


Week 9: *Trends*

 EMSE 4572: Exploratory Data Analysis

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 October 26, 2022

Tip of the week

Code outline in RStudio

Today's data

Old:

```
gapminder      <- read_csv(here::here('data', 'gapminder.csv'))  
milk_production <- read_csv(here::here('data', 'milk_production.csv'))  
global_temps   <- read_csv(here::here('data', 'nasa_global_temps.csv'))  
internet_region <- read_csv(here::here('data', 'internet_users_region.csv'))
```

New:

```
us_covid       <- read_csv(here::here('data', 'us_covid.csv'))  
internet_country <- read_csv(here::here('data', 'internet_users_country.csv'))  
hotdogs        <- read_csv(here::here('data', 'hot_dog_winners.csv'))  
us_diseases    <- read_csv(here::here('data', 'us_contagious_diseases.csv'))
```

New packages:

```
install.packages('viridis')  
install.packages('gganimate')  
install.packages('magick')
```

Week 9: *Trends*

1. Single Variables

2. Animations

BREAK

3. Multiple Variables

Week 9: *Trends*

1. **Single Variables**

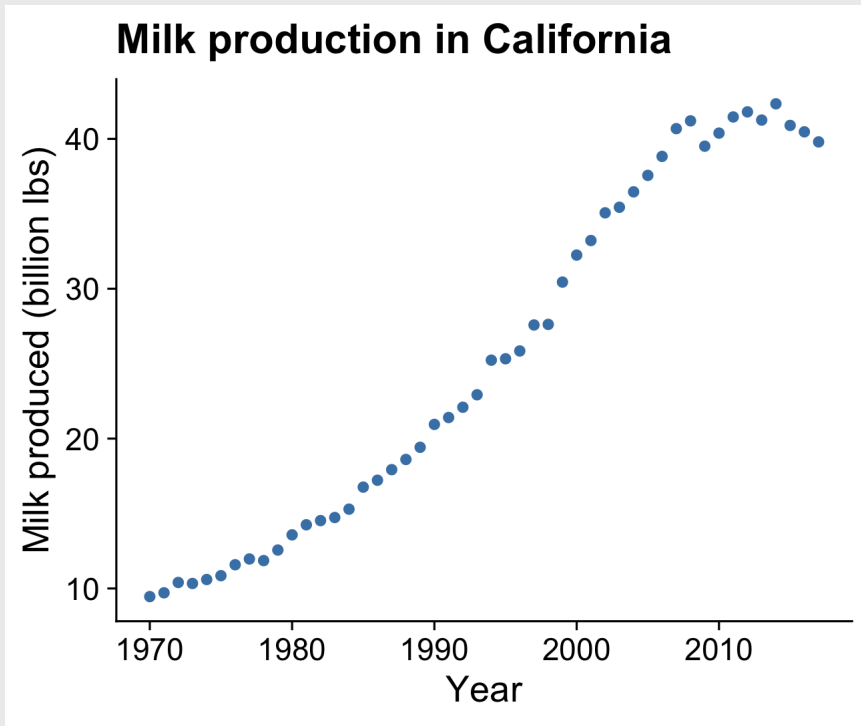
2. Animations

BREAK

3. Multiple Variables

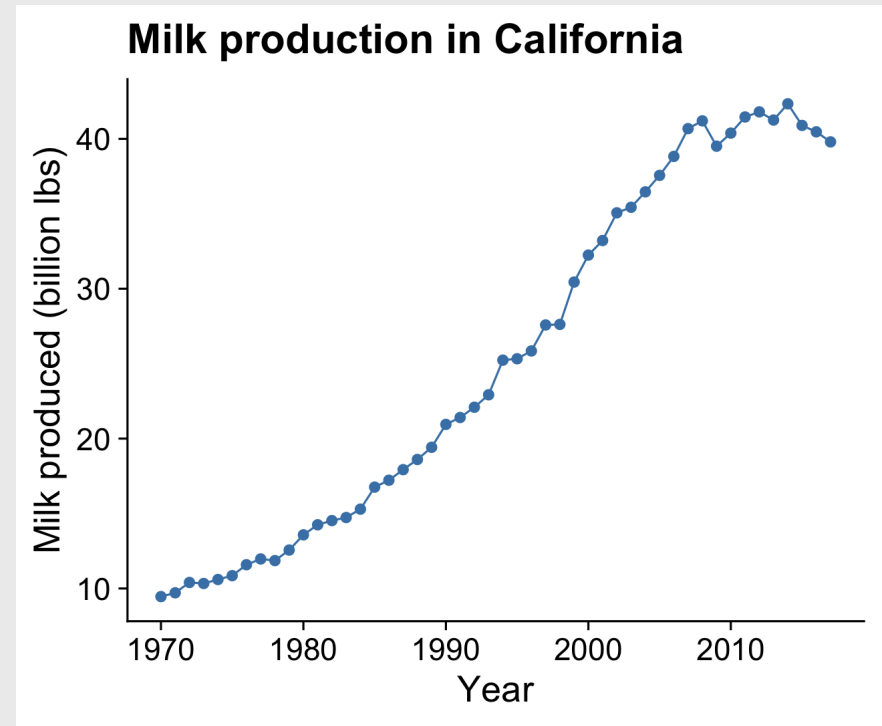
Points

Plotting the data points is a good starting point for viewing trends



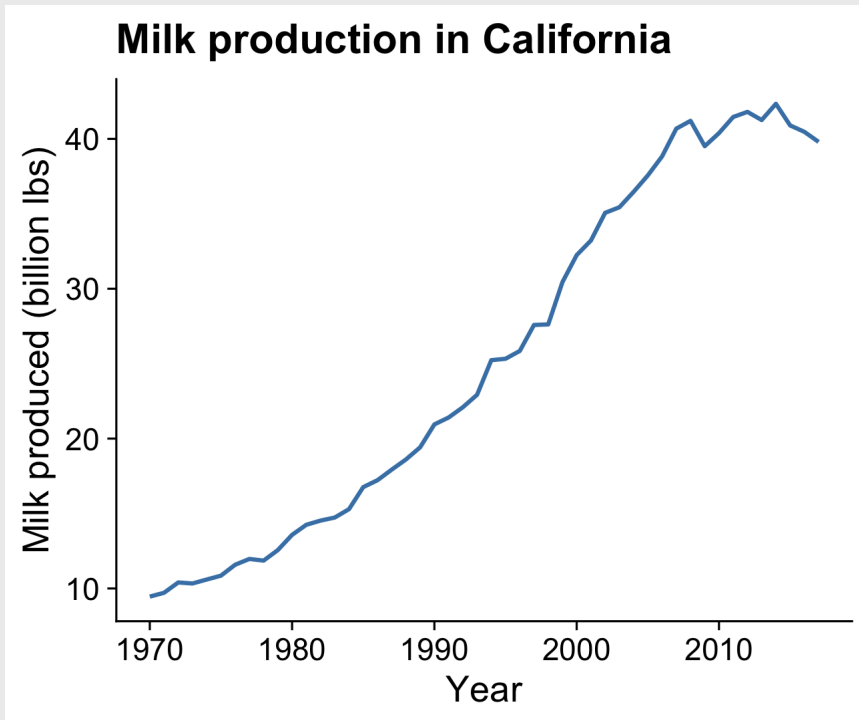
Points + line

Adding lines between the points helps see the overall trend



Line

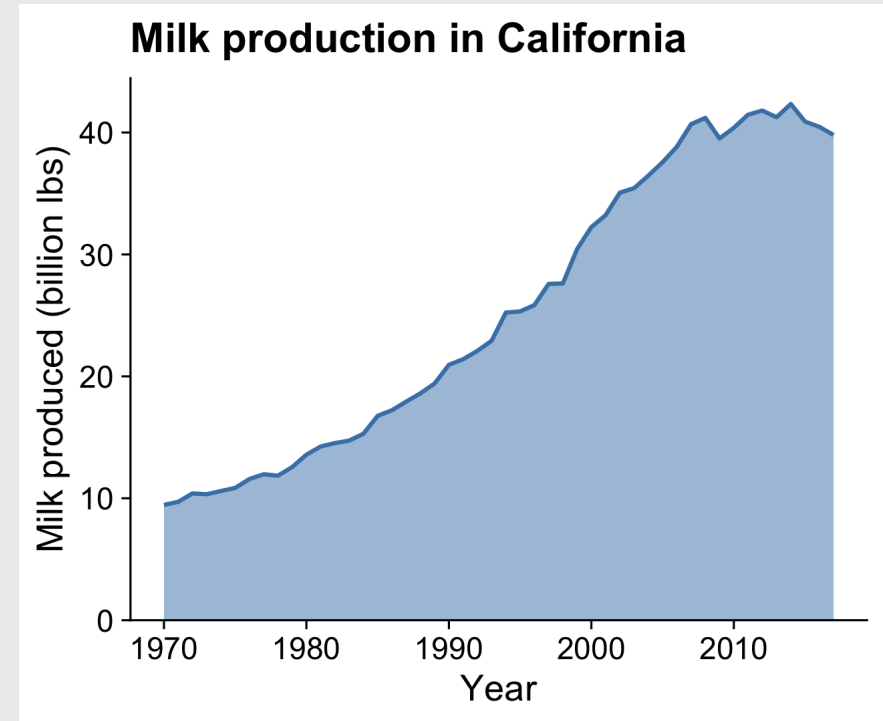
Omitting the points emphasizes the overall trend



