

Faceting with TrelliscopeJS

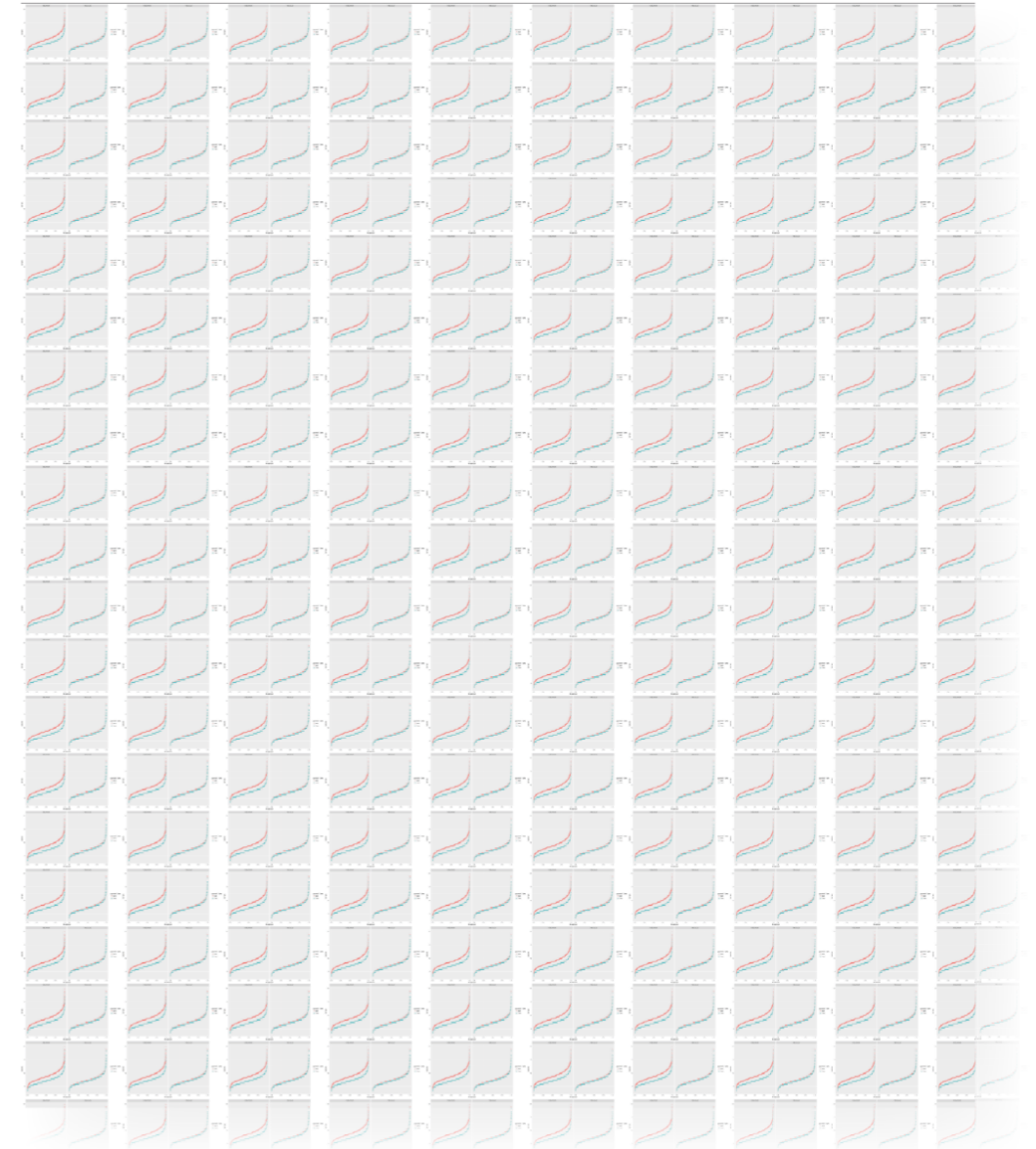
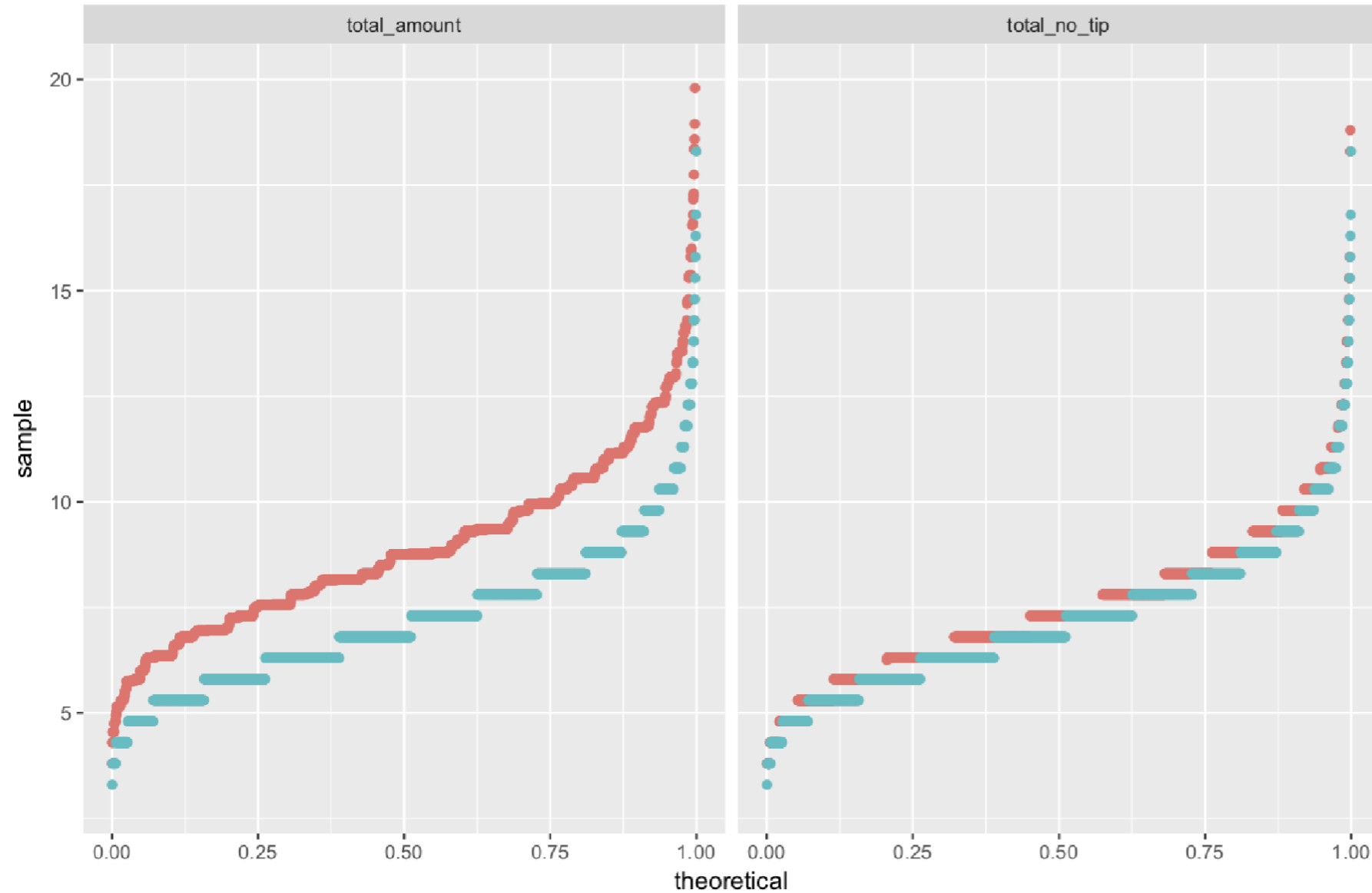
VISUALIZING BIG DATA WITH TRELLISCOPE IN R



