(date, unemploy) +  
  geom_line() +  
  transition_reveal(date)
```



# Controlling an animation

We control plot movement with (a grammar of animation):

- Transitions: `transition_*`( ) define how the data should be spread out and how it relates to itself across time.
- Views: `view_*`( ) defines how the positional scales should change along the animation.
- Shadows: `shadow_*`( ) defines how data from other points in time should be presented in the given point in time.
- Entrances/Exits: `enter_*`( ) and `exit_*`( ) define how new data should appear and how old data should disappear during the course of the animation.
- Easing: `ease_aes`( ) defines how different aesthetics should be eased during transitions.

# A not-so-simple example, the datasaurus dozen

Again, we first pass in the dataset to ggplot

```
library(datasauRus)  
ggplot(datasaurus_dozen)
```

# What's in the data?

Show 10 entries

Search:

	dataset	x	y
1	dino	55.3846	97.1795
2	dino	51.5385	96.0256
3	dino	46.1538	94.4872
4	dino	42.8205	91.4103
5	dino	40.7692	88.3333
6	dino	38.7179	84.8718
7	dino	35.641	79.8718
8	dino	33.0769	77.5641
9	dino	28.9744	74.4872
10	dino	26.1538	71.4103

Showing 1 to 10 of 1,846 entries

Previous

1

2

3

4

5

...

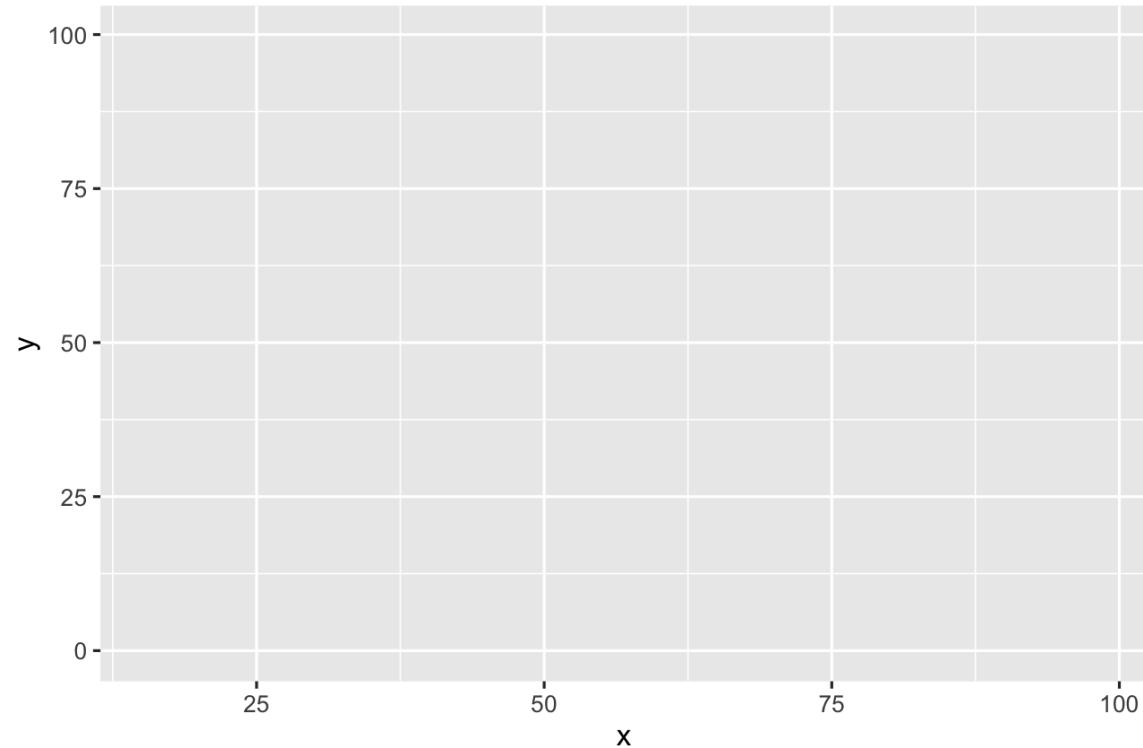
185

Next

# A not-so-simple example, the datasaurus dozen

For each dataset we have x and y values, in addition we can map dataset to color

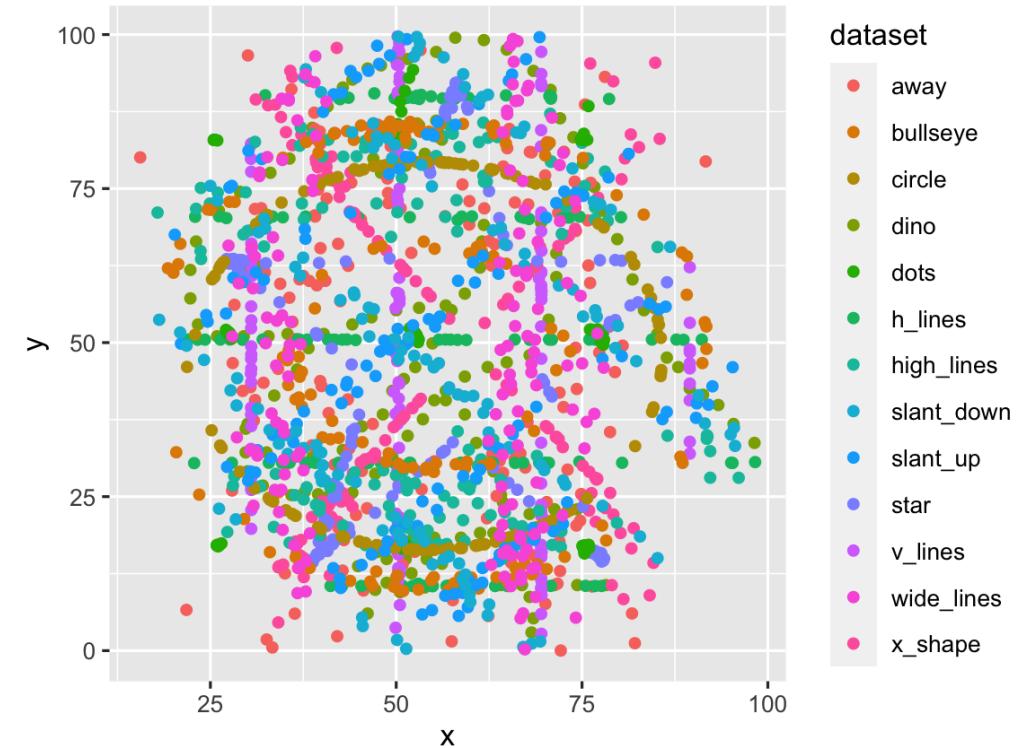
```
ggplot(datasaurus_dozen) +  
  aes(x, y, color = dataset)
```



# A not-so-simple example, the datasaurus dozen

Trying a simple scatter plot first, but there is too much information

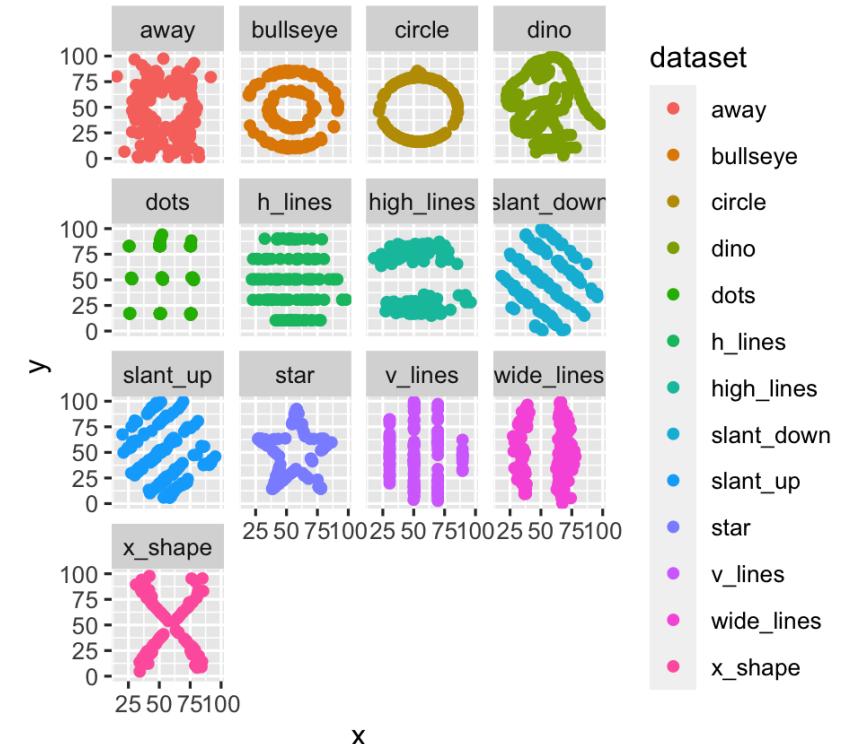
```
ggplot(datasaurus_dozen) +  
  aes(x, y, color = dataset) +  
  geom_point() +  
  theme(aspect.ratio = 1)
```



# A not-so-simple example, the datasaurus dozen

We can use facets to split up by dataset, revealing the different distributions

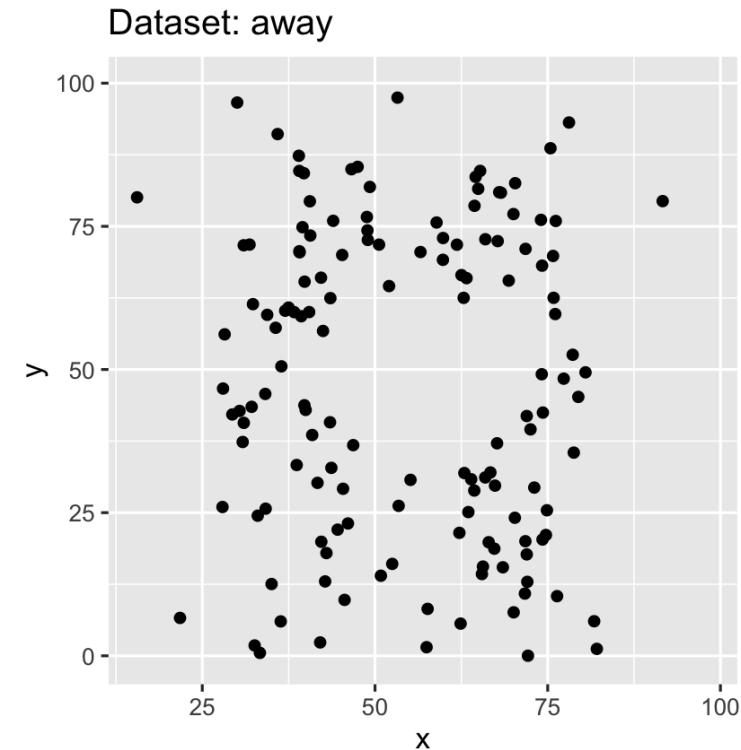
```
ggplot(datasaurus_dozen) +  
  aes(x, y, color = dataset) +  
  geom_point() +  
  facet_wrap(~dataset) +  
  theme(aspect.ratio = 1)
```



# A not-so-simple example, the datasaurus dozen

We can just as easily turn it into an animation, transitioning between dataset states!

```
ggplot(datasaurus_dozen) +  
  aes(x, y) +  
  geom_point() +  
  transition_states(dataset, 3, 1) +  
  labs(title = "Dataset: {closest_state}  
  theme(aspect.ratio = 1)
```



# Resources

- Carson Sievert [Interactive web-based data visualization with R, plotly, and shiny](#)
- website for [ganimate](#)
- Mitch O'Hara-Wild's [tutorial on ganimate](#)



</> Open day2-exercise-03.Rmd

15:00

# Session Information

```
devtools::session_info()
```

```
## - Session info --
##   setting  value
##   version  R version 4.0.1 (2020-06-06)
##   os        macOS Catalina 10.15.6
##   system   x86_64, darwin17.0
##   ui        X11
##   language (EN)
##   collate  en_AU.UTF-8
##   ctype    en_AU.UTF-8
##   tz       Australia/Melbourne
##   date     2020-07-29
##
## - Packages --
##   package      * version    date lib source

```

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