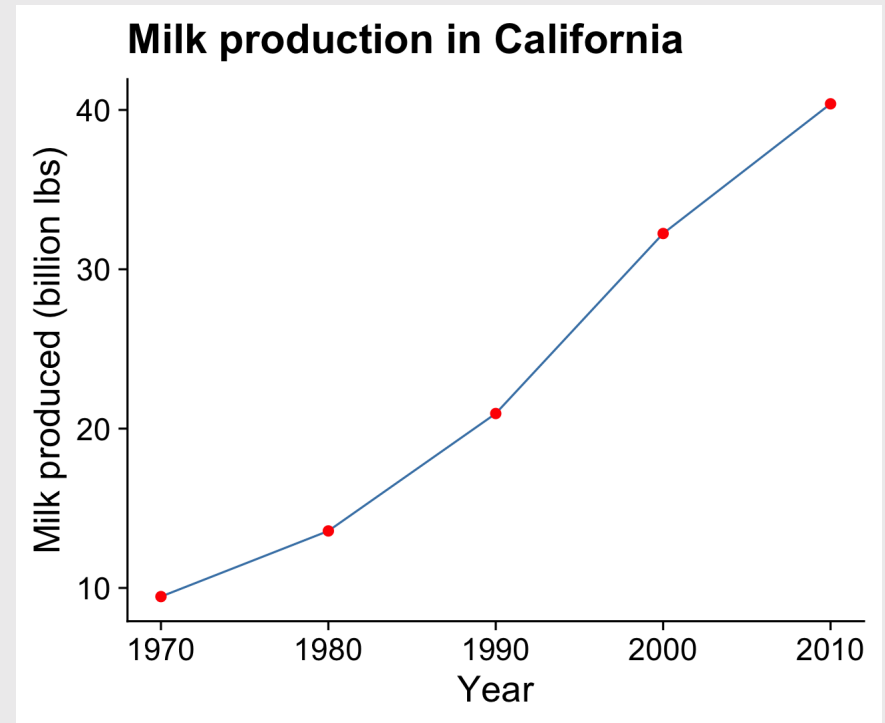
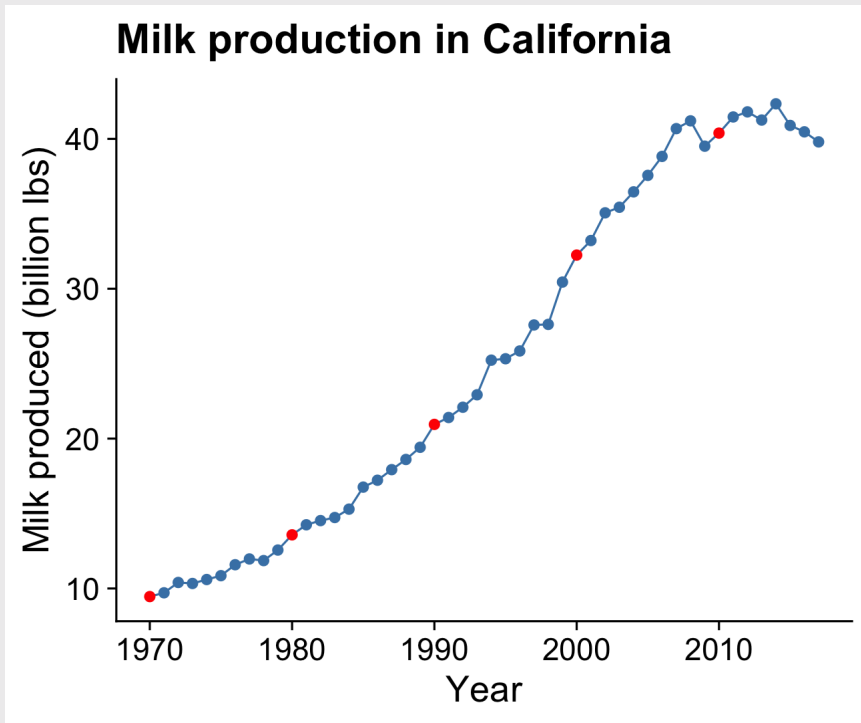
Line + area

