

ggvis & Group_by

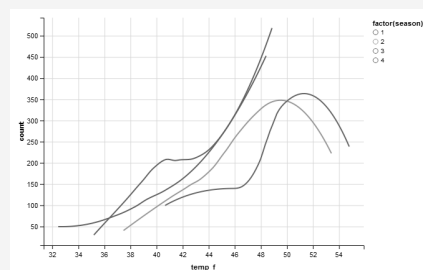
When these 2 are used in conjunction, we can create a visual property in the visualization can be adjusted. ggvis provides several different functions for creating visualizations.

Code:

```
train_tbl %>%
  group_by( season) %>%
  ggvis(temp_f, count, stroke = ~factor(season)) %>%
  >%
  layer_smooths()
```

Here, season is a categorical variable. And we have grouped it and then used stroke to highlight the different seasons.

Output



In-Built plot types

1. layer_points()
2. layer_lines()
3. layer_bars()
4. layer_smooths()
5. layer_histograms()

Most popular ones cited

Global Vs Local properties

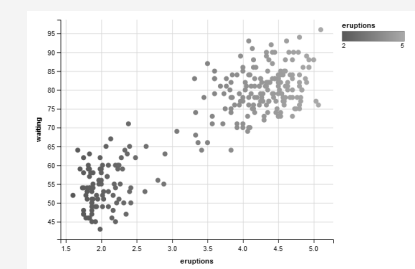
A property that is set inside ggvis() is applied globally. While a property set inside layer_<marks>() is applied locally. Local properties can override global properties when applicable.

Scale Types

Any visual property in the visualization can be adjusted. ggvis provides several different functions for creating visualizations.

```
scale_datetime(), scale_logical(),
umeric(), scale_singuar()
Code
ggvis(eruptions, waiting, fill = ~eruptions) %>%
  layer_points() %>%
  scale_numeric("fill", range = c("red", "orange"))
```

Output



ggvis & interaction ()

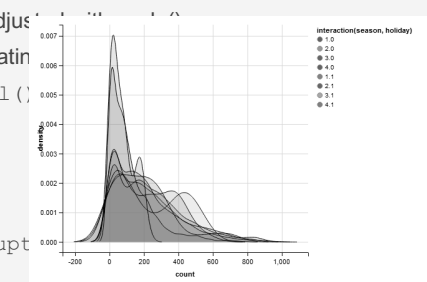
We can also group data based on interaction of two or more variables.

group_by() creates unique groups for each distinct values within the grouping variables. ungroup() can remove the grouping information. interaction() can map the properties to unique variables

Code:

```
train_tbl %>%
  group_by( season , holiday) %>%
  ggvis(count, fill = interaction( season , holiday
  )) %>%
  layer_densities()
```

Output



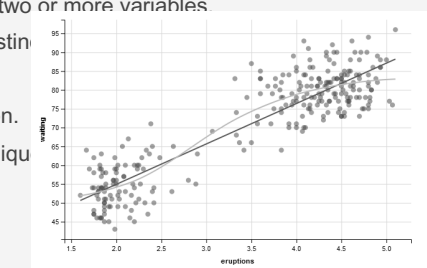
Model Prediction

layer_model_predictions() plots the prediction layer_model_predictions(model)

Code:

```
faithful %>%
  ggvis(eruptions, waiting) %>%
  layer_points (fill := "green"
  layer_model_predictions( model
  ed ") %>%
  layer_smooths(stroke := "sk
```

Output



Interactive Plots

ggvis comes several widgets such as

```
input_checkbox(),
input_checkbox_group(),
input_umeric(),
input_rad iob utt ons(),
input_ select(),
input_ slider(), and input_ text
().
label = "ABCD ", choices = c("red", "black") -
value = "black" - Used with input_text()
```



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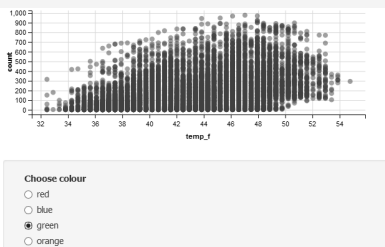
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Interactive Plots (cont)

map = as.name used when we want to return variable names
Are the common arguments inside these functions.

Output



Legends & Axis

Axis

You can add axes with `add_axis()`

Syntax:

```
faithful %>%
ggvis(eruptions, waiting) %>%
add_axis("x", label = "Eruptions", values = c(1,2, 3,4), subdivide = 9, orient = "top") %>%
layer_points()
```

Legends

ggvis adds a legend for each property that is specified. To combine multiple legends into a single legend with common values, use a vector of property names.

```
add_legend()
hide_legend()
```

Syntax

```
faithful %>%
  ggvis(waiting, eruptions, opacity := 0.6,
        fill = factor(round(eruptions)), shape = factor(round(eruptions)),
        size = ~round(eruptions)) %>%
  layer_points() %>%
  add_legend(c("fill", "shape", "size"),
            title = "~ duration (m)", values = c(2, 3, 4, 5))
```



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