Ryan Hafen

Author, TrelliscopeJS

Faceting with TrelliscopeJS



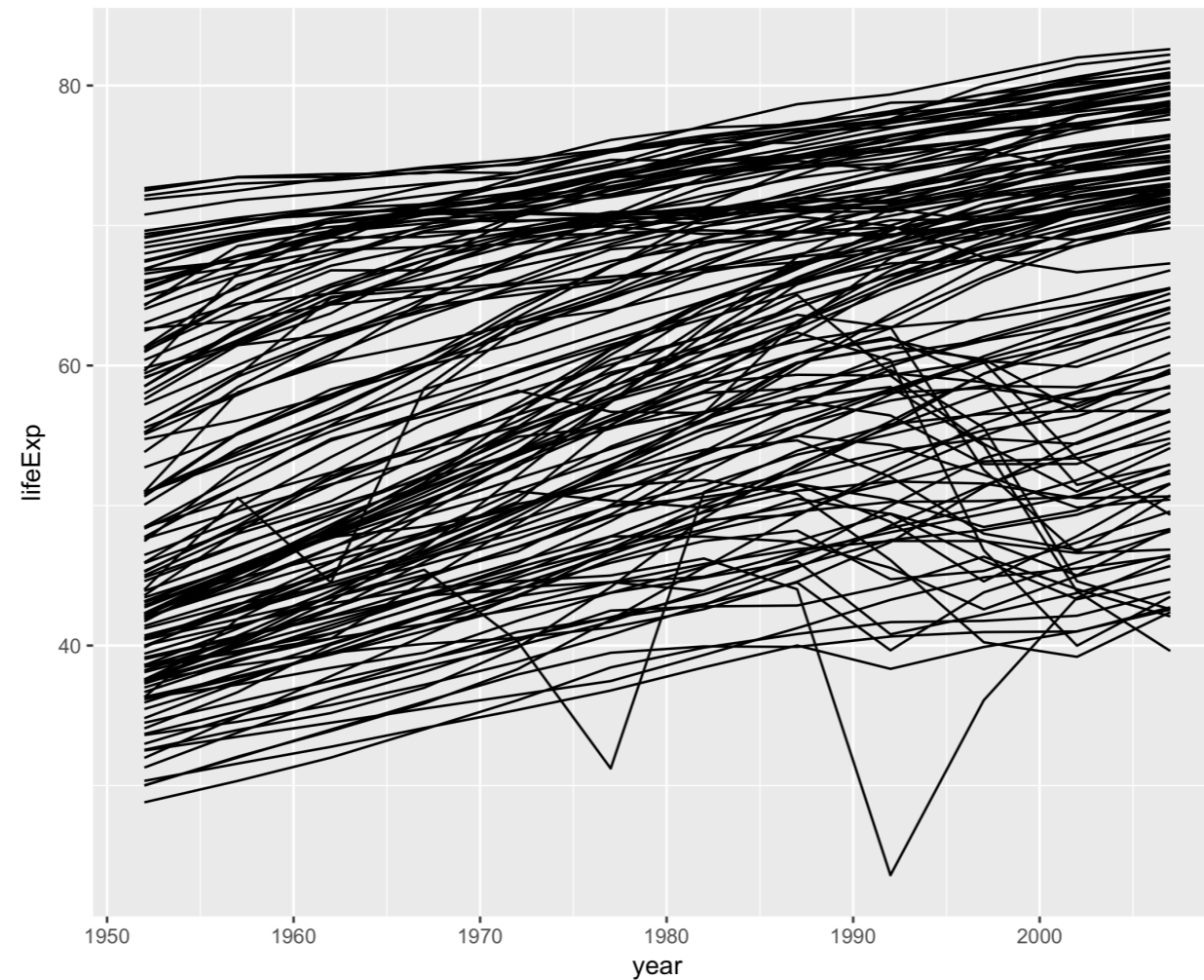
The Gapminder data

```
library(gapminder)
head(gapminder)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 6
  country      continent  year  LifeExp      pop  gdpPercap
  <fct>        <fct>    <int>  <dbl>    <int>    <dbl>
1 Afghanistan Asia      1952   28.8  8425333    779
2 Afghanistan Asia      1957   30.3  9240934    821
3 Afghanistan Asia      1962   32.0 10267083    853
4 Afghanistan Asia      1967   34.0 11537966    836
5 Afghanistan Asia      1972   36.1 13079460    740
6 Afghanistan Asia      1977   38.4 14880372    786
```

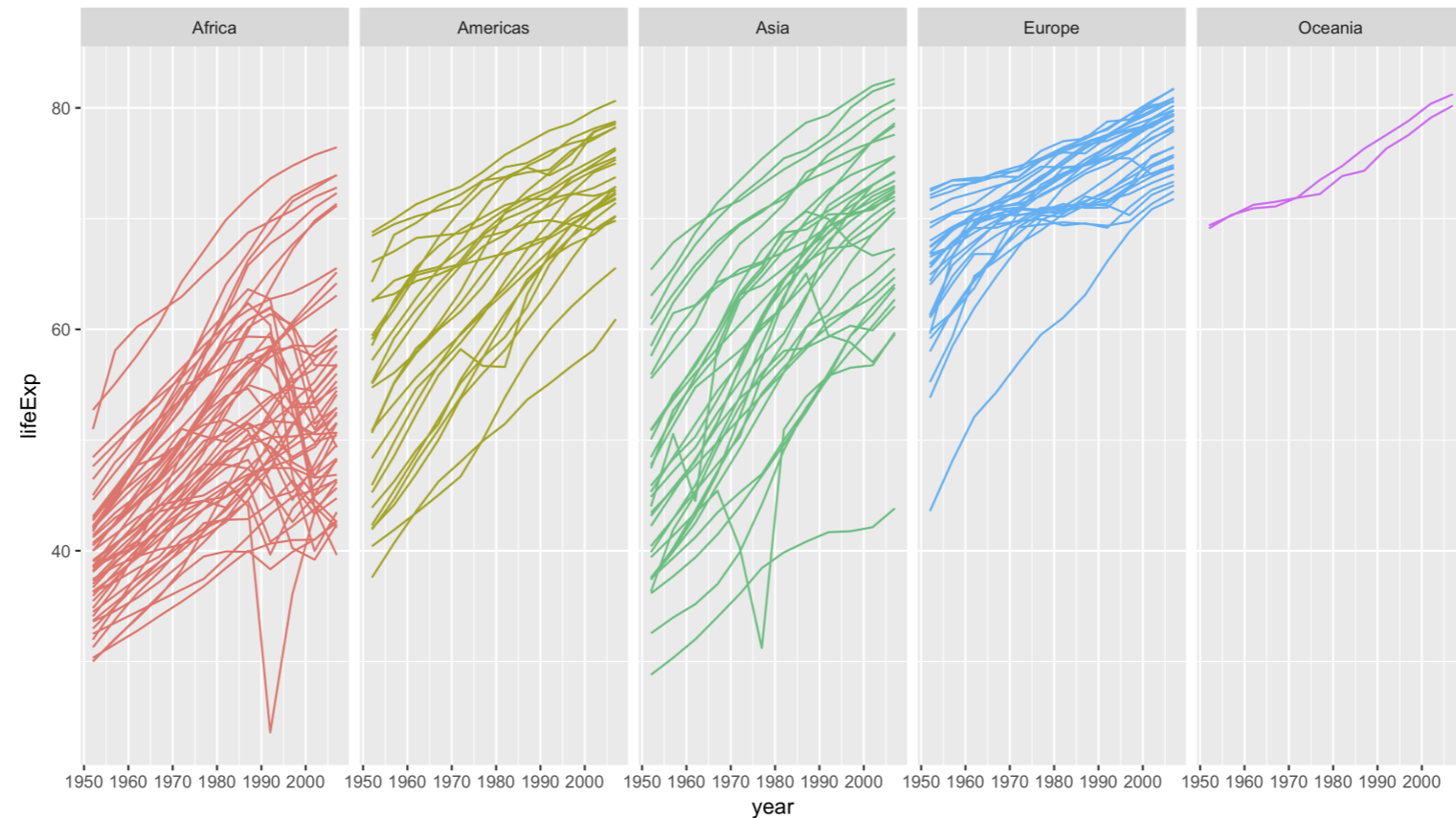
Life expectancy over time per country

```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(year, lifeExp, group = country)) +  
  geom_line()
```



Faceting on continent

```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(year, lifeExp, group = country, color = continent)) +  
  geom_line() +  
  facet_wrap(~ continent, nrow = 1) +  
  guides(color = FALSE)
```



Faceting on country

```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(year, lifeExp)) +  
  geom_line() +  
  facet_wrap(~ country + continent)
```



Faceting with TrelliscopeJS

It's as easy as swapping out `facet_wrap()` for `facet_trelliscope()`.

As with `facet_wrap()`, control rows and columns with `nrow` and `ncol`.

Additional options:

- Specifying the grid layout with `nrow` and `ncol`, similar to `facet_wrap()`.
- Giving the display a name (`name`) and description (`desc`).
- Specifying where the display should be placed with `path`.

Let's practice!

