

# Statics Dashboards Using ggplot

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**Introduction** I'm going to be constructing 2 static dashboards using the Sales Conversion Optimization dataset from kaggle.com

\*this data was anonymously submitted

The sales dataset contains 1143 observations and has 11 columns with data on:

- ad\_id: an unique ID for each ad.
- xyzcampaignid: an ID associated with each ad campaign of XYZ company.
- fbcampaignid: an ID associated with how Facebook tracks each campaign.
- age: age of the person to whom the ad is shown.
- gender: gender of the person to whom the ad is shown
- interest: a code specifying the category to which the person's interest belongs (interests are as mentioned in the person's Facebook public profile).
- Impressions: the number of times the ad was shown.
- Clicks: number of clicks on for that ad.
- Spent: Amount paid by company xyz to Facebook, to show that ad.
- Total conversion: Total number of people who enquired about the product after seeing the ad.
- Approved conversion: Total number of people who bought the product after seeing the ad.

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
```

```
## v ggplot2 3.3.5      v purrr  0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.5      v dplyr  1.0.7
## v tidyr   1.1.4      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   2.0.2      v forcats 0.5.1
```

```
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
```

```
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```

```
## importing dataset into r
marketsale <- read_csv("KAG_conversion_data.csv")

## Rows: 1143 Columns: 11

## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (2): age, gender
## dbl (9): ad_id, xyz_campaign_id, fb_campaign_id, interest, Impressions, Clic...

##
## i Use 'spec()' to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set 'show_col_types = FALSE' to quiet this message.
```

```
## view data
head(marketsale,10)
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 x 11
##   ad_id xyz_campaign_id fb_campaign_id age  gender interest Impressions
##   <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl> <chr> <chr>      <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 708746          916      103916 30-34 M          15        7350
## 2 708749          916      103917 30-34 M          16       17861
## 3 708771          916      103920 30-34 M          20         693
## 4 708815          916      103928 30-34 M          28       4259
## 5 708818          916      103928 30-34 M          28       4133
## 6 708820          916      103929 30-34 M          29       1915
## 7 708889          916      103940 30-34 M          15      15615
## 8 708895          916      103941 30-34 M          16      10951
## 9 708953          916      103951 30-34 M          27       2355
## 10 708958          916      103952 30-34 M          28       9502
## # ... with 4 more variables: Clicks <dbl>, Spent <dbl>, Total_Conversion <dbl>,
## #   Approved_Conversion <dbl>
```

**Data Visualization** First I want to make one static dashboard that breaks down how the company's ads performed on Facebook.

```
## create new data frame for first figure
library(dplyr)

## find the total amount spent for each ad campaign and
## total number of adds deployed by FB
marketsale %>%
  group_by(xyz_campaign_id) %>%
  summarise(sum(Spent))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2
##   xyz_campaign_id 'sum(Spent)'
##   <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1      916      150.
## 2     936     2893.
## 3    1178    55662.
```

```
marketsale %>%
  count(xyz_campaign_id)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2
##   xyz_campaign_id     n
##             <dbl> <int>
## 1             916     54
## 2             936    464
## 3            1178    625
```

```
## create data frame
ad.spend = c(150, 2893, 55662)
ad.count = c(54, 464, 625)
ad.number = c("916", "936", "1178")
ad.info = tibble(ad.number, ad.spend, ad.count)
ad.info
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##   ad.number ad.spend ad.count
##   <chr>      <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 916         150        54
## 2 936        2893       464
## 3 1178       55662      625
```

```
## create first figure using ad.info data
library(ggplot2)
library(cowplot)
library(scales)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'scales'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
##
##   discard
```

