

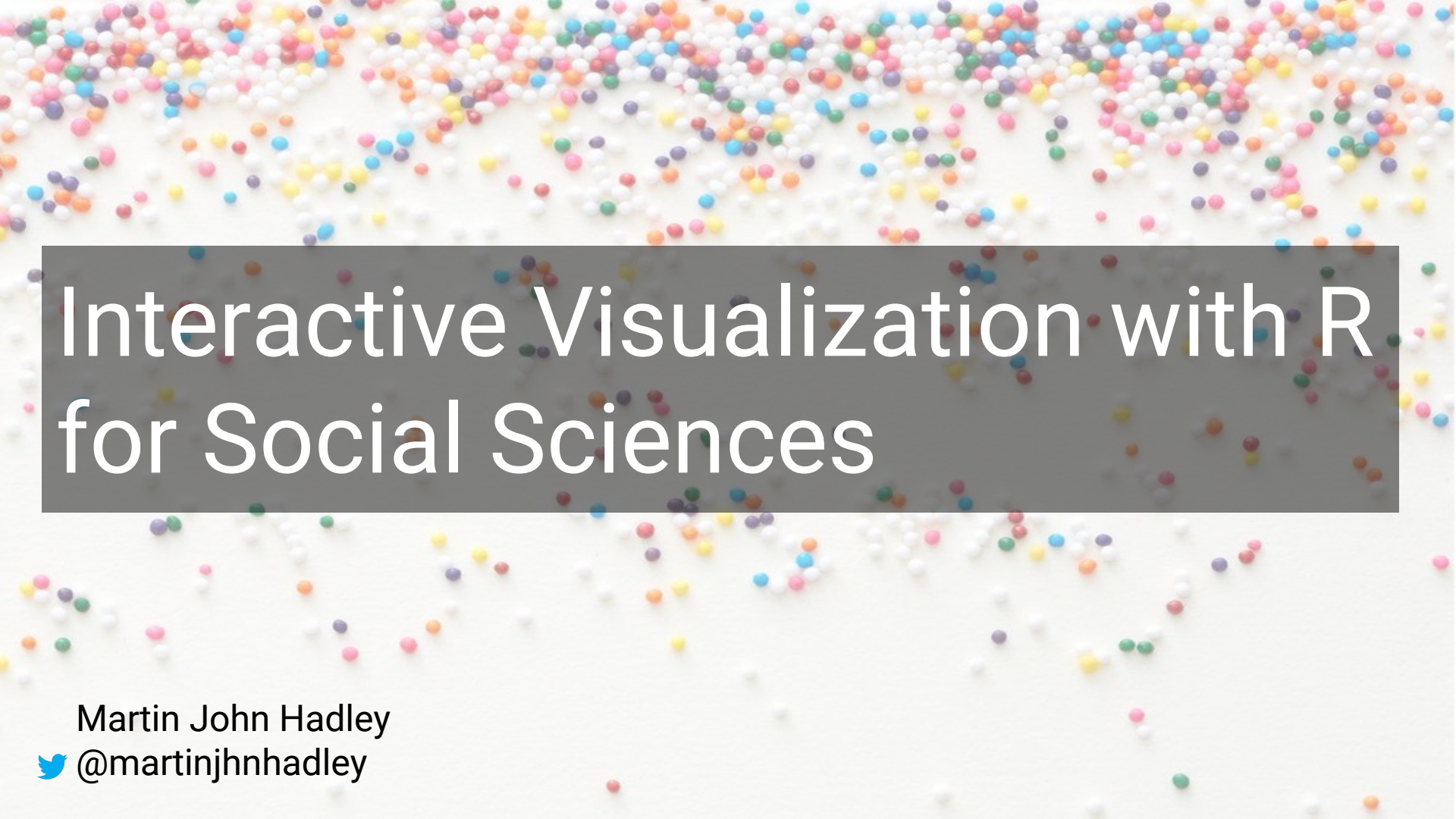
# Interactive Visualization with R

 SAGE campus

Martin John Hadley  
 @martinjohnhadley

Slides and code available here:  
<https://goo.gl/Nxc3Ww>



The background of the slide is a dense, scattered layer of small, round, multi-colored confetti or sprinkles. The colors include white, pink, yellow, orange, blue, green, and purple, creating a vibrant and textured effect.

