

Data Visualization with Esquisse

Esquisse Package

```
# install.packages("esquisse")  
library(esquisse)
```

Esquisse Package

The [esquisse package](#) is helpful for getting used to creating plots in R.

It is an interactive tool to help you in RStudio.

It's super **nifty**!



Starting a plot

Using the `esquisser()` function you can start creating a plot for a `data.frame` or `tibble`. That's it!

```
esquisser(mtcars)
```

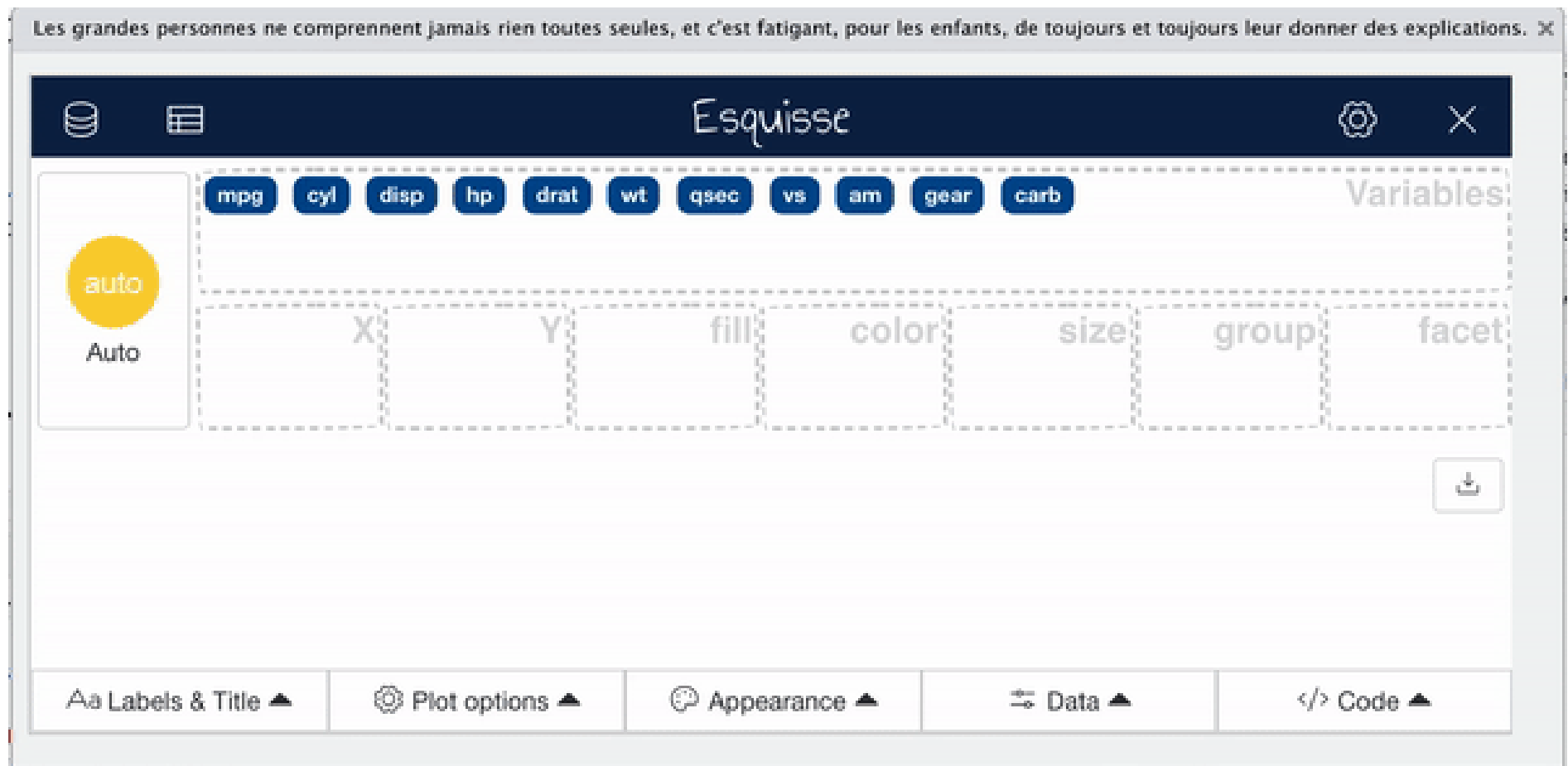


Show the plot in the browser

```
esquisse::esquisser(iris, viewer = "browser")
```