Filling area below line emphasizes cumulative over time

(y-axis should start at 0)

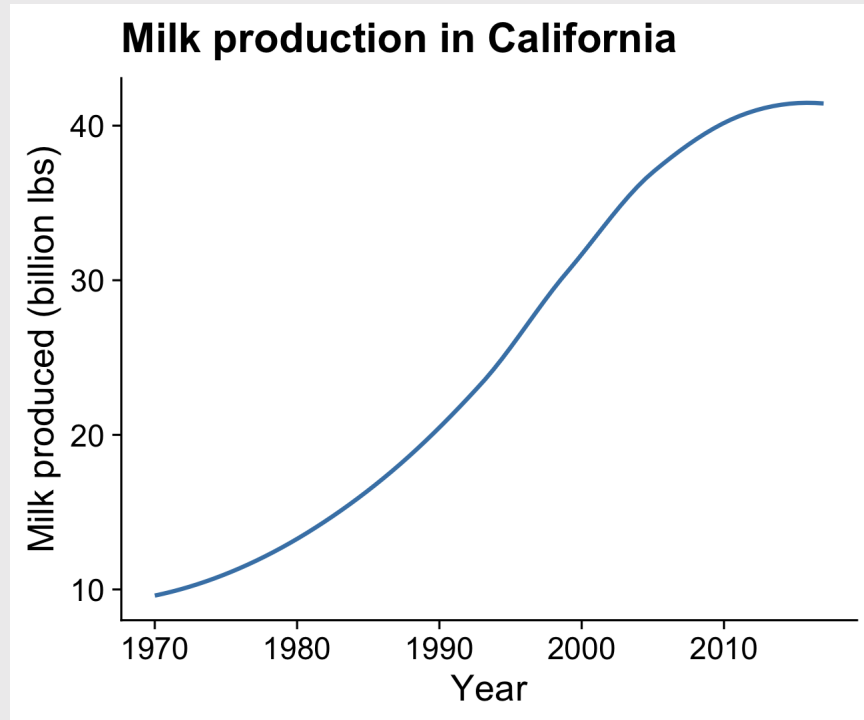


If points are too sparse, a line can be misleading