# Interactive Visualization with R for Social Sciences

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# Interactive Data Network

[idn.it.ox.ac.uk](https://idn.it.ox.ac.uk)

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## OxShef: dataviz

[oxshef.netlify.com](http://oxshef.netlify.com)

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**OxShef: dataviz**

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Why visualise data?

What is a reproducible dataviz workflow?

How can we interactively visualise social sciences data with R?

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 @martinjohnhadley

Why visualise  
data?



# Research data is too often born and buried in a table

*“Most [research] data is created in a form and organization that facilitates its generation rather than focusing on its eventual use.”*

**Table 2.** Successes and failures for articles with non-zero metric scores, aggregated by journal, and only including journals for which there is at least one success or failure.

Metric+	Mostly success	Mostly failure	Z	Equal	Journals
Tweets**	1097 (58%)	646 (34%)	10.8	148 (8%)	1891
**	1032 (59%)	586 (33%)	11.1	139 (8%)	1757
FbWalls**	414 (53%)	282 (36%)	5.0	86 (11%)	782
**	308 (55%)	188 (34%)	5.4	62 (11%)	558
RH	276 (51%)	221 (41%)	2.5	47 (9%)	544
	193 (51%)	157 (41%)	1.9	30 (8%)	380
Blogs**	190 (58%)	104 (32%)	5.0	32 (10%)	326
**	129 (57%)	70 (31%)	4.2	26 (12%)	225
Google+	61 (50%)	53 (44%)	0.7	7 (6%)	121
	25 (48%)	24 (46%)	0.1	3 (6%)	52
MSM	29 (56%)	17 (33%)	1.8	6 (12%)	52
	13 (52%)	9 (36%)	0.9	3 (12%)	25
Reddit	22 (51%)	17 (40%)	0.8	4 (9%)	43
	9 (47%)	7 (37%)	0.5	3 (16%)	19
Forums	5 (83%)	1 (17%)	1.6	0 (0%)	6
	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	1.7	0 (0%)	3
Q&A	4 (67%)	1 (17%)	1.3	1 (17%)	6
	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	1.4	1 (33%)	3
Pinn	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	0.6	0 (0%)	3
	0 (–%)	0 (–%)	–	0 (–%)	0
LinkedIn	0 (–%)	0 (–%)	–	0 (–%)	0
	0 (–%)	0 (–%)	–	0 (–%)	0

+ In each cell the upper figure is for all journals and the lower figure is for journals with at least 10 articles tested. \* Ratio of successes to failures significantly different from 0.5 at  $p=0.05$ , \*\* Significant at  $p=0.01$ ; both Bonferroni corrected for  $n=11$ .  
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0064841.t002

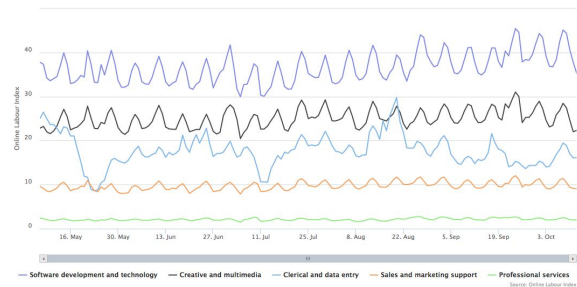
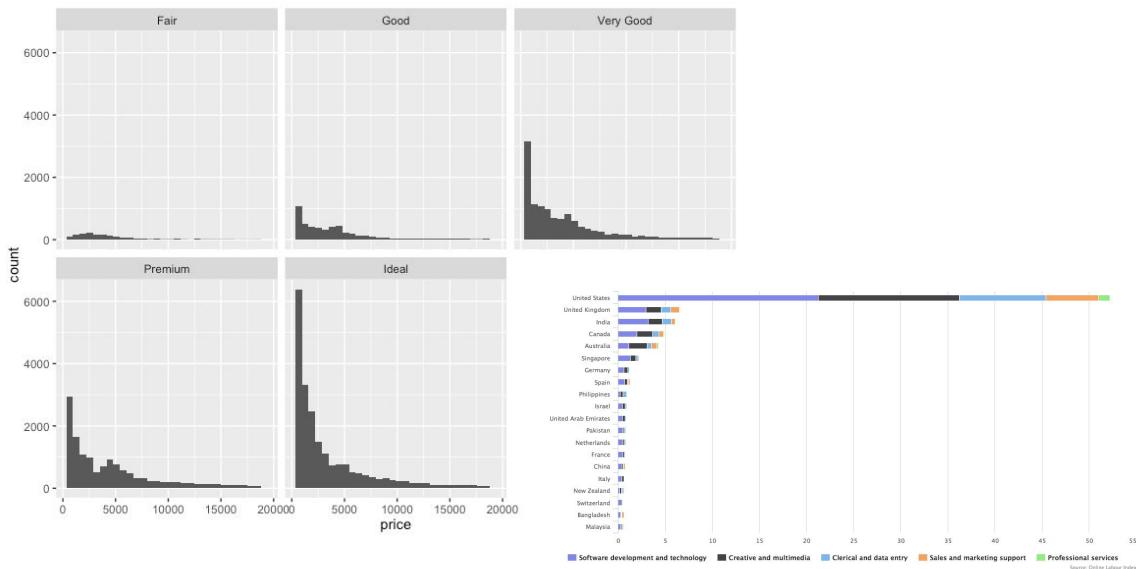
# Why visualise data?