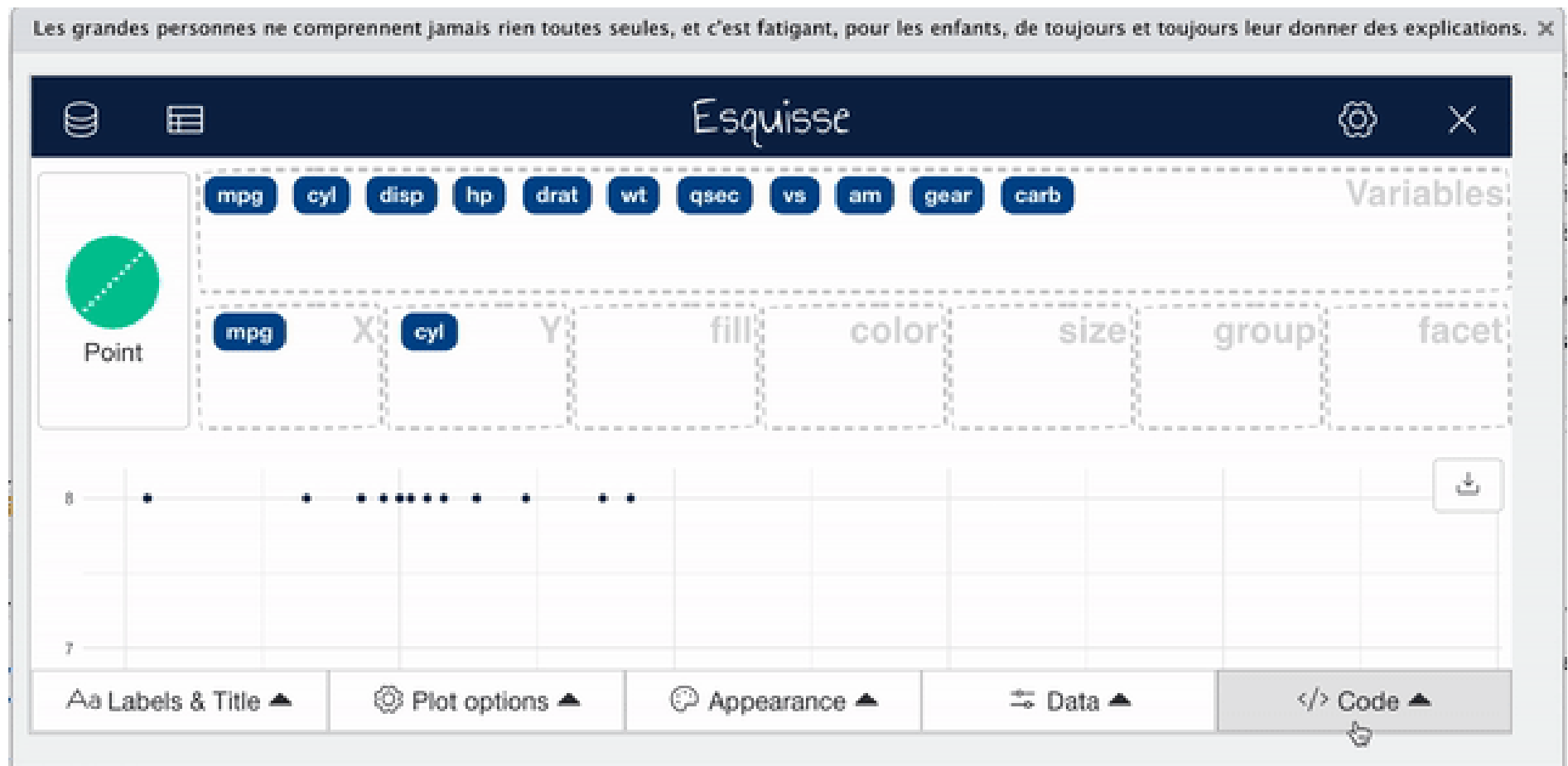
Select Variables

To select variables you can drag and drop variables to the respective axis that you would like the variable to be plotted on.