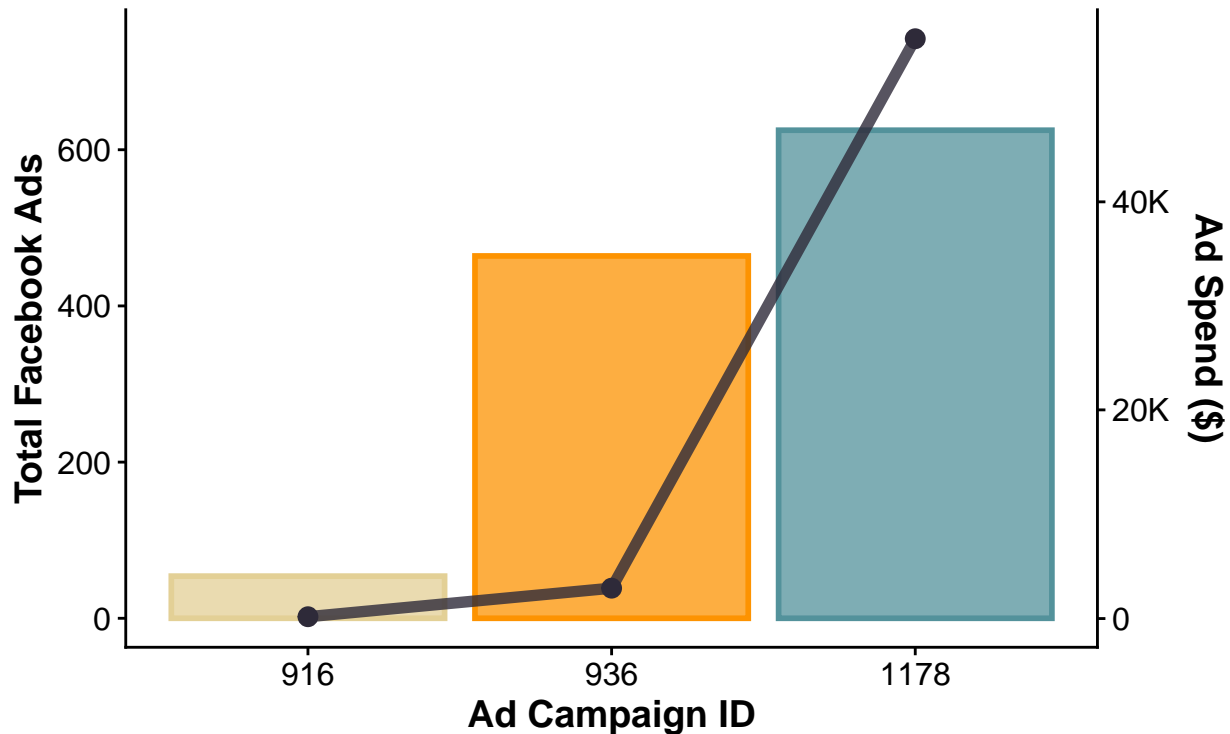
```
## The following object is masked from 'package:readr':
##
##   col_factor
```

```
ad.breakdown = ggplot(ad.info) + geom_bar(aes(x = reorder(ad.number,
  ad.count), y = ad.count, fill = reorder(ad.number, ad.count),
  color = reorder(ad.number, ad.count)), stat = "identity",
  size = 1) + geom_line(aes(x = reorder(ad.number, ad.spend),
  y = ad.spend/75, group = 1), size = 2, color = "#2E2A39",
  stat = "identity", alpha = 0.8) + geom_point(aes(x = reorder(ad.number,
  ad.spend), y = ad.spend/75), color = "#2e2a39", size = 3) +
  scale_y_continuous(name = "Total Facebook Ads", sec.axis = sec_axis(~. *
    75, name = "Ad Spend ($)", labels = label_number_si())) +
  theme_cowplot(12) + scale_color_manual(values = c("#E3D096",
  "#FD9301", "#53929B")) + scale_fill_manual(values = alpha(c("#E3D096",
```

```

"#FD9301", "#53929B"), 0.75)) + labs(x = "Ad Campaign ID",
caption = "The bars represent the total number of Facebook ads deployed\n for each ad campaign. The
theme(legend.position = "none", axis.title = element_text(size = 14,
face = "bold"), axis.text = element_text(size = 12),
axis.title.y.right = element_text(margin = margin(l = 10)),
plot.caption = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 11))
ad.breakdown

```



The bars represent the total number of Facebook ads deployed for each ad campaign. The line and points represent the total amount spent on each ad campaign.