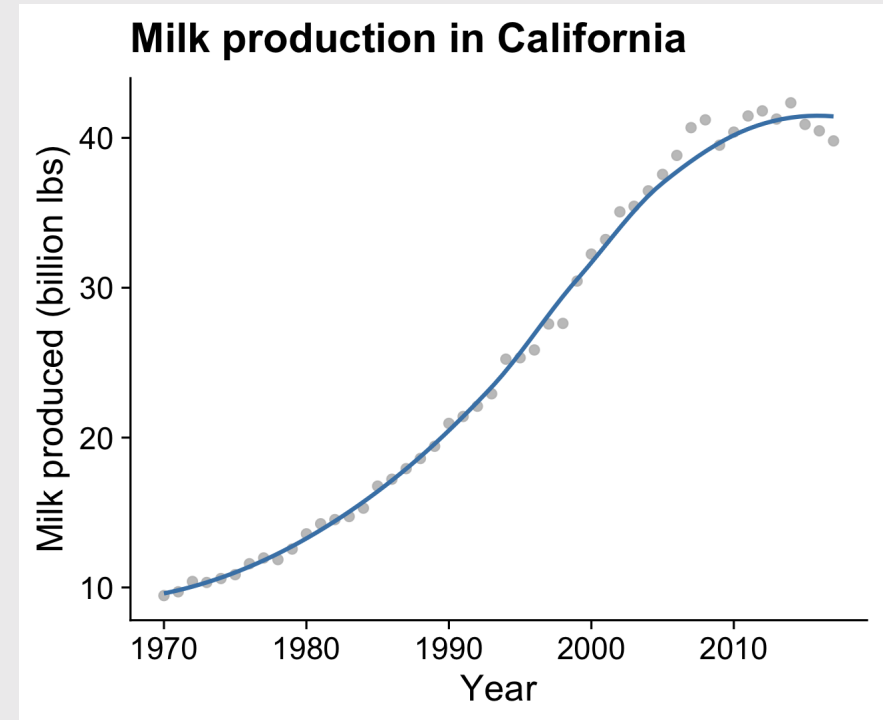
Smoothed line

Adding a "smoothed" line shows a modeled representation of the overall trend

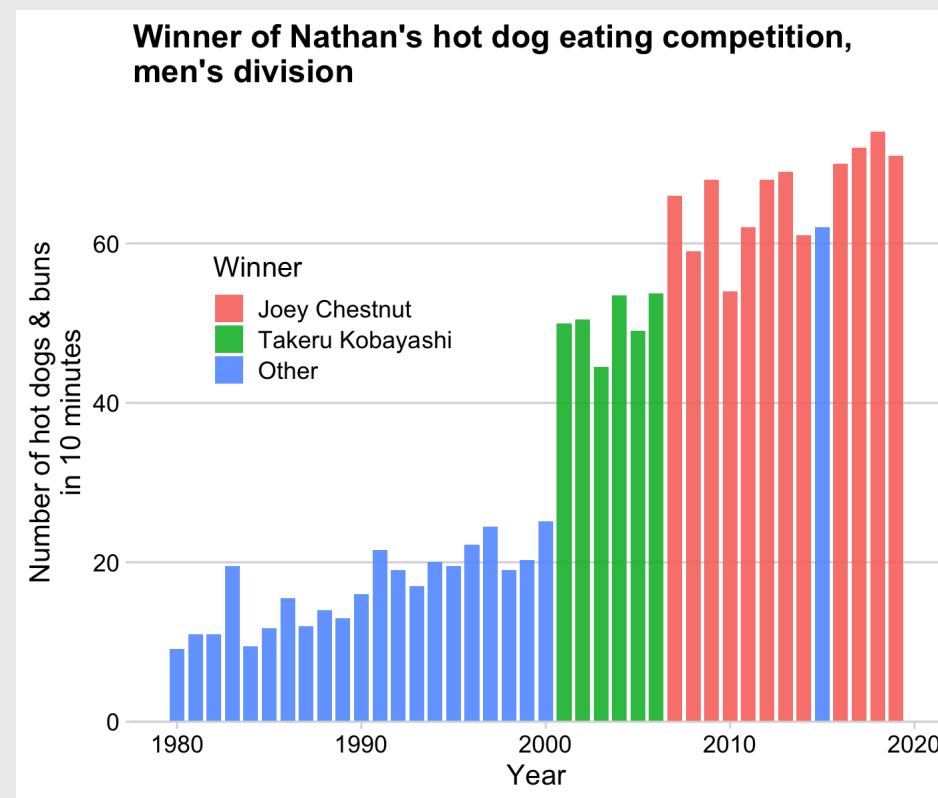
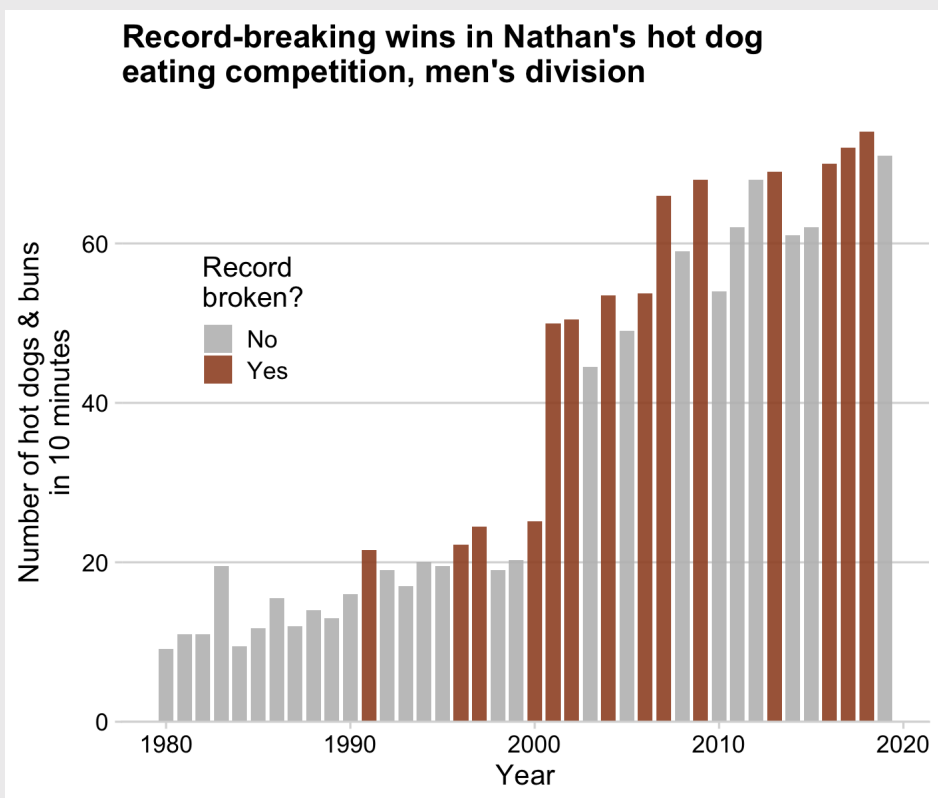