Exploratory data analysis

Summarise trends in an easily consumable manner

Physically demonstrate comparisons between groups of data

Present connections otherwise difficult to communicate



# Moving beyond dead trees

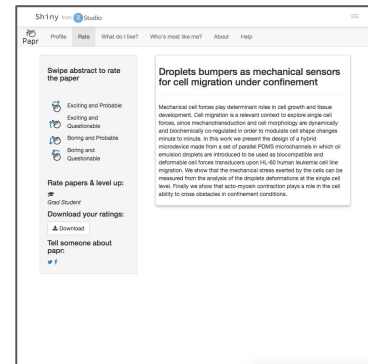
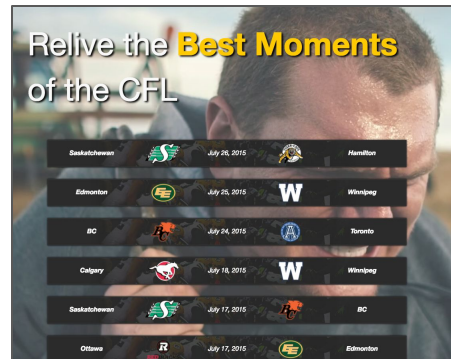
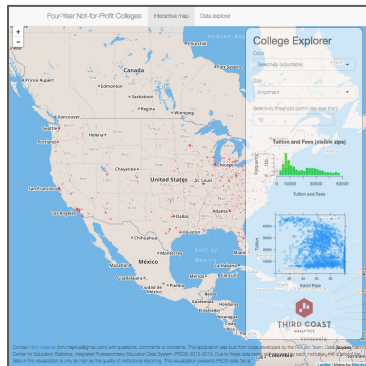
“... interactivity is the new colour chart...”







Shiny allows interactive web applications to be built entirely with R (no HTML, CSS or JavaScript)



Shiny on your local machine

```
> install.packages("shiny")
```



Shiny on a server (for others to use)



shinyapps.io

Fully hosted solution for Shiny apps  
(Includes a free tier!)