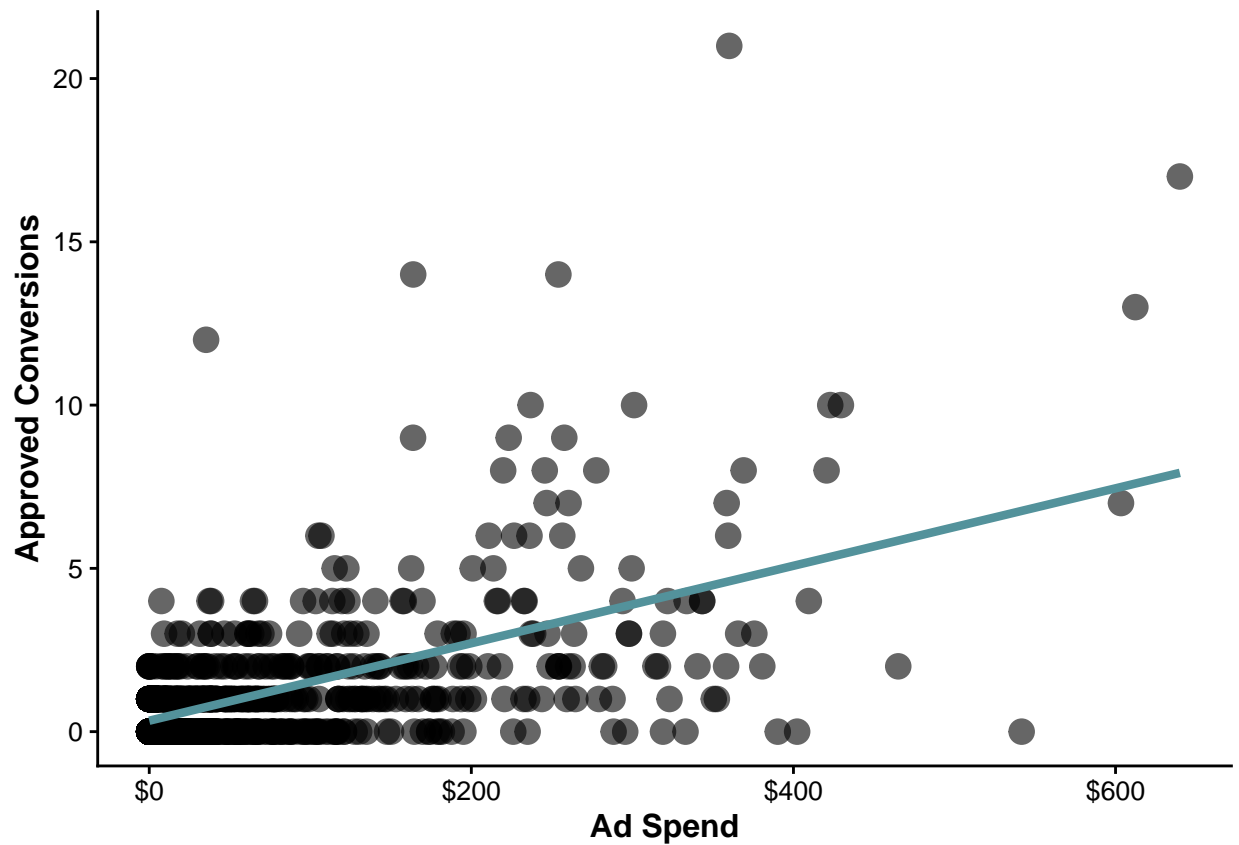
```

## create graph comparing ad spend to approved conversions
library(scales)

approve = ggplot(marketsale, aes(Spent, Approved_Conversion)) +
  geom_point(size = 4, alpha = 0.6) + geom_smooth(method = lm,
se = FALSE, color = "#53929B", size = 1.5) + labs(x = "Ad Spend",
y = "Approved Conversions") + theme_cowplot(12) + theme(axis.title = element_text(face = "bold",
size = 12)) + scale_x_continuous(labels = dollar_format())
approve

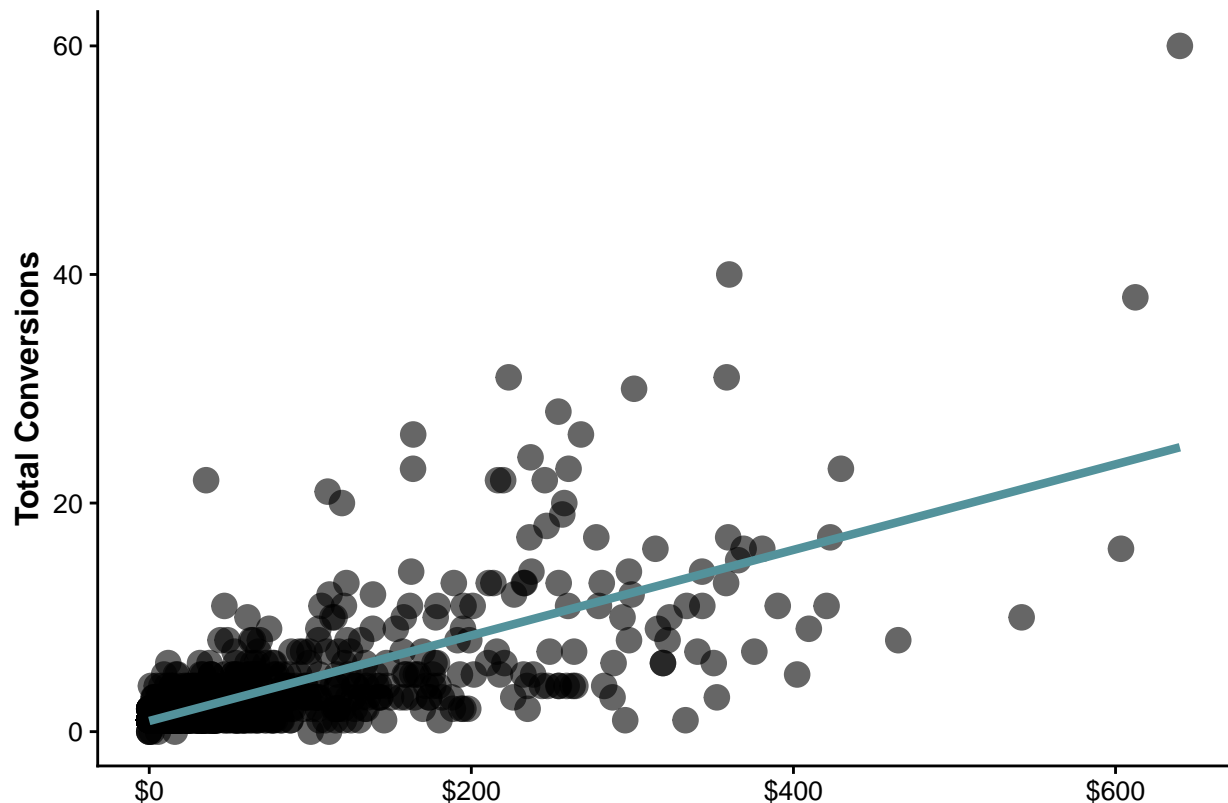
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula 'y ~ x'