VISUALIZING BIG DATA WITH TRELISCOPE IN R

Interacting with the TrelliscopeJS displays

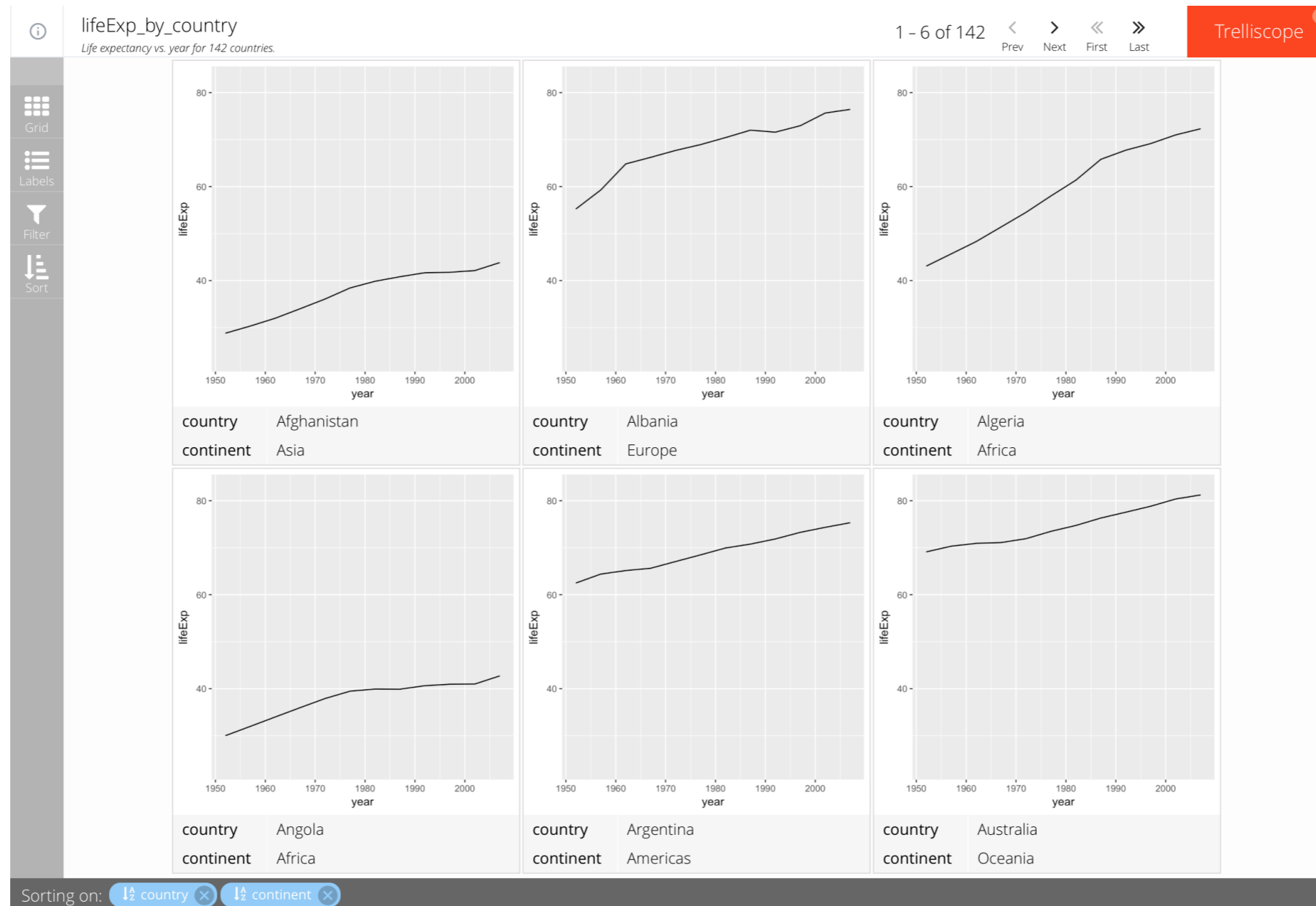
VISUALIZING BIG DATA WITH TRELLISCOPE IN R