Find code

To select variables you can drag and drop variables to the respective axis that you would like the variable to be plotted on.



Change plot type

esquisse automatically assumes a plot type, but you might want to change this.



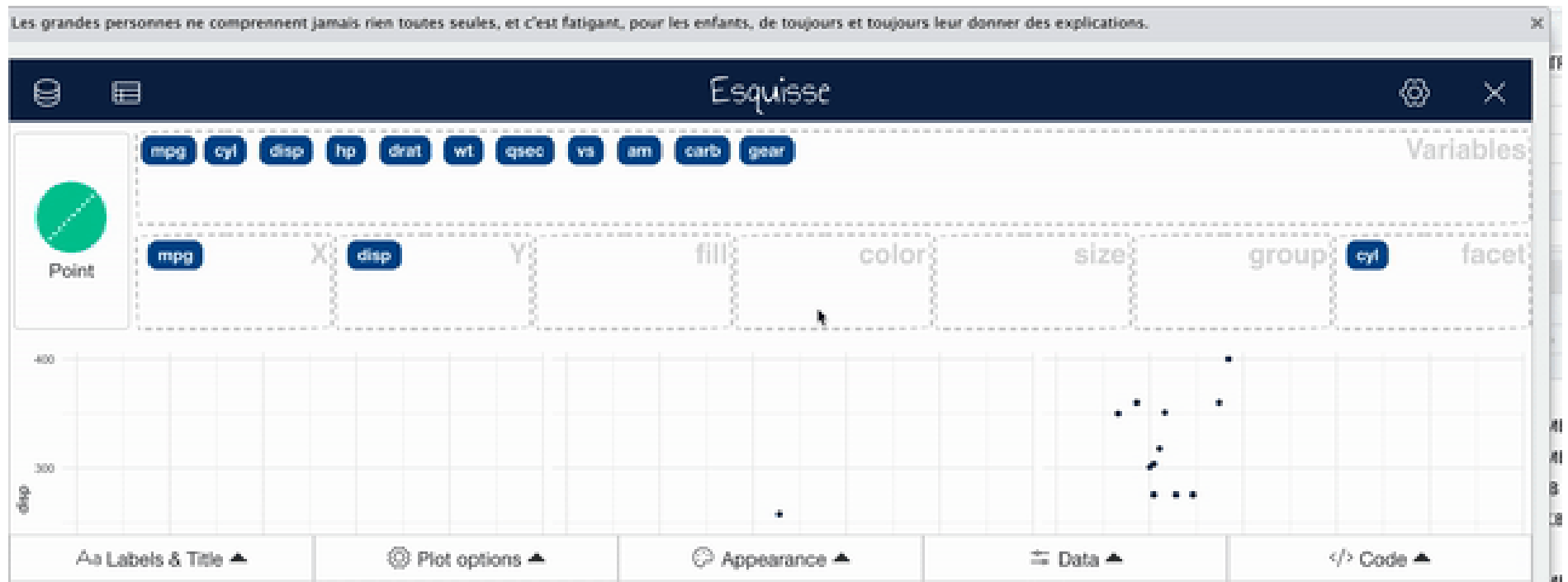
Add Facets

Facets create multiple plots based on the different values of a variable.