```



```
## create graph comparing ad spend to total conversions
total.con = ggplot(marketsale, aes(Spent, Total_Conversion)) +
  geom_point(size = 4, alpha = 0.6) + geom_smooth(method = lm,
  se = FALSE, color = "#53929B", size = 1.5) + labs(x = "",
  y = "Total Conversions") + theme_cowplot(12) + theme(axis.title = element_text(face = "bold",
  size = 12)) + scale_x_continuous(labels = dollar_format())
total.con

## 'geom_smooth()' using formula 'y ~ x'
```

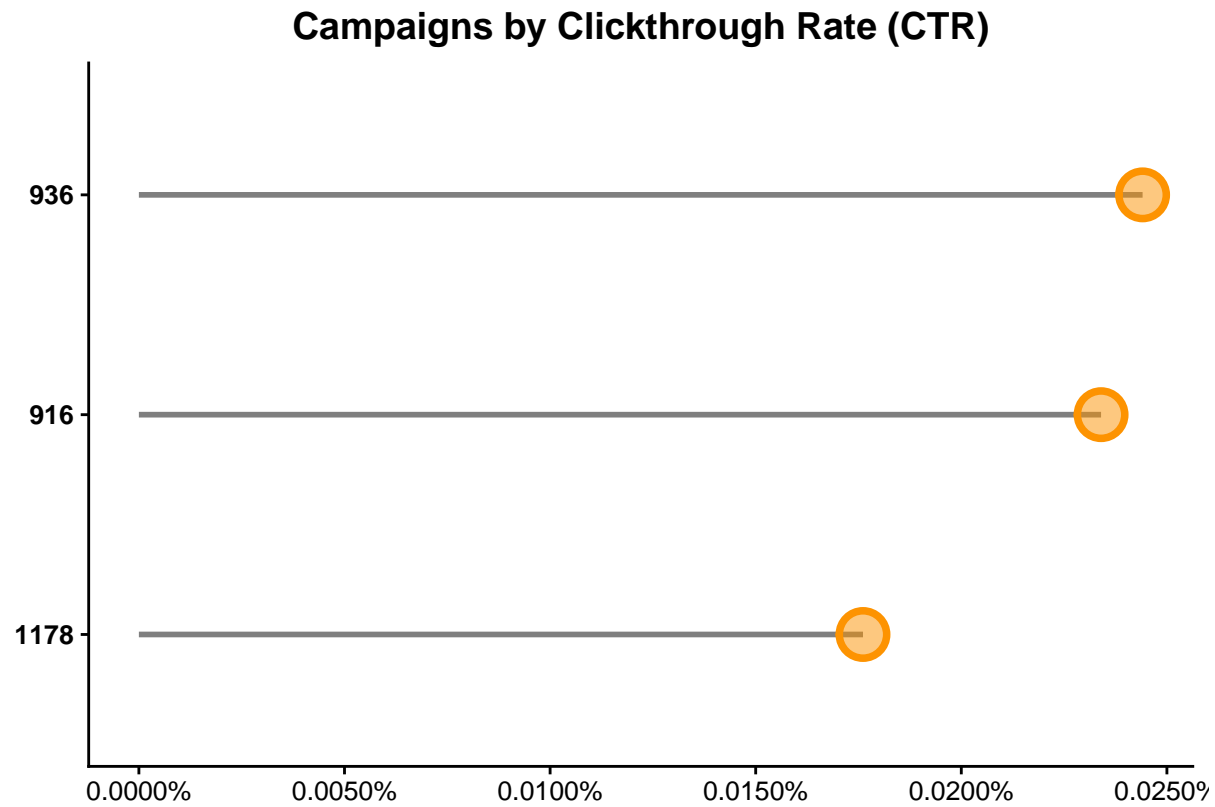


```
## create plots that display the clickthrough rate (CTR)
## and conversions per impression (CPI) for each ad
## campaign
ctr.plot = marketsale %>%
  group_by(xyz_campaign_id) %>%
  summarise(imp.sum = sum(Impressions), click.sum = sum(Clicks)) %>%
  mutate(CTR = click.sum/imp.sum) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = reorder(xyz_campaign_id, CTR), y = CTR)) +
  geom_segment(aes(x = reorder(xyz_campaign_id, CTR), xend = reorder(xyz_campaign_id,
    CTR), y = 0, yend = CTR), color = "grey50", size = 1) +
  geom_point(size = 7, color = "#FD9301", fill = alpha("#FD9301",
    0.5), shape = 21, stroke = 2) + theme_cowplot(12) + labs(x = "",
y = "", title = "Campaigns by Clickthrough Rate (CTR)") +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(size = 14, face = "bold",
    hjust = 0.5), axis.text.y = element_text(face = "bold")) +
  coord_flip() + scale_y_continuous(labels = percent_format())

cpi.plot = marketsale %>%
  group_by(xyz_campaign_id) %>%
  summarise(imp.sum = sum(Impressions), conv.sum = sum(Approved_Conversion)) %>%
  mutate(CPI = conv.sum/imp.sum) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = reorder(xyz_campaign_id, CPI), y = CPI)) +
  geom_segment(aes(x = reorder(xyz_campaign_id, CPI), xend = reorder(xyz_campaign_id,
    CPI), y = 0, yend = CPI), color = "grey50", size = 1) +
  geom_point(size = 7, color = "#FD9301", fill = alpha("#FD9301",
    0.5), shape = 21, stroke = 2) + theme_cowplot(12) + labs(x = "",
y = "", title = "Campaigns by Conversion per Impression (CPI)") +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(size = 14, face = "bold",
```