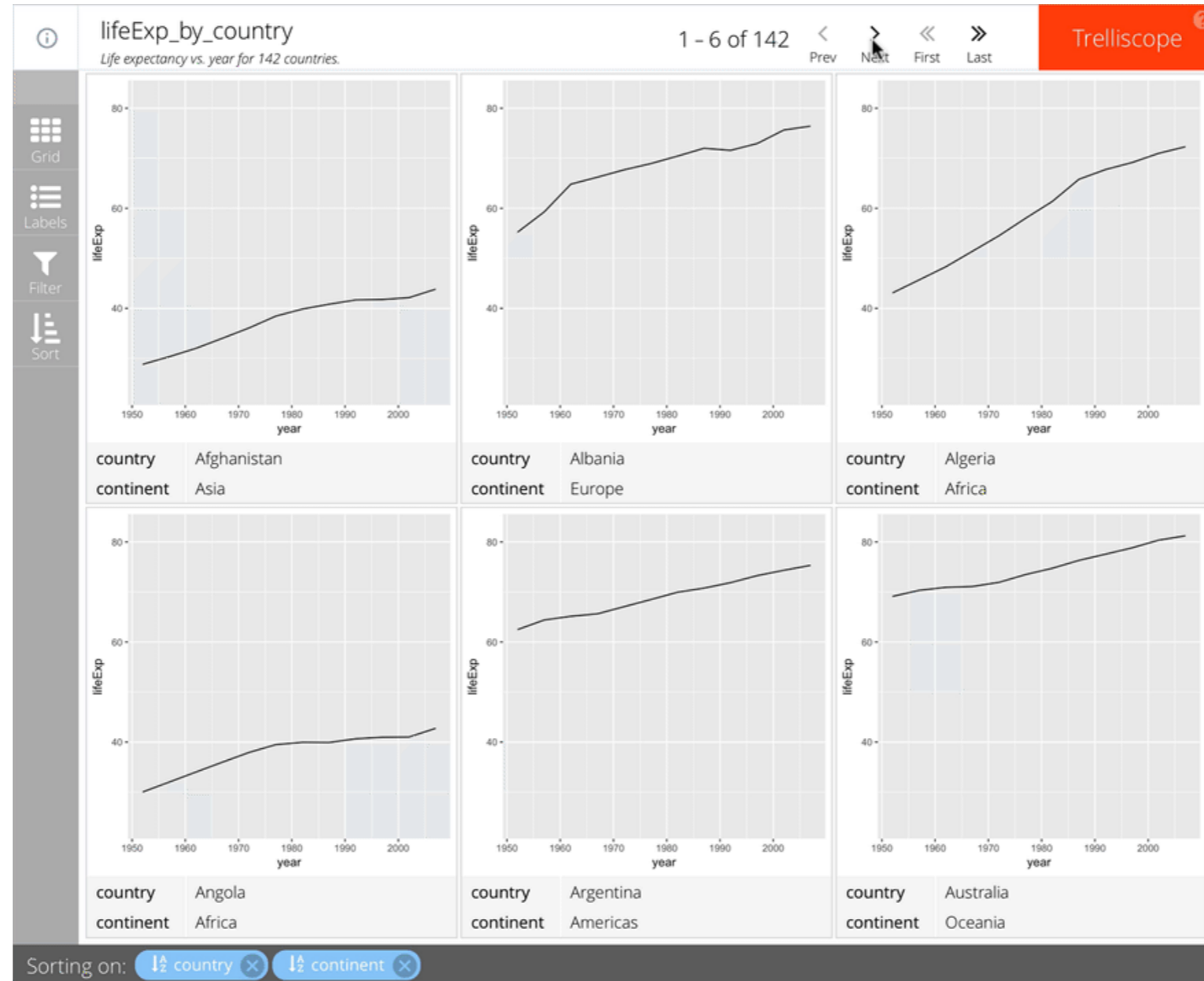
Ryan Hafen

Author, TrelliscopeJS

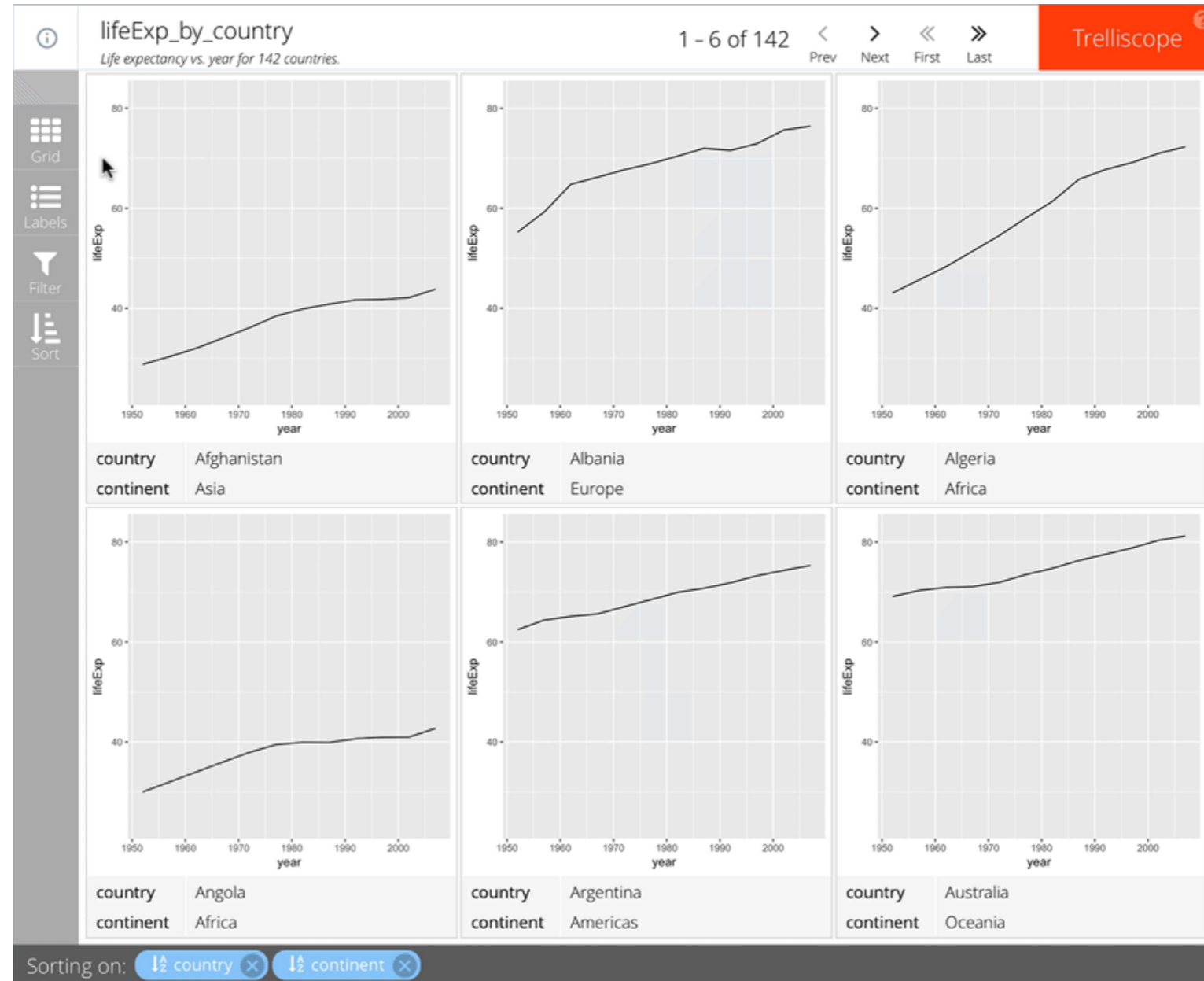
Scalable faceting



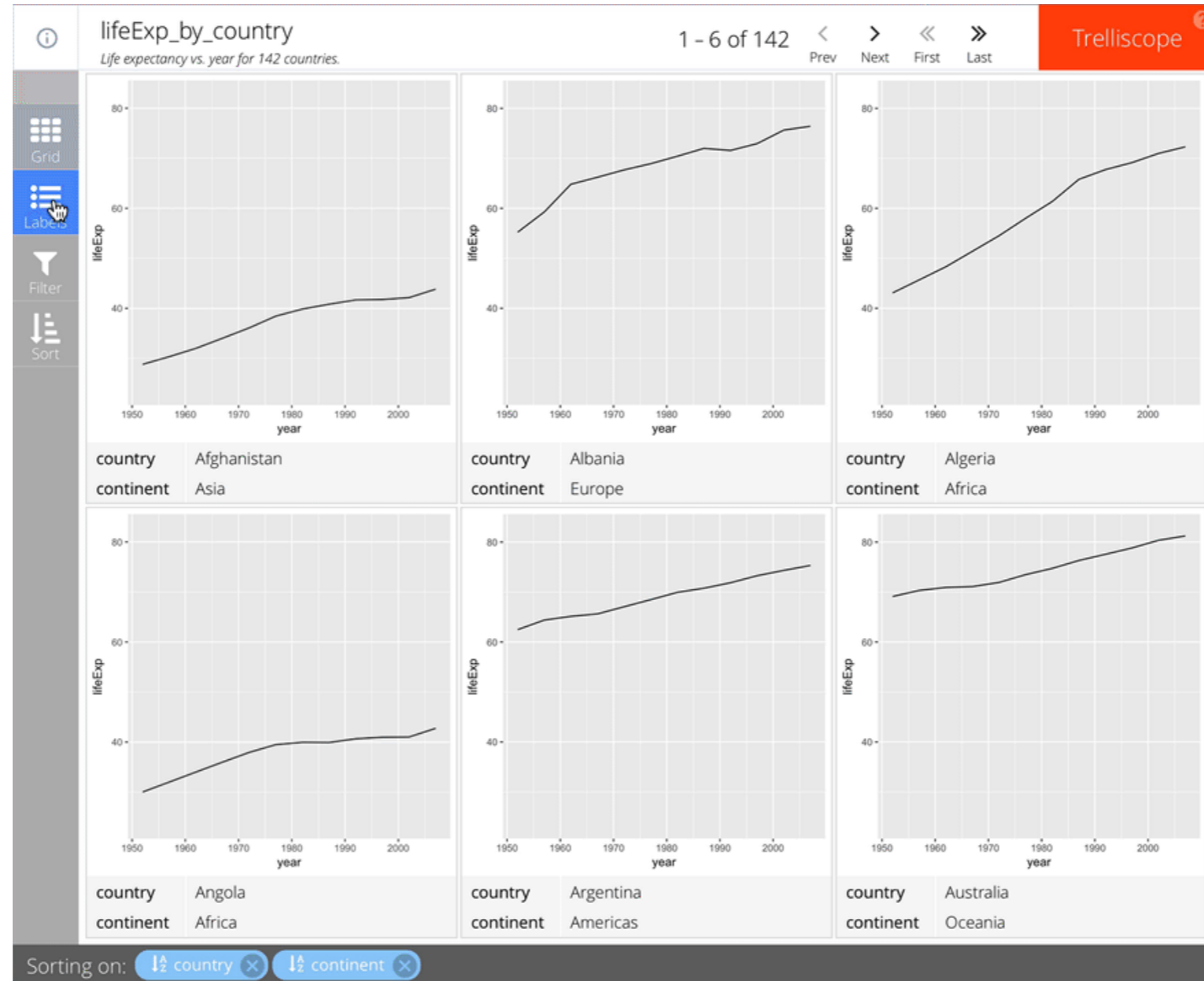
Paging



Grid layout



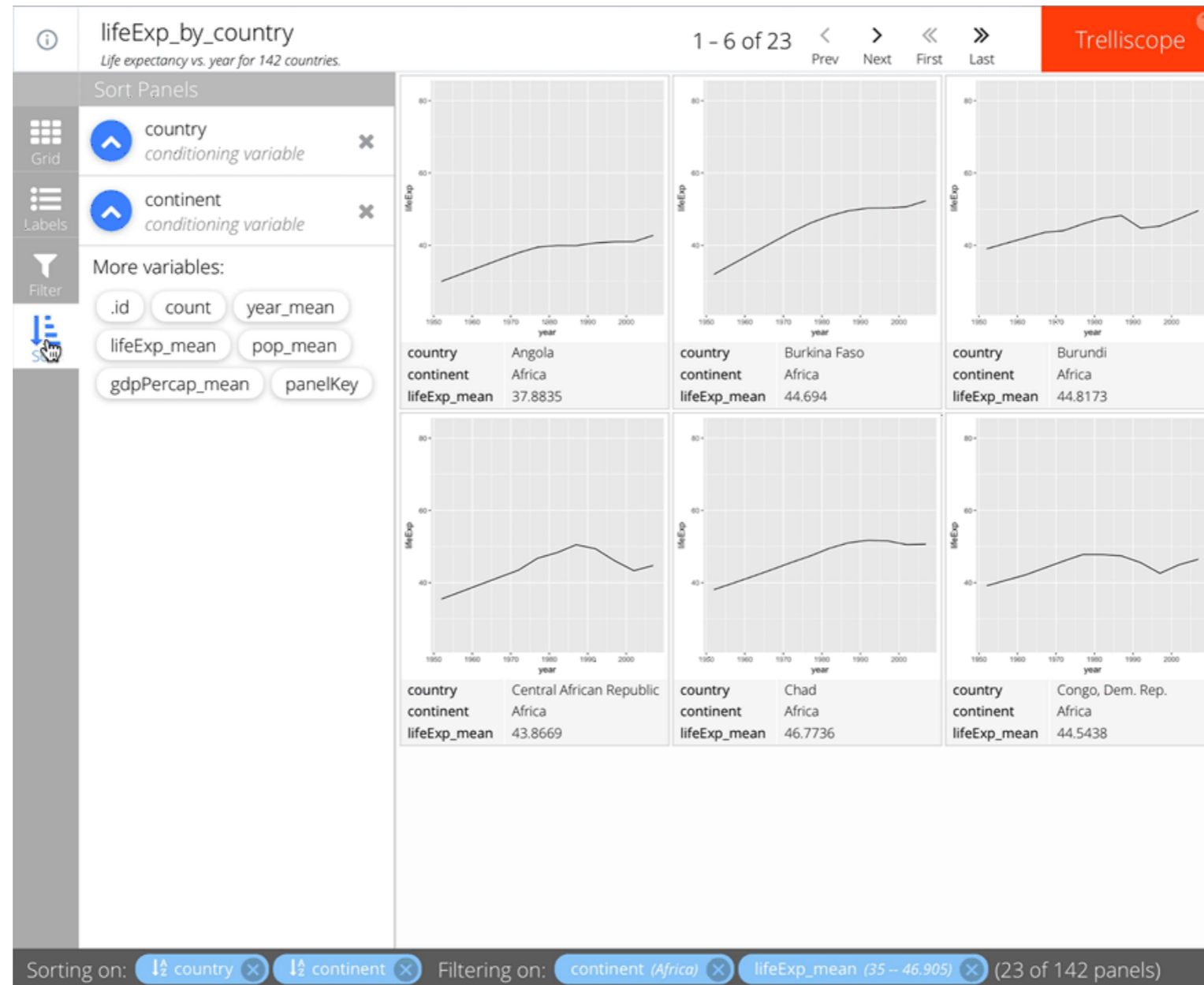
Labels



Filtering



Sorting



Let's practice!