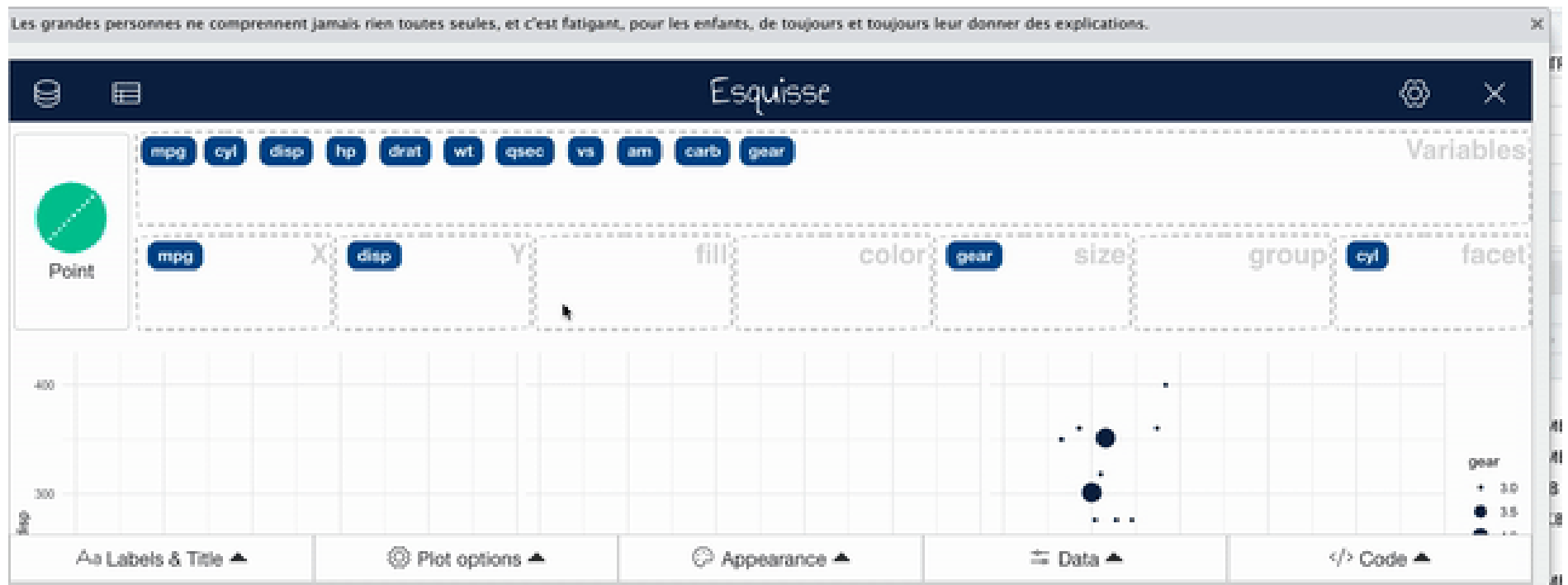
Add size

Sometimes it is useful to change the way points are plotted so that size represents a variable. This can especially be helpful if you need your plot to be black and white.



Add color

For plots with points use the color region to change coloring according to a variable. (use “fill” for bar plots)



Appearance

You can change the overall appearance with the appearance tab.



Smooth Lines

Especially when you have a scatter plot, it can be helpful to add a smooth/trend line.