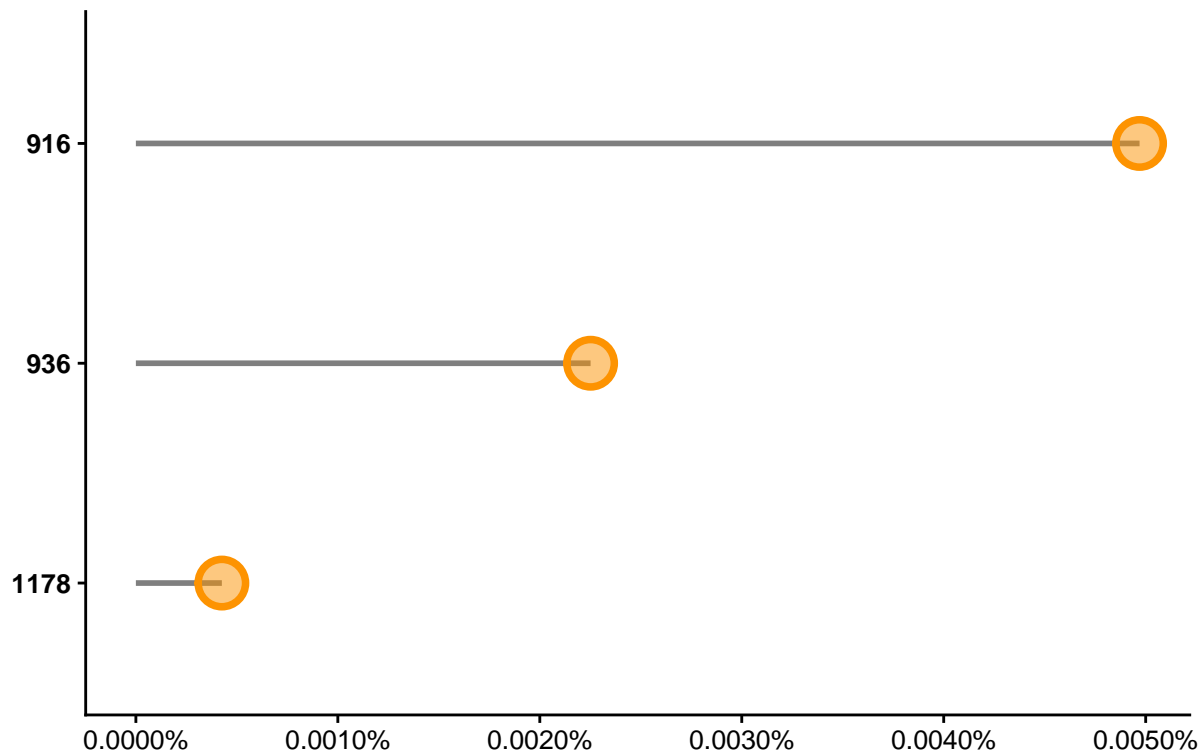
```
hjust = 0.5), axis.text.y = element_text(face = "bold")) +  
coord_flip() + scale_y_continuous(labels = percent_format())
```

ctr.plot



cpi.plot

## Campaigns by Conversion per Impression (CPI)



```
library(ggpubr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'ggpubr'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:cowplot':
```

```
##
## get_legend
```

```
## arrange plots into static dashboard
```

```
conv.plots = ggarrange(total.con, approve, ncol = 1, nrow = 2,
  heights = c(1, 1))
```

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula 'y ~ x'
```

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula 'y ~ x'
```

```
top = ggarrange(ad.breakdown, conv.plots, nrow = 1, ncol = 2,
  widths = c(1, 0.6))
```

```
bottom = ggarrange(ctr.plot, cpi.plot, nrow = 1, ncol = 2)
```

```
web.dash = ggarrange(top, bottom, ncol = 1, nrow = 2, heights = c(1,
  0.6))
```

```
web.final = annotate_figure(web.dash, top = text_grob("Marketing Dashboard - Web Analytics",
  color = "#2e2a39", face = "bold", size = 28, just = "center",
  lineheight = 2), bottom = text_grob("Data source: kaggle.com",
  color = "#2e2a39", just = "right", x = 1, face = "italic",
  size = 10))
```

```
save_plot("webdash.pdf", web.final, base_height = 10, base_width = 10)
```



You can view the final web analytics dashboard as a pdf on the “PortfolioProjects” repository. It’s saved as “webdash.pdf”.