VISUALIZING BIG DATA WITH TRELSCOPE IN R

Additional TrelliscopeJS features

VISUALIZING BIG DATA WITH TRELLISCOPE IN R



Ryan Hafen

Author, TrelliscopeJS

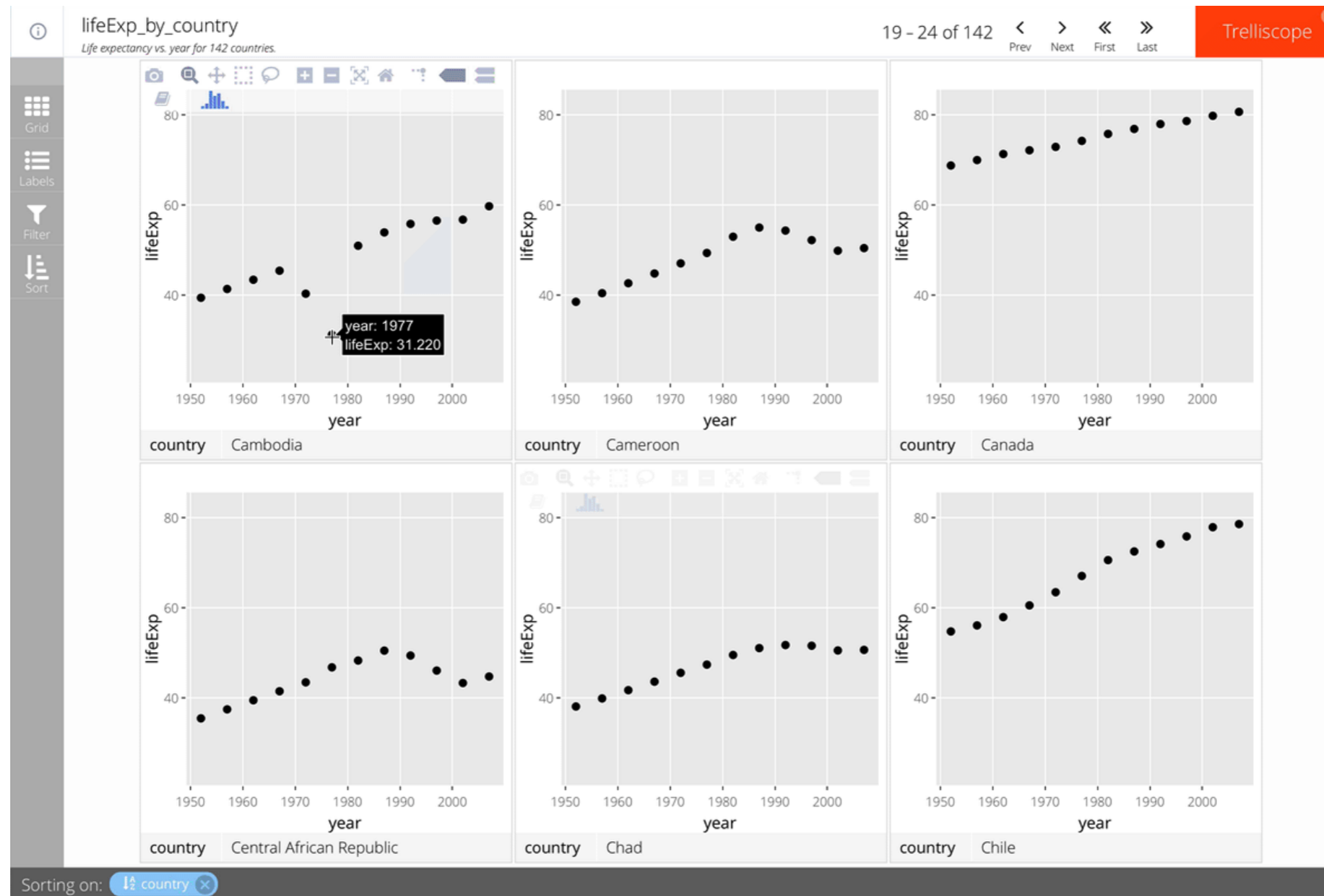
ggplot panel interactivity using Plotly

Simply add `as_plotly = TRUE` to `facet_trelliscope()`.

For example:

```
gap_life <- select(gapminder, year, lifeExp, country, continent)
ggplot(gap_life, aes(year, lifeExp)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_trelliscope(~ country + continent,
    name = "lifeExp_by_country",
    desc = "Life expectancy vs. year for 142 countries.",
    nrow = 2, ncol = 3,
    as_plotly = TRUE)
```

ggplot panel interactivity using Plotly



Context-based automatic cognostics

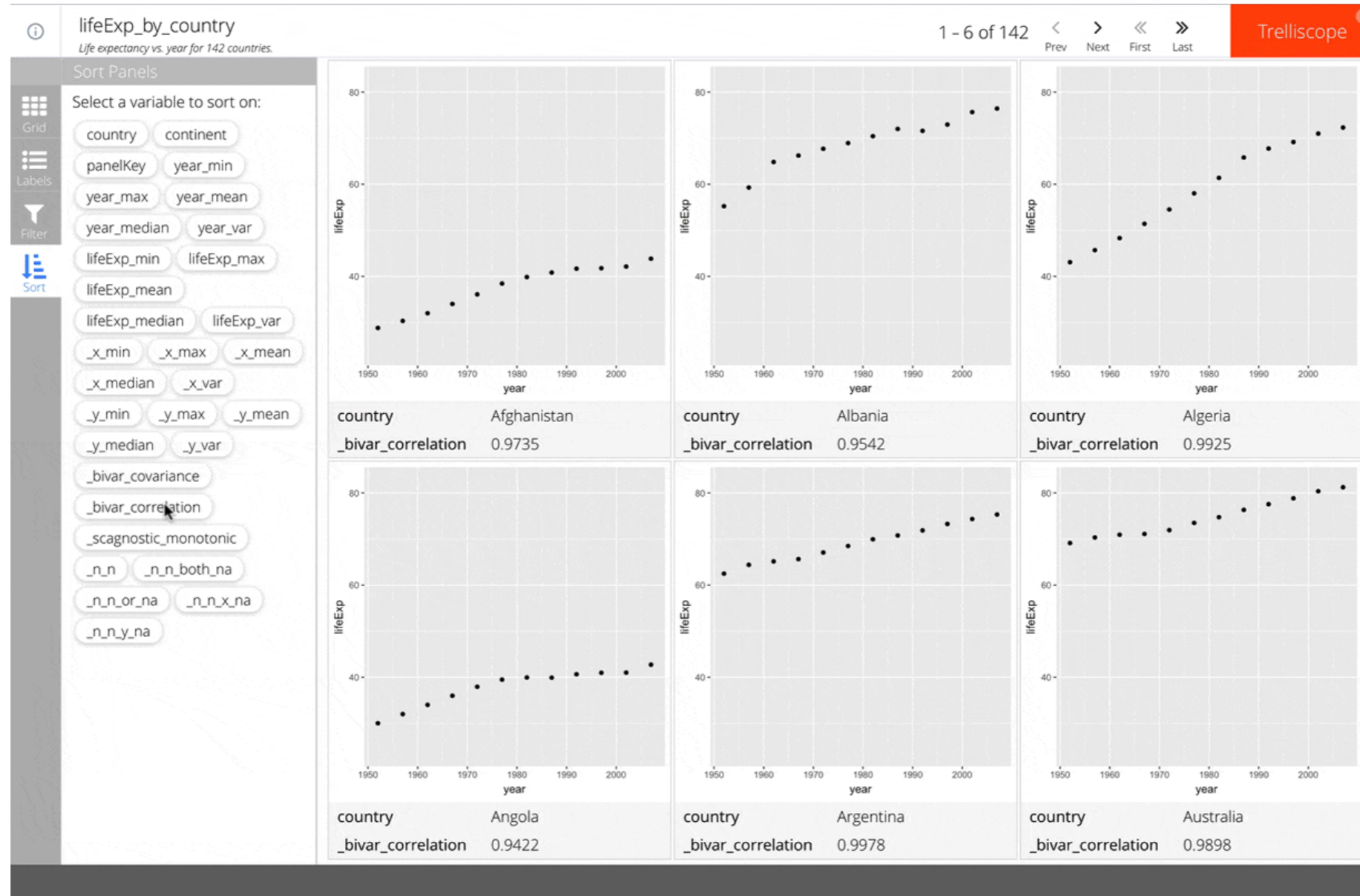
Simply add `auto_cog = TRUE` to `facet_trelliscope()`.

