

Using the Grammar of Graphics and Interactivity to explore Biologging Data in R

Vincenzo Coia

Department of Statistics

The University of British Columbia

Tiphaine Jeanniard Du Dot
Department of Zoology
The University of British Columbia





Goals

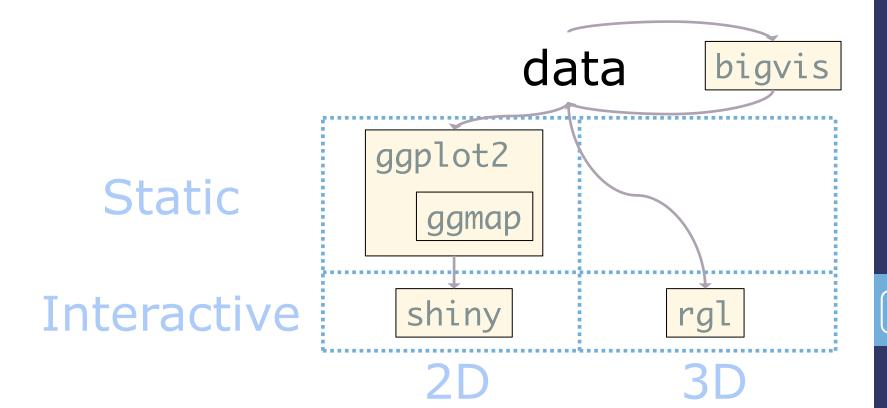
All simultaneously.

- 1. Conceptual:
 - How to display data w/ lots of variables (Grammar + Interaction)
- 2. Software demo in R
 - (Won't focus on syntax much)
- 3. Exploratory Analysis of biologging data



Visualization Map

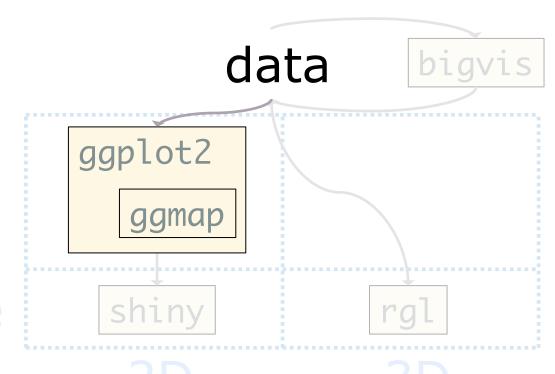
 Some (of many) R packages for making visuals.





Use the grammar of graphics to see where the seal went.

EXERCISE 1: SEAL'S PATH



Static

Interactive



Why Grammar?

- Provides a framework for constructing statistical graphics
 - ... any statistical graphic??

There are 6 components*



1. Aesthetics

• A mapping from *variables* to things we can *perceive*.

```
x = longitude
y = latitude
```

- Other examples:
 - · Colour, shape, siZe

2. Geometric Objects

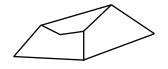
The type of object plotted.

- Other examples (there's lots!):
 - Points, Bars, Boxplots, Polygons,...









We'll stop at this component for now.







ggmap

- Use the grammar on top of raster maps. (see <u>tutorial</u>)
- Workflow:
- 1. Get a map:

```
my_map <- get_map(...)</pre>
```

From:

Google Maps, OpenStreetMap, Stamen Maps, Cloudmade Maps



ggmap

2. Plot it.

ggmap(my_map)

3. Add ggplot lines

Your would-be first line in making a ggplot2 plot

Add ggplot lines as usual

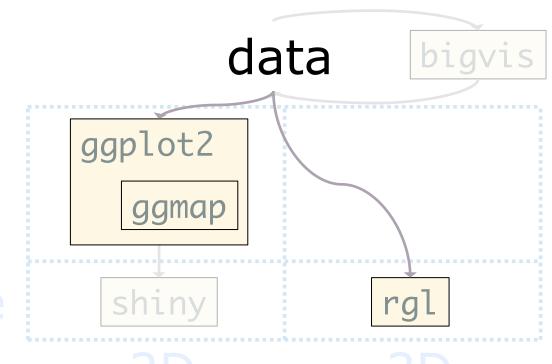






- View magnetometer/accelerometer data in 3D.
- View in 2D with ggplot2.

EXERCISE 2: MAGNETOMETER



Statio

Interactive



rgl

An interactive 3D data plotter.

Can rotate and zoom interactively

- Does not (?) use the grammar.
- Let's take a look at the magnetometer data.





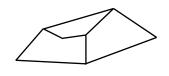


Back to ggplot2

- We can display the data in 2D.
- Need to know the other grammar components.
- Recall:
 - 1. Aes.: ←→ ↑ Colour shape siZe













3. Scale

- ...are levels of an aesthetic.
- Use legends and axes to communicate the scale.