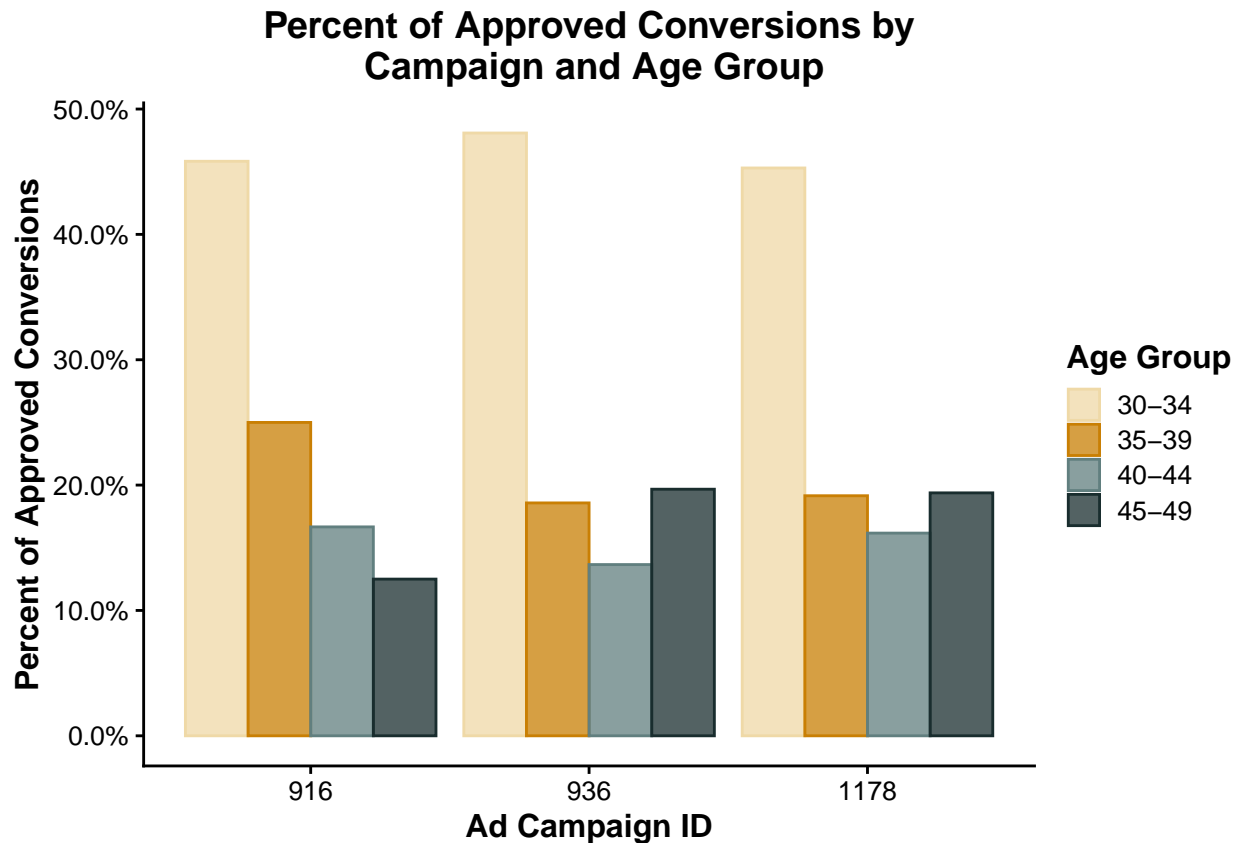
---

Next, I want to create a dashboard that looks at customer insights and determines what groups should potentially be targeted in the future.

```
## create bar chart showing the percentage of approved
## conversions for each ad based on age group
customer1 = marketsale %>%
  group_by(xyz_campaign_id, age) %>%
  summarise(approve.sum = sum(Approved_Conversion)) %>%
  mutate(percent.approve = approve.sum/sum(approve.sum)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = as.factor(xyz_campaign_id), y = percent.approve,
    fill = age, color = age)) + geom_bar(stat = "identity",
    position = position_dodge()) + scale_fill_manual(values = alpha(c("#efd9a7",
    "#c97f04", "#617f7f", "#192d2e"), 0.75), name = "Age Group") +
  scale_color_manual(values = c("#efd9a7", "#c97f04", "#617f7f",
    "#192d2e"), name = "Age Group") + theme_cowplot(12) +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::percent) + labs(x = "Ad Campaign ID",
  y = "Percent of Approved Conversions", title = "Percent of Approved Conversions by\n Campaign and Age Group",
  theme(plot.title = element_text(size = 14, face = "bold",
    hjust = 0.5), legend.title = element_text(size = 12,
    face = "bold"), legend.text = element_text(size = 10),
    axis.title = element_text(face = "bold"))
```

## ‘summarise()’ has grouped output by ‘xyz\_campaign\_id’. You can override using the ‘.groups’ argument

```
customer1
```