Shiny Server

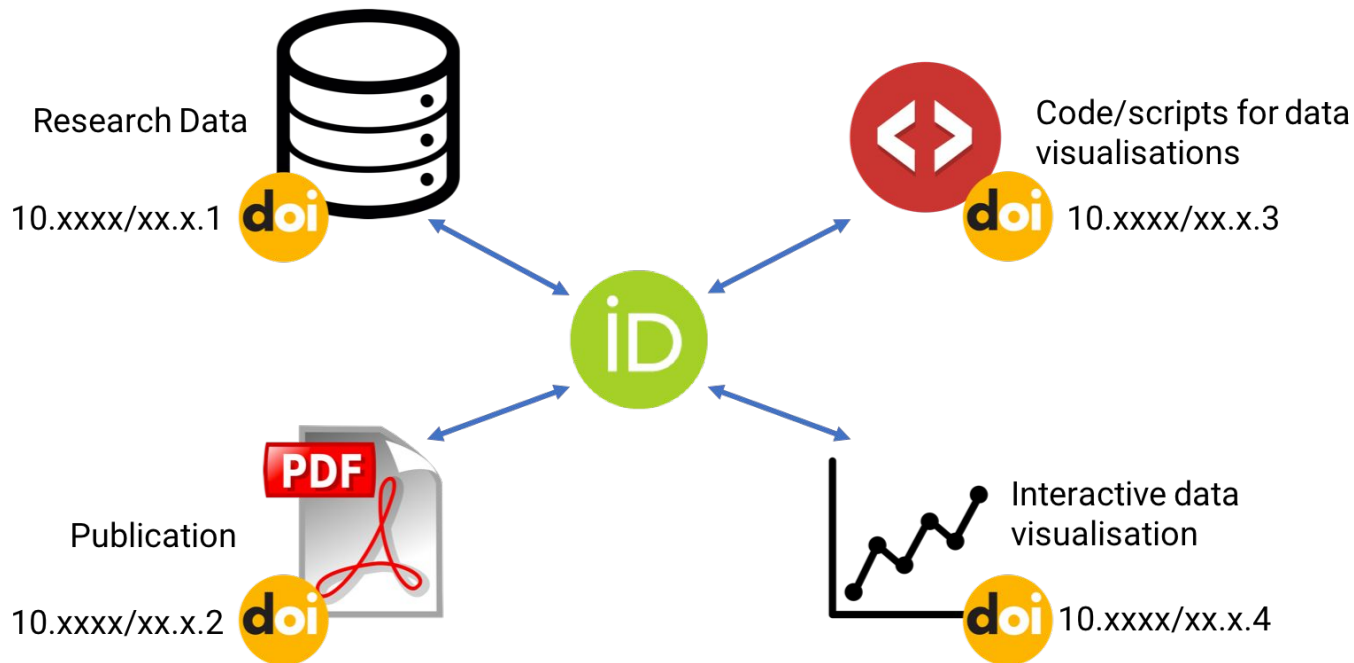
Shiny Server  
Open Source

Shiny Server Pro  
(Commercial License)

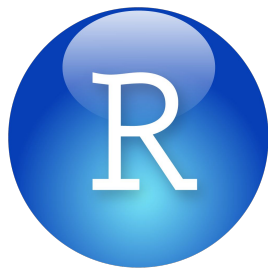
What is a reproducible  
data viz workflow?