Smoothed line + points

Putting the smoothed line over the data points helps show whether **outliers** are driving the trend line



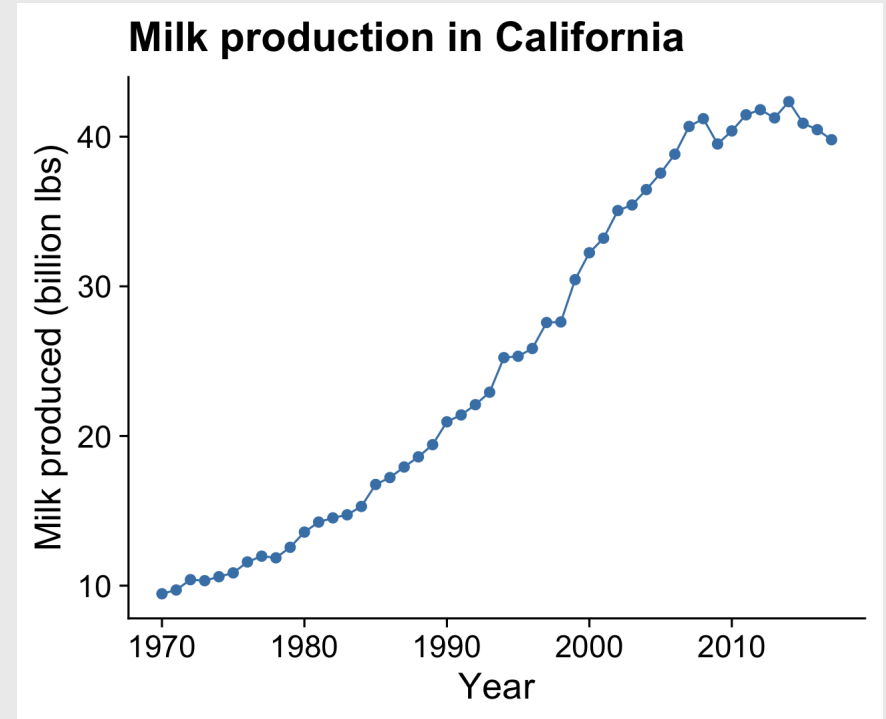
Bars are useful when emphasizing the **data points** rather than the **slope between them**