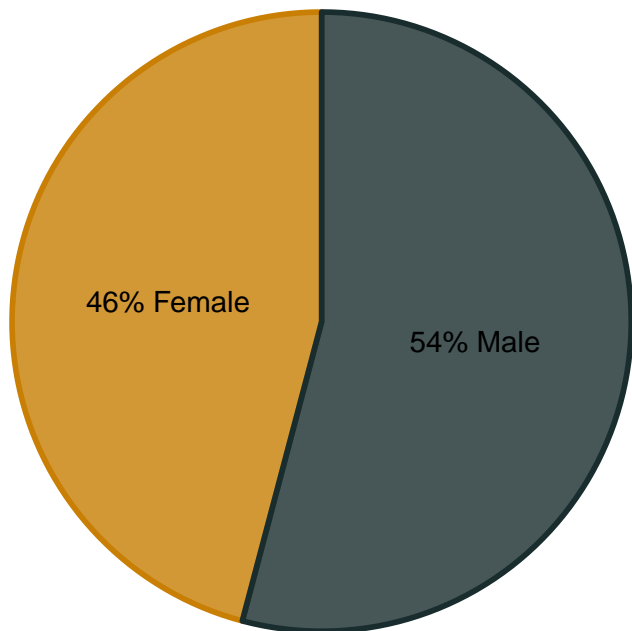


```
## change M and F in gender column to Male and Female
marketsale$gender[marketsale$gender == "F"] <- "Female"
marketsale$gender[marketsale$gender == "M"] <- "Male"

## create graph breaking down percent of approved
## conversions by gender
customer2 = marketsale %>%
  group_by(gender) %>%
  summarise(approve.sum = sum(Approved_Conversion)) %>%
  mutate(g.convert = approve.sum/sum(approve.sum) * 100) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = "", y = g.convert, fill = gender, color = gender)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", width = 1, size = 1) + coord_polar("y",
start = 0) + theme_void() + theme(legend.position = "none") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = alpha(c("#c97f04", "#192d2e"),
0.8)) + scale_color_manual(values = c("#c97f04", "#192d2e")) +
  geom_text(aes(label = paste0(round(g.convert), "% ", gender)),
color = "black", size = 4, show.legend = FALSE, position = position_stack(vjust = 0.5)) +
  labs(title = "Approved Conversions by Gender\n for All Ad Campaigns") +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(size = 14, face = "bold",
hjust = 0.5))

customer2
```

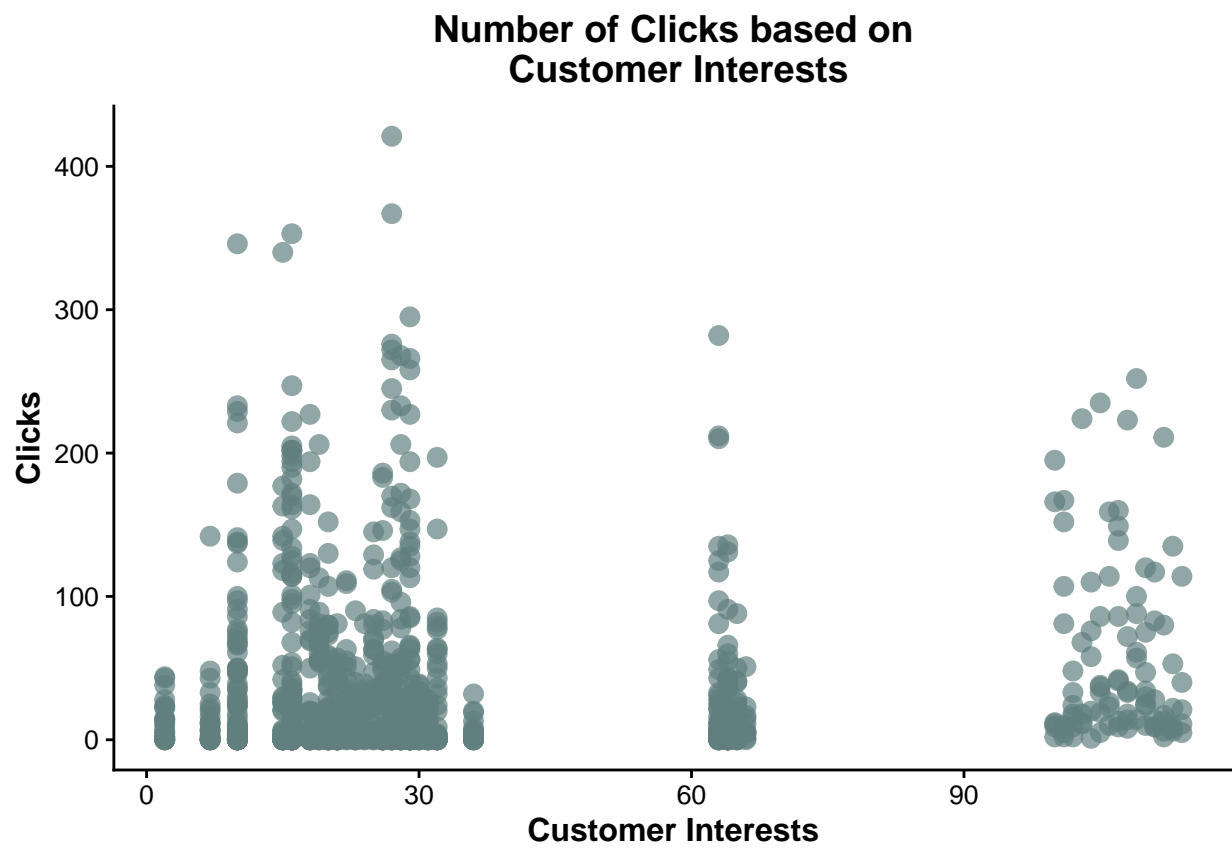
## Approved Conversions by Gender for All Ad Campaigns