# Reproducible dataviz workflow



# Reproducible dataviz workflow



RStudio

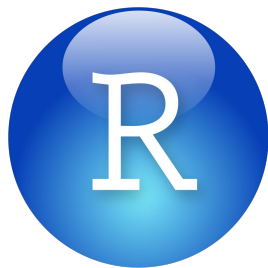


Projects



Reproducible  
examples

# Reproducible dataviz workflow



RStudio



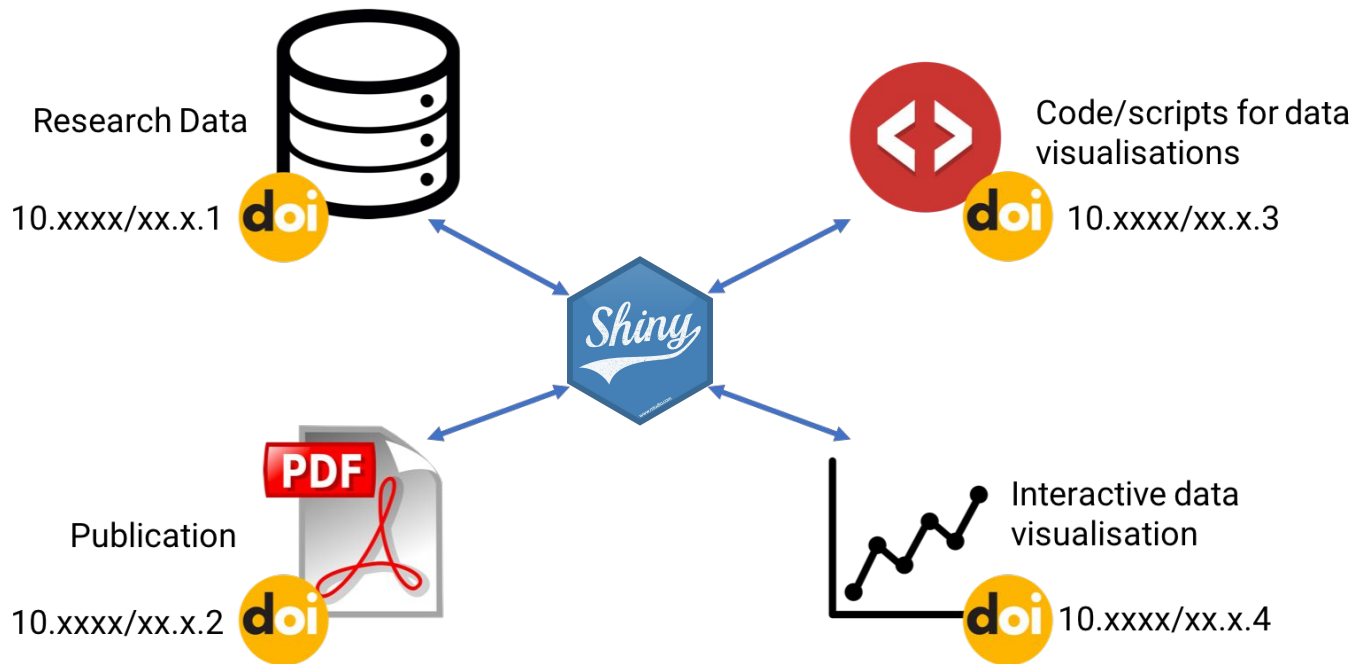
Projects



Reproducible  
examples



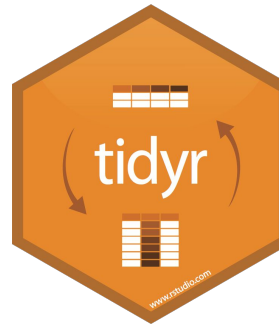
# Reproducible dataviz workflow



How can we  
interactively visualise  
social sciences data  
with R?

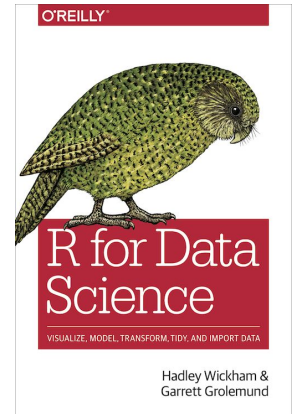


The tidyverse is a collection of R packages that make data analysis, modelling, visualisation and communication **as smooth as possible**



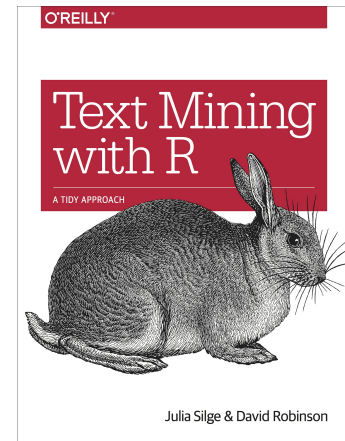


The R for Data Science book introduces the philosophy of ***tidy data*** and a consistent approach to working with data.



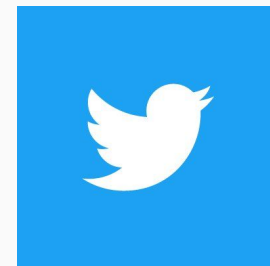
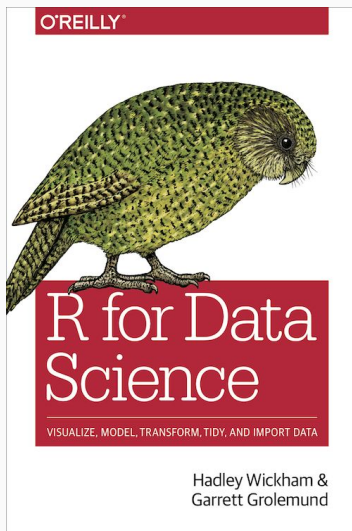


Specialised packages like *tidytext* provide a workflow that fits neatly into the tidyverse.





Where can I learn  
more?



#rstats



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