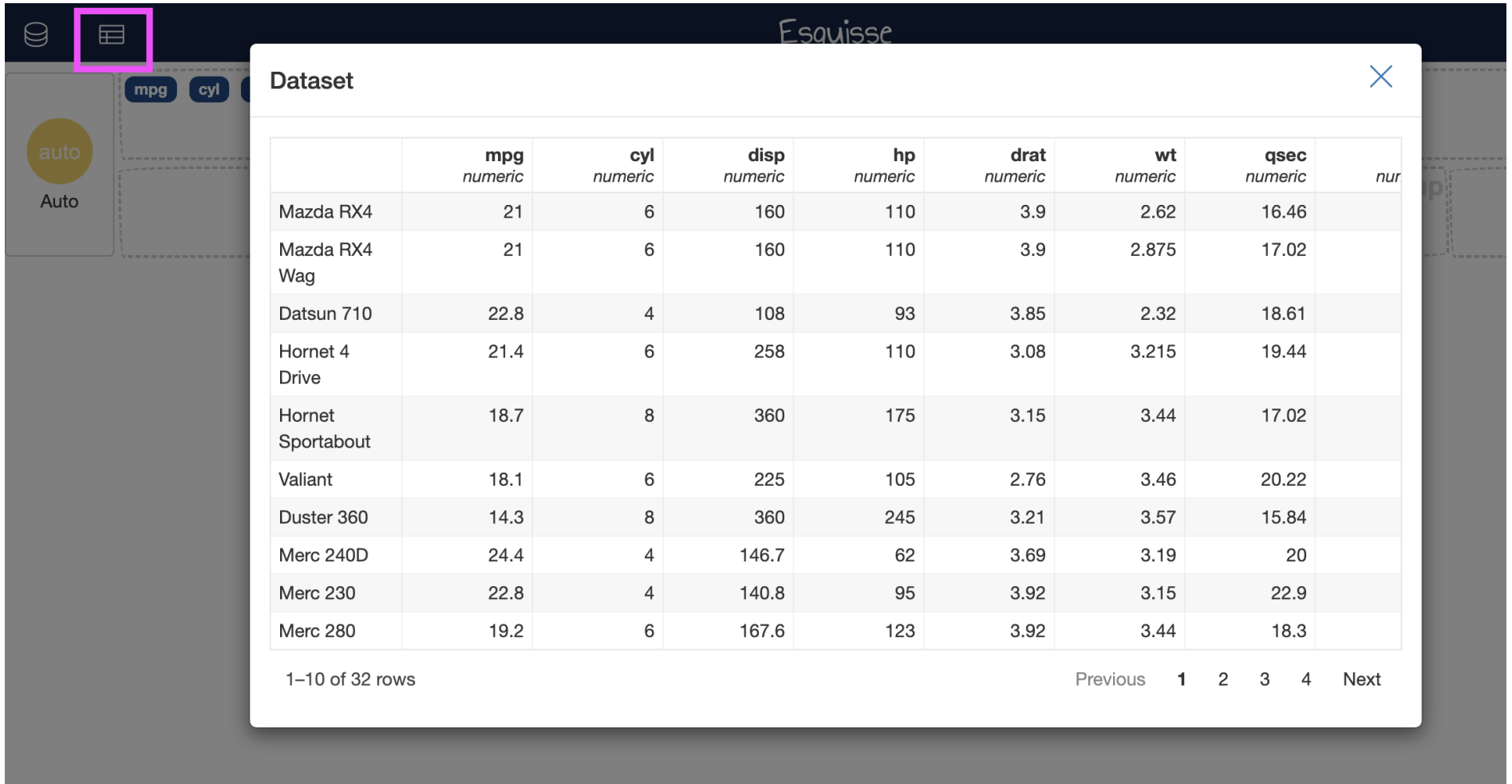
Change titles

To change titles on your plot, use the titles tab.



View data

You can also easily view data



The screenshot shows a dark-themed interface with a sidebar on the left containing a database icon and a table icon (highlighted with a pink box). The main area displays a 'Dataset' modal window titled 'Esquisse' with a close button. The modal contains a table with 10 columns: an empty column, 'mpg' (numeric), 'cyl' (numeric), 'dis' (numeric), 'hp' (numeric), 'drat' (numeric), 'wt' (numeric), 'qsec' (numeric), and 'nur'. The table lists 10 rows of car data. Below the table, it indicates '1-10 of 32 rows' and provides navigation links: 'Previous', '1' (selected), '2', '3', '4', and 'Next'.