For example:

```
ggplot(gap_life, aes(year, lifeExp)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  facet_trelliscope(~ country + continent,  
    name = "lifeExp_by_country",  
    desc = "Life expectancy vs. year for 142 countries.",  
    nrow = 2, ncol = 3,  
    auto_cog = TRUE)
```

See the help for `autocogs::autocog` for more information about available automatic cognostics.

Context-based automatic cognostics



Axis limits

Axis limit ranges can be controlled with the `scales` argument.

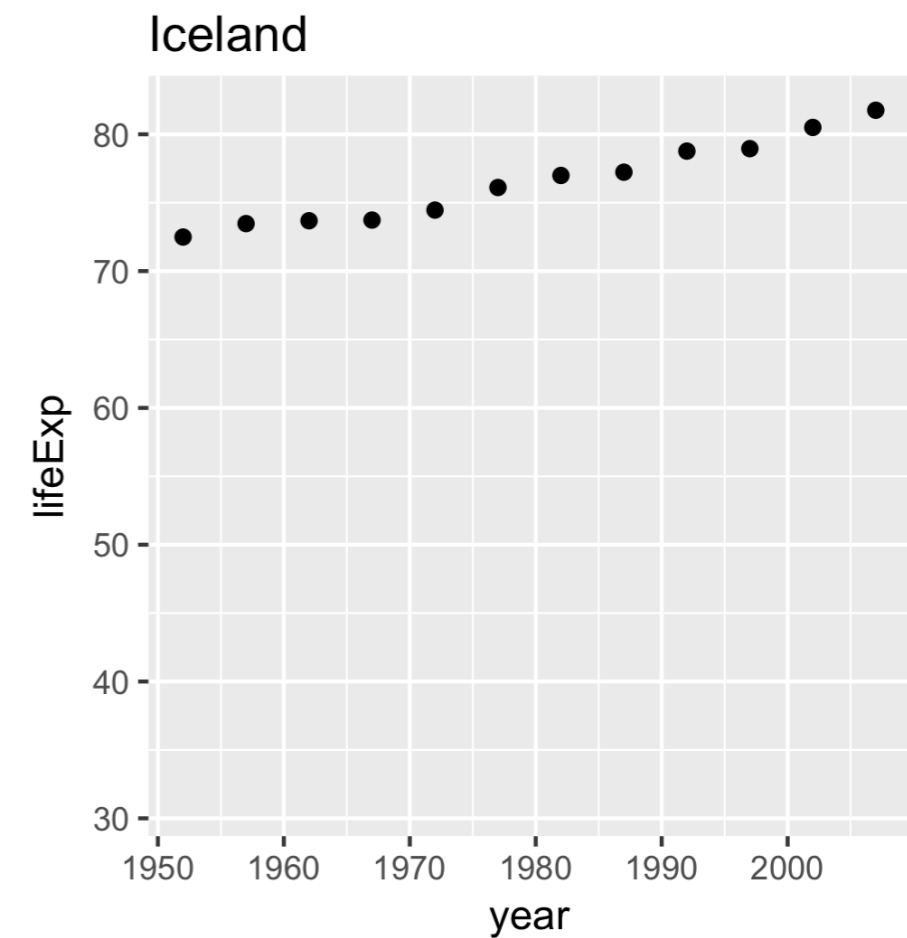
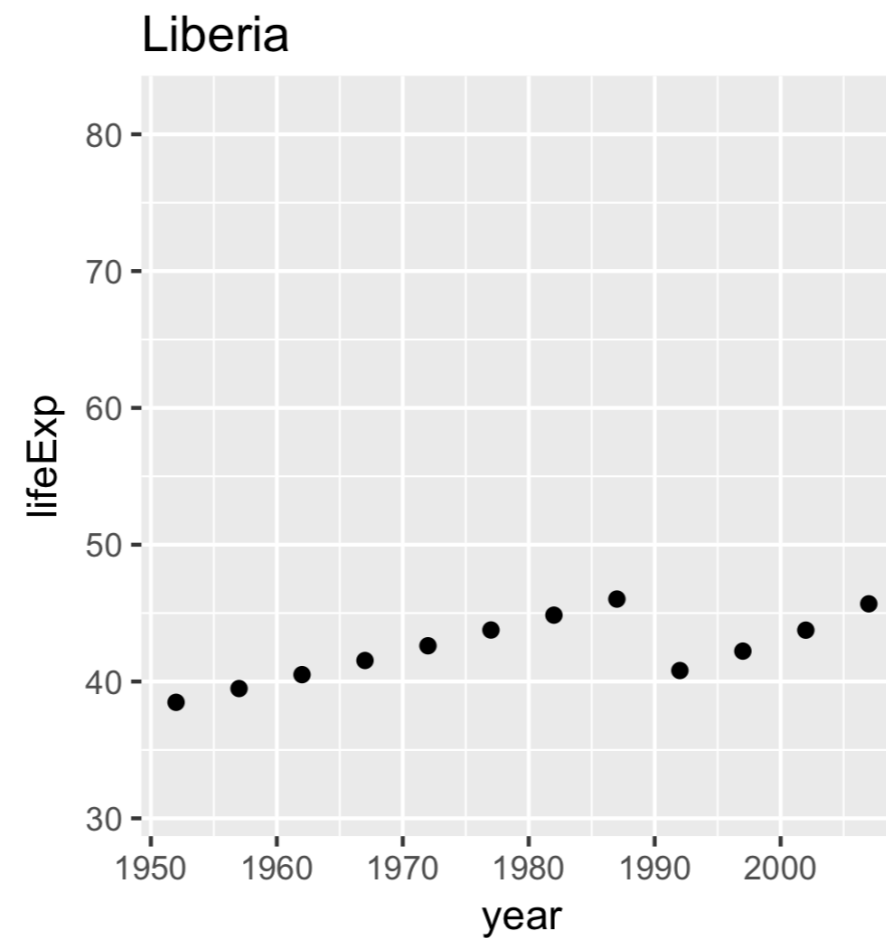
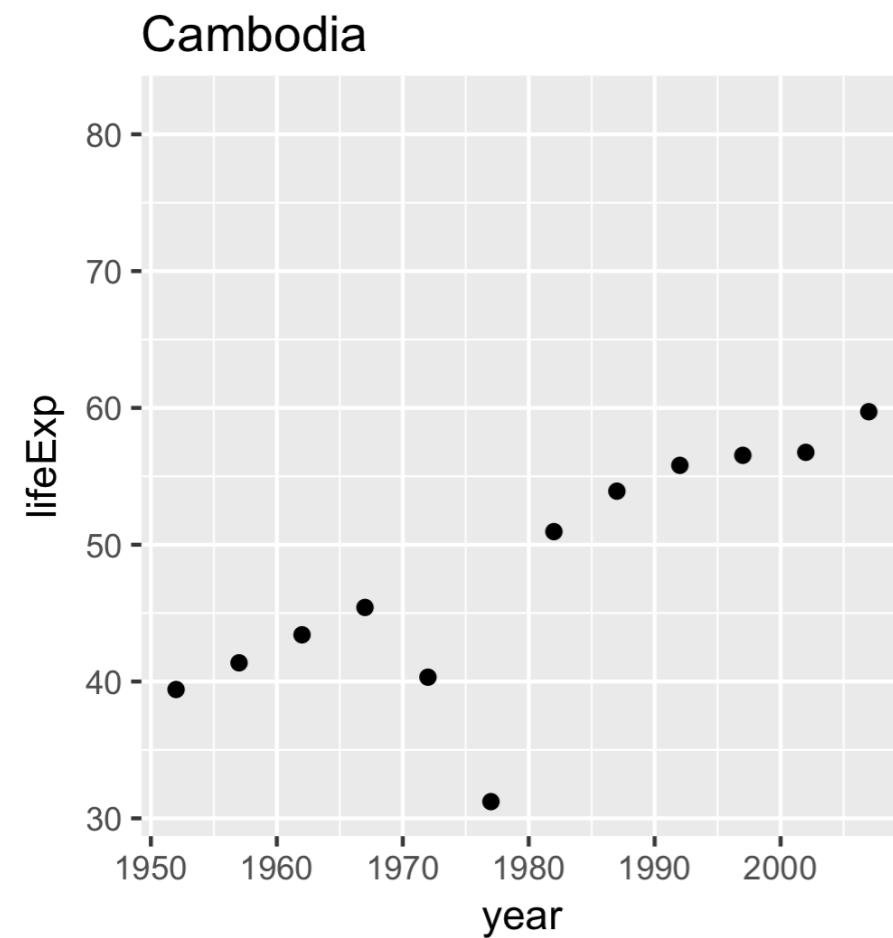
Three options:

- `"same"` (default)
- `"sliced"`
- `"free"`

scales = "same"

Each panel's limits are the same.