4. Statistical Transformations

 Plots a statistical transformation of the data.

```
Data → mean regression

Data → count

Data → quantiles
```

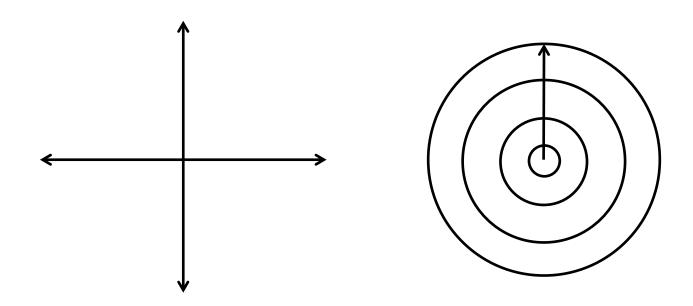
 Typically a default is paired with geom.





5. Coordinates

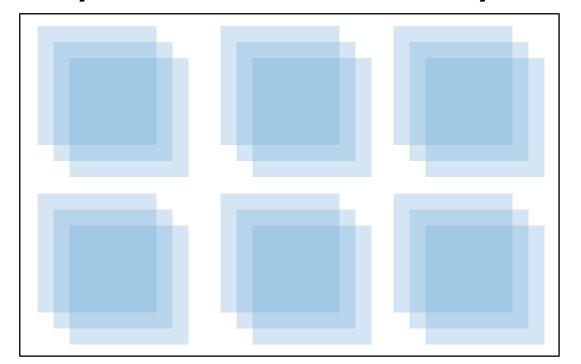
 How to **position** objects on the plot.





6. Layers

- Combine components 1-5 to get a plot "layer".
- Put layers in ≤3D array





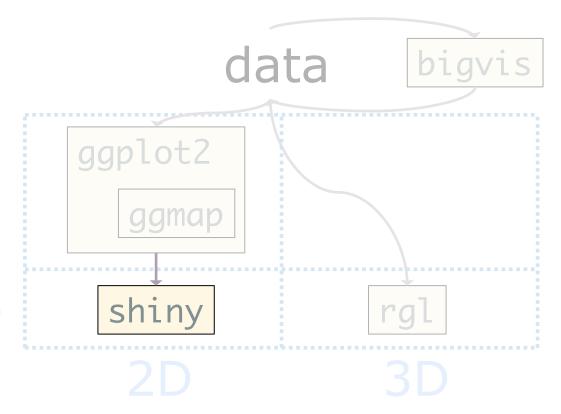




EXERCISE 3: CONNECT AND BRING TO LIFE

Static

Interactive





shiny

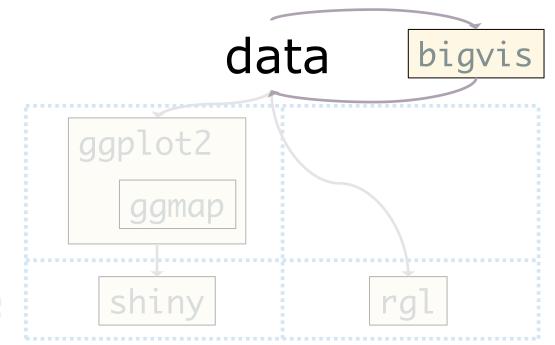
- Make apps anyone can use
- I list it as 2D, but it might accommodate 3D (rgl) too.
- To make, code two .R files:
 - User interface
 - Server (the "workhorse")







BIGVIS



Static

Interactive

What to do about overplotting?



- We already saw two:
- 1. Subset the data
- 2. Use alpha-transparency

- Alternative:
- 3. Use bins: 'bigvis' can help!



bigvis

1. Bin the data

bin(x)

- Summarize data in each bin
 - Count; Mean; s.d.; etc.

condense(<<binned object(s)>>)

Limited to a 2D grid!



bigvis

- Ready to plot!
- But, plot may be:
 - ...noisy, so smooth the bin data

smooth()

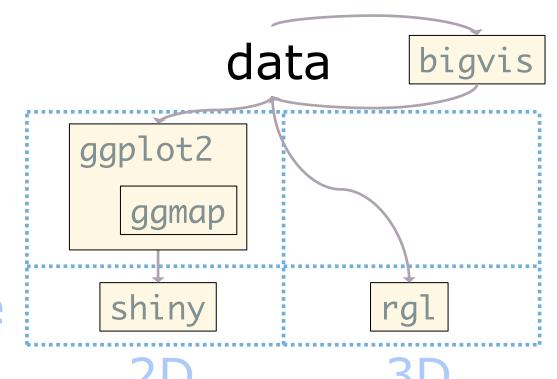
...imbalanced, so remove outliers

peel()

Now plot.



CONCLUSIONS



Static

Interactive



Gallery

- gg* plots from James Cheshire
 - Bike Routes + Pollution Map
 - Journeys to Work Map
 - General ggplot2
- •rgl:
 - Matt Leonawicz' Great Circles.
 - See <u>demo</u> for more plots
- shiny's official gallery.



Summary

- Visualize high-D data with:
 - grammar components(="plotting parameters")

Useful framework to promote creativity!

- exploration through interactivity
- R puts you in control
 - but is not without limitations!
- Did we learn something about our friend the seal?