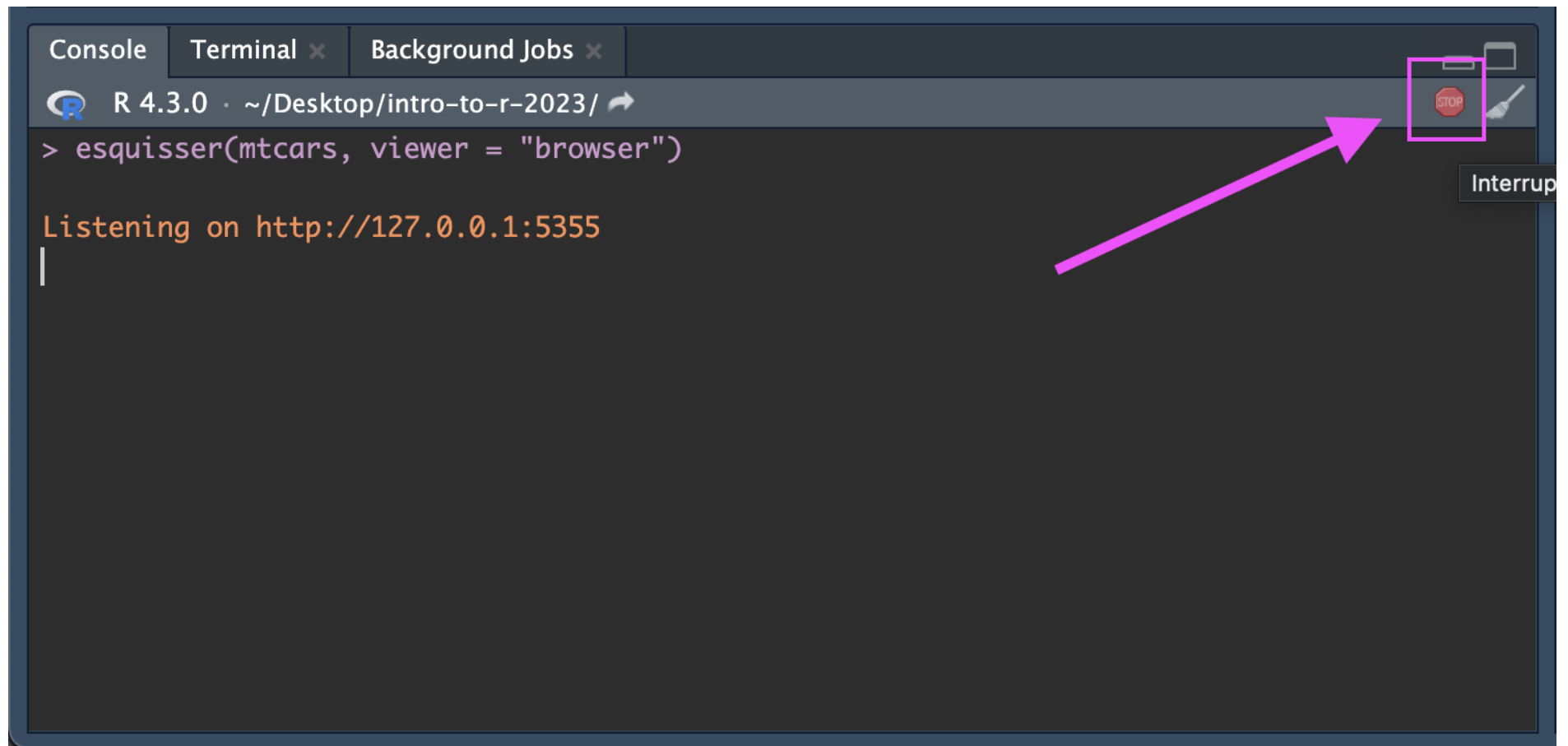
	mpg <i>numeric</i>	cyl <i>numeric</i>	dis <i>numeric</i>	hp <i>numeric</i>	drat <i>numeric</i>	wt <i>numeric</i>	qsec <i>numeric</i>	nur
Mazda RX4	21	6	160	110	3.9	2.62	16.46	
Mazda RX4 Wag	21	6	160	110	3.9	2.875	17.02	
Datsun 710	22.8	4	108	93	3.85	2.32	18.61	
Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	
Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360	175	3.15	3.44	17.02	
Valiant	18.1	6	225	105	2.76	3.46	20.22	
Duster 360	14.3	8	360	245	3.21	3.57	15.84	
Merc 240D	24.4	4	146.7	62	3.69	3.19	20	
Merc 230	22.8	4	140.8	95	3.92	3.15	22.9	
Merc 280	19.2	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.44	18.3	

Interrupting Esquisse

You'll need to "interrupt" Esquisse to launch it with a new dataset.