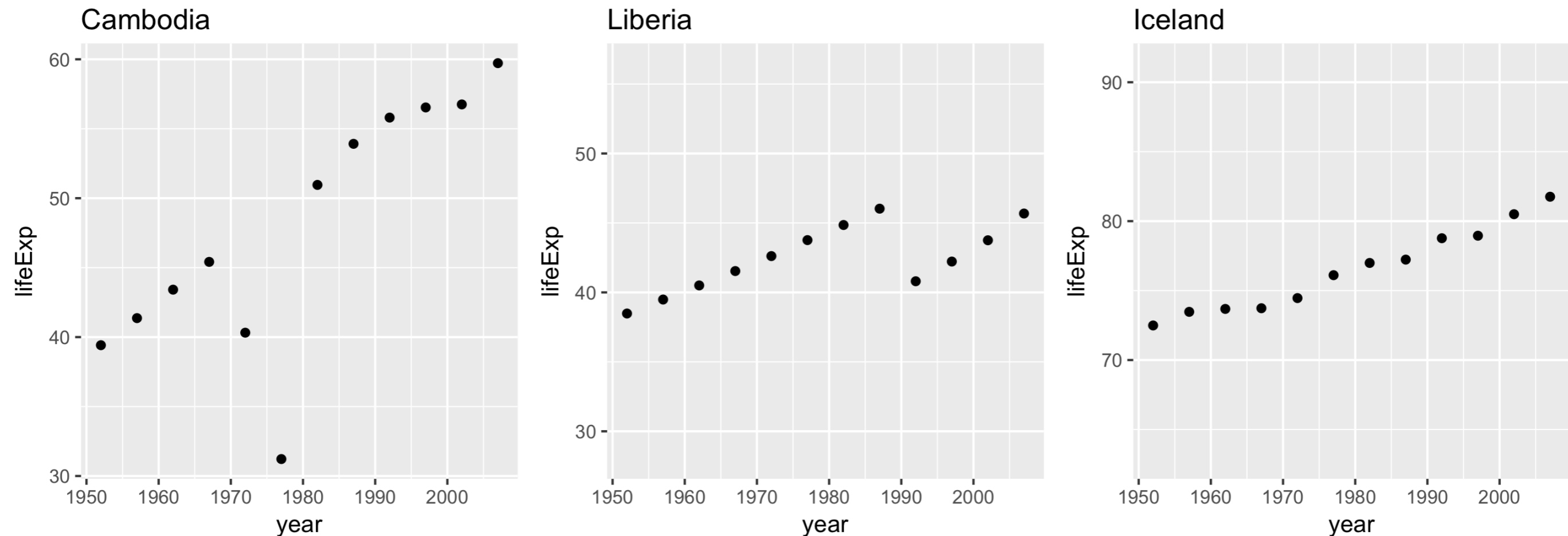
Enables "apples to apples" comparisons across panels.



scales = "sliced"

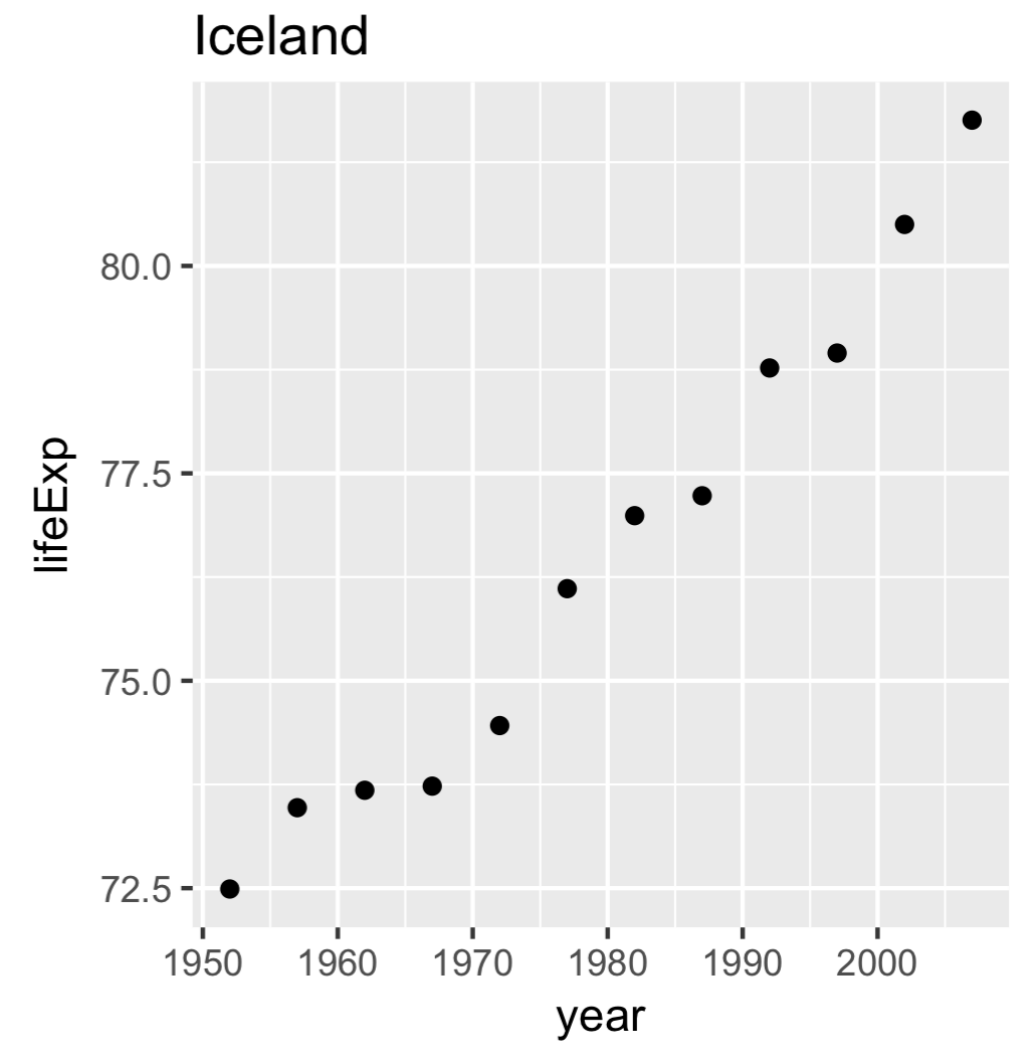
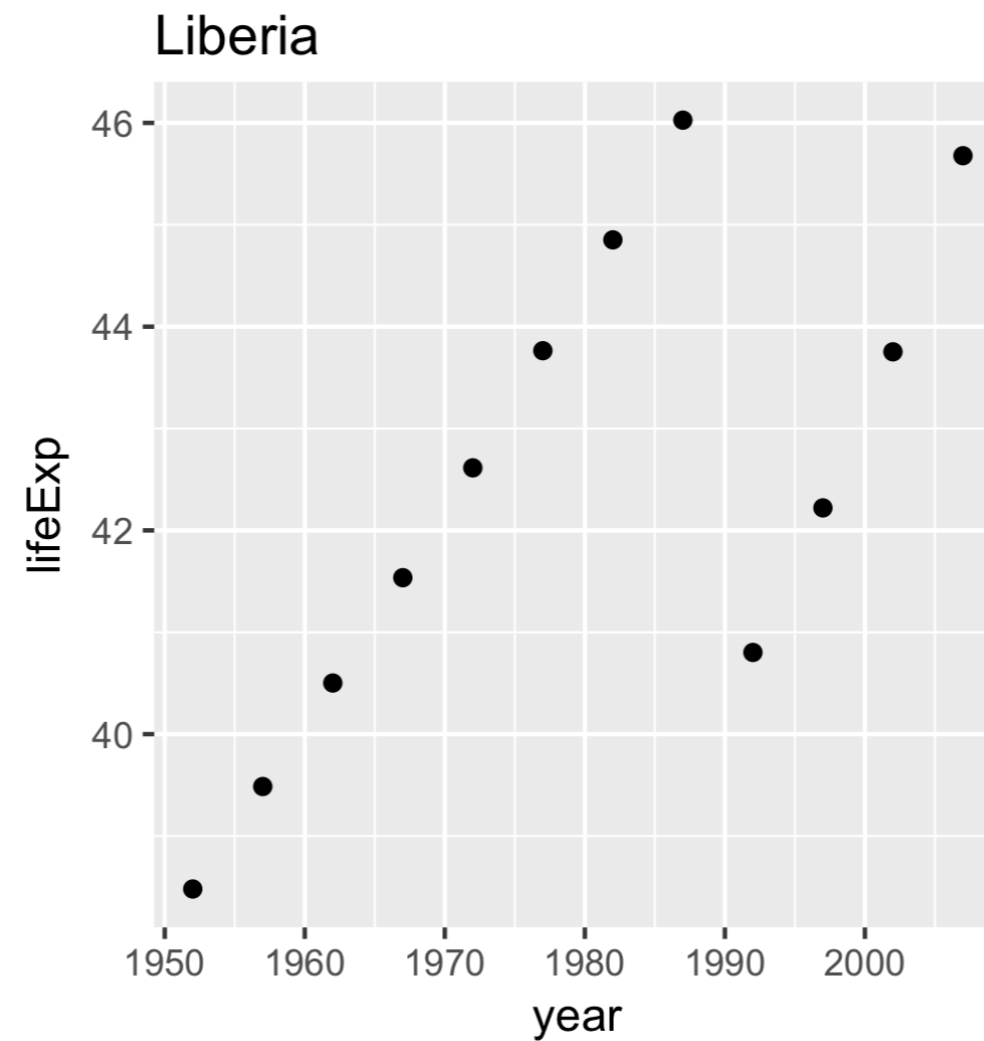
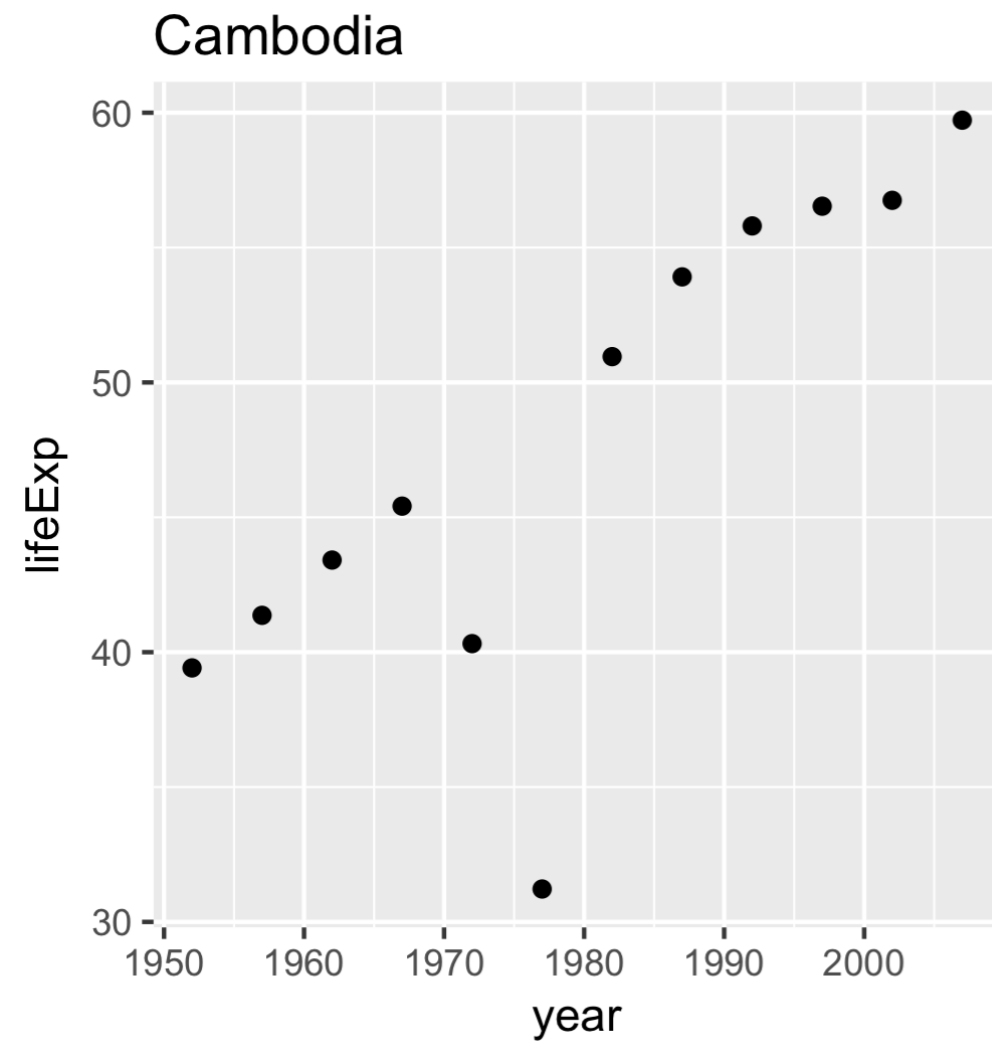
Each panel's limits span the same range but don't necessarily start in the same place.