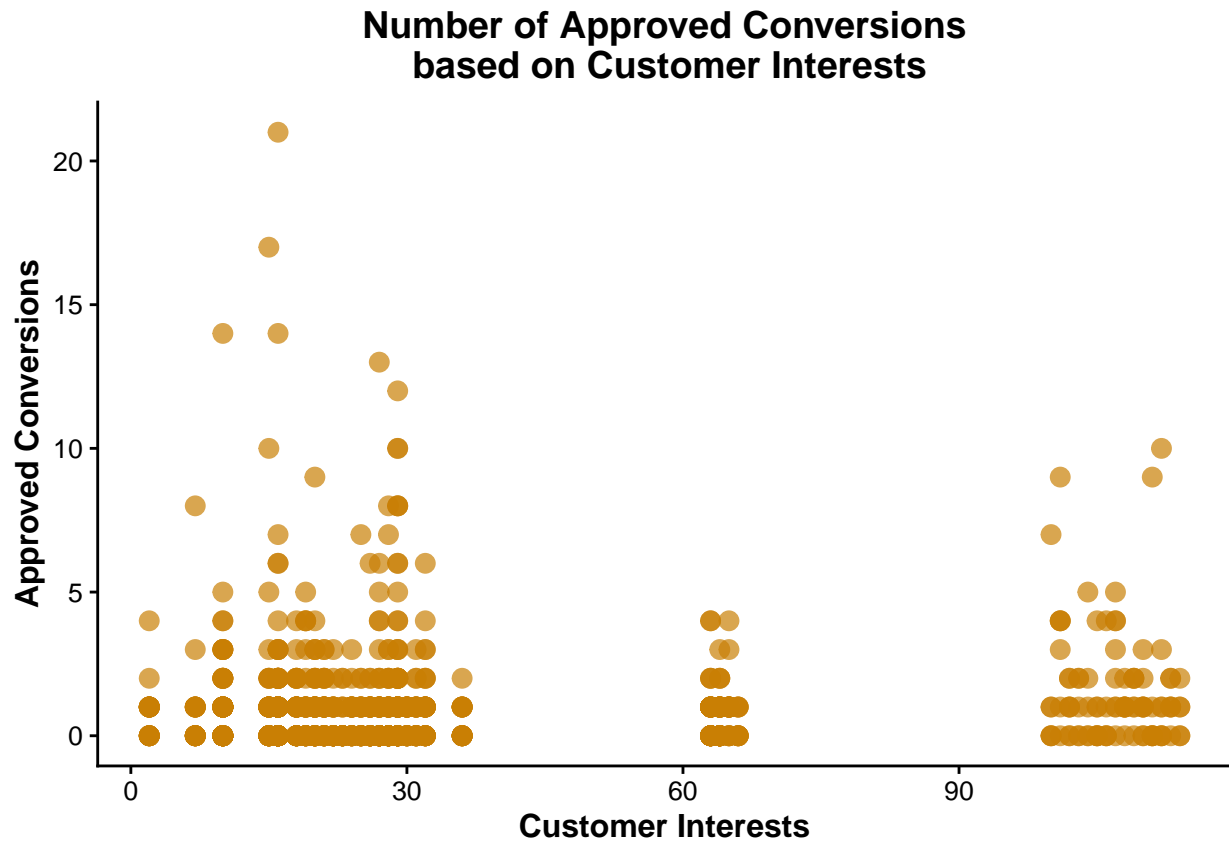
```
## create graph showing total number of clicks based on
## customer interests (on Facebook)
clicks.int = ggplot(marketsale, aes(x = interest, y = Clicks)) +
  geom_point(color = "#617f7f", alpha = 0.7, size = 3) + theme_cowplot(12) +
  labs(x = "Customer Interests", title = "Number of Clicks based on\n Customer Interests") +
  theme(axis.title = element_text(size = 12, face = "bold"),
        plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))

## create graph showing munber of approved interactions
## based on customer interests (on Facebook)
approve.int = ggplot(marketsale, aes(x = interest, y = Approved_Conversion)) +
  geom_point(color = "#c97f04", alpha = 0.7, size = 3) + theme_cowplot(12) +
  labs(x = "Customer Interests", y = "Approved Conversions",
        title = "Number of Approved Conversions\n based on Customer Interests") +
  theme(axis.title = element_text(size = 12, face = "bold"),
        plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))

clicks.int
```



approve.int



```
## arrange plots into static dashboard
customer.top = ggarrange(customer1, customer2, nrow = 1, ncol = 2, widths = c(1, 0.5))
customer.bottom = ggarrange(clicks.int, approve.int, nrow = 1, ncol = 2)
customer.dash = ggarrange(customer.top, customer.bottom, ncol = 1, nrow = 2, heights = c(1, 0.7))
customer.final = annotate_figure(customer.dash, top = text_grob("Marketing Dashboard - Customer Insights"))
save_plot("customerdash.pdf", customer.final, base_height = 10, base_width = 10)
```

You can view the final customer insights dashboard as a pdf on the “PortfolioProjects” repository. It’s saved as “customerdash.pdf”.