Use the stop button or press ctrl+c to stop the Esquisse app.

If you don't see the stop button, you need to resize your window.



Wide & Long Data Example

```
library(jhur)
library(dplyr)
wide_circ <- read_circulator()
glimpse(wide_circ)
```

```
## Rows: 1,146
## Columns: 15
## $ day      <chr> "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday", "Friday"
## $ date     <chr> "01/11/2010", "01/12/2010", "01/13/2010", "01/14/2010"
## $ orangeBoardings <dbl> 877, 777, 1203, 1194, 1645, 1457, 839, 999, 1023, 1300
## $ orangeAlightings <dbl> 1027, 815, 1220, 1233, 1643, 1524, 938, 1000, 1047, 1300
## $ orangeAverage <dbl> 952.0, 796.0, 1211.5, 1213.5, 1644.0, 1490.5, 888.5, 952.0, 796.0, 1211.5
## $ purpleBoardings <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA
## $ purpleAlightings <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA
## $ purpleAverage <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA
## $ greenBoardings <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA
## $ greenAlightings <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA
## $ greenAverage <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA
## $ bannerBoardings <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA
## $ bannerAlightings <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA
## $ bannerAverage <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA
## $ daily        <dbl> 952.0, 796.0, 1211.5, 1213.5, 1644.0, 1490.5, 888.5, 952.0, 796.0, 1211.5
```

Long Data

```
library(tidyr)
long_circ <- wide_circ %>%
  pivot_longer(
    cols = contains(c("boarding")),
    names_to = "Route",
    values_to = "Boardings"
  )
```

Long Data

```
glimpse(long_circ)
```

```
## Rows: 4,584
## Columns: 13
## $ day      <chr> "Monday", "Monday", "Monday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "
## $ date     <chr> "01/11/2010", "01/11/2010", "01/11/2010", "01/11/201
## $ orangeAlightings <dbl> 1027, 1027, 1027, 1027, 815, 815, 815, 815, 1220, 12
## $ orangeAverage   <dbl> 952.0, 952.0, 952.0, 952.0, 796.0, 796.0, 796.0, 796
## $ purpleAlightings <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA,
## $ purpleAverage    <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA,
## $ greenAlightings  <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA,
## $ greenAverage     <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA,
## $ bannerAlightings <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA,
## $ bannerAverage    <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA,
## $ daily            <dbl> 952.0, 952.0, 952.0, 952.0, 796.0, 796.0, 796.0, 796
## $ Route           <chr> "orangeBoardings", "purpleBoardings", "greenBoarding
## $ Boardings        <dbl> 877, NA, NA, NA, 777, NA, NA, NA, 1203, NA, NA, NA,
```

Make a plot of boardings by day for different routes

```
esquisser(wide_circ) # days as x...? Tricky!  
esquisser(long_circ) # day as x, Boardings as y, Route as fill
```

Some Alternatives to **esquisse**

- ggquicked: <https://smouksassi.github.io/ggquicked/>
- ggraptR: <https://github.com/cargomoose/ggraptR/>
- autoplot can be helpful for some packages (see [this blog post](#))

Summary

- Use the `esquisser()` function on a dataset
- Use the `viewer = "browser"` argument to launch in your browser.
- Code from Esquisse can be copied into code chunks to be generated in the “Plots” pane
- It's easier if your code is in “long” form!

Lab

▮ [Class Website](#)

▮ [Lab](#)



Image by [Gerd Altmann](#) from [Pixabay](#)