Useful for making comparisons of differences of scale.



scales = "free"

Each panel's limits are based on the bounds of its own data.



Let's practice!

VISUALIZING BIG DATA WITH TRELISCOPE IN R

Adding your own cognostics

VISUALIZING BIG DATA WITH TRELLISCOPE IN R



Ryan Hafen

Author, TrelliscopeJS

New variables as cognostics

All variables in the data passed in to `ggplot()` are inspected for use as cognostics.

- If the variable is numeric and varies within each panel group, a set of summary statistics is computed for each panel.
- If the variable is constant within each panel group, a single cognostic with that value is computed for each panel.

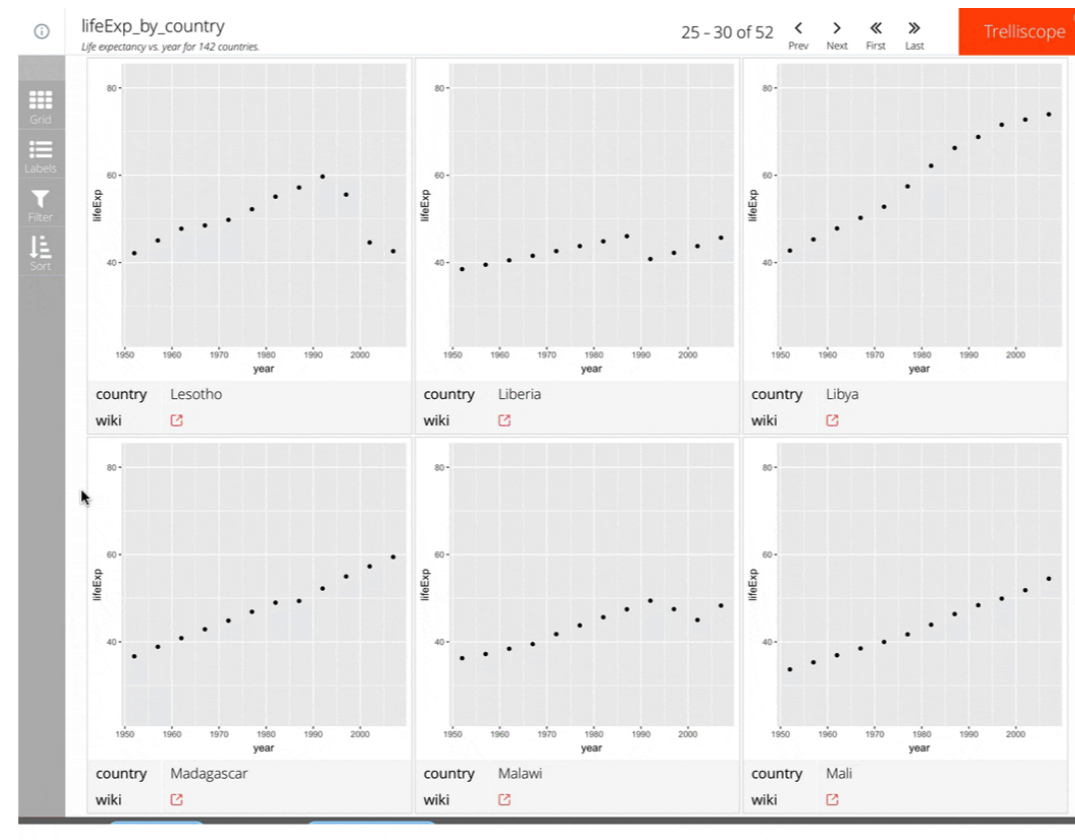
Latest life expectancy as a cognostic

```
gap <- gapminder %>%  
  group_by(country) %>%  
  mutate(latestLifeExp = tail(lifeExp, 1))  
gap
```

```
# A tibble: 1,704 x 7  
# Groups:   country [142]  
  country      continent  year  lifeExp      pop  gdpPercap  latestLifeExp  
  <fct>        <fct>    <int>  <dbl>    <int>    <dbl>      <dbl>  
1 Afghanistan Asia      1952   28.8  8425333    779        43.8  
2 Afghanistan Asia      1957   30.3  9240934    821        43.8  
3 Afghanistan Asia      1962   32.0 10267083    853        43.8  
4 Afghanistan Asia      1967   34.0 11537966    836        43.8  
5 Afghanistan Asia      1972   36.1 13079460    740        43.8  
6 Afghanistan Asia      1977   38.4 14880372    786        43.8  
# ... with 1,698 more rows
```

Hyperlinks as cognostics

```
gap <- gapminder %>%  
  group_by(country, continent) %>%  
  mutate(wiki = paste0("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/", country))
```



Customizing custom cognostics

A function `cog()` can be wrapped around a variable to fine-tune how a cognostic is handled in Trelliscope.

With `cog()`, some of the most useful things you can specify include:

- `desc`: a meaningful description for the cognostic
- `default_label`: a boolean specifying whether the cognostic should be shown as a label by default or not

```
gap$wiki <- cog_href(gap$wiki,  
                    desc = "Link to wikipedia",  
                    default_label = TRUE)
```

Let's practice!

VISUALIZING BIG DATA WITH TRELISCOPE IN R