How to: **Points + line**

Be sure to draw the line first,
then overlay the points

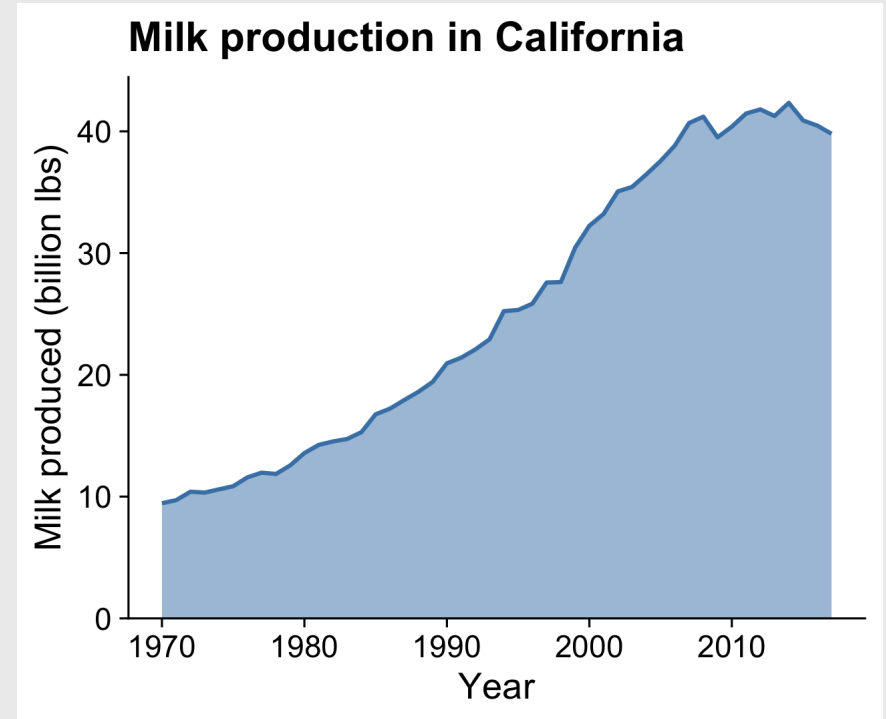
```
ggplot(milk_ca,  
  aes(x = year, y = milk_produced)) +  
  geom_line(color = 'steelblue', size = 0.5) +  
  geom_point(color = 'steelblue', size = 2) +  
  theme_half_open(font_size = 18) +  
  labs(x = 'Year',  
    y = 'Milk produced (billion lbs)',  
    title = 'Milk production in California')
```



How to: **Line + area**

Likewise, draw the area first then overlay the line

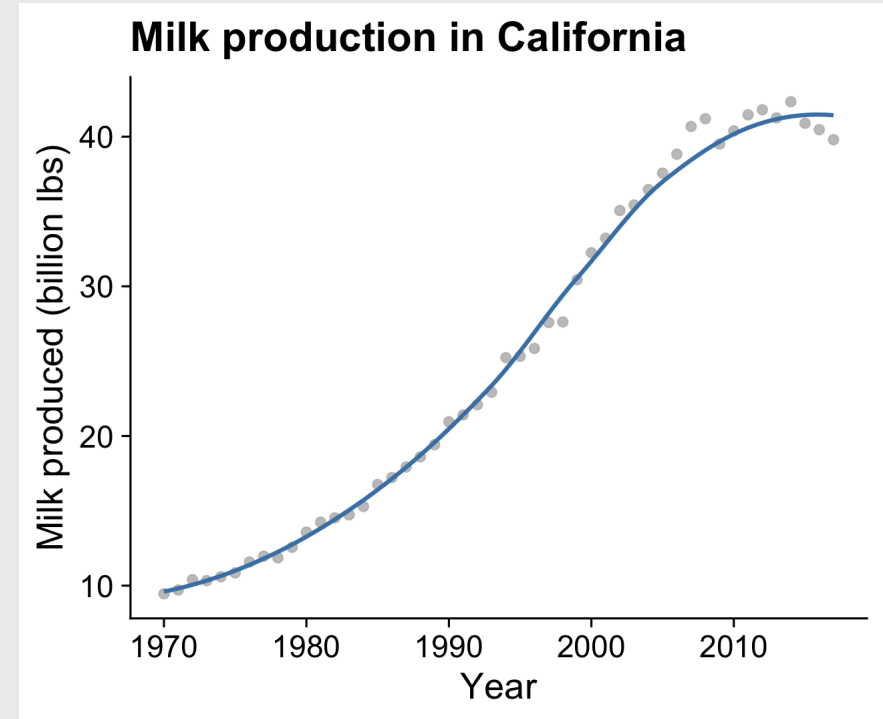
```
ggplot(milk_ca,  
  aes(x = year, y = milk_produced)) +  
  geom_area(fill = 'steelblue', alpha = 0.5) +  
  geom_line(color = 'steelblue', size = 1) +  
  scale_y_continuous(  
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +  
  theme_half_open(font_size = 18) +  
  labs(x = 'Year',  
    y = 'Milk produced (billion lbs)',  
    title = 'Milk production in California')
```



How to: **Smoothed line + points**

Use `alpha` to make points slightly transparent

```
ggplot(milk_ca,  
  aes(x = year, y = milk_produced)) +  
  geom_point(color = 'grey',  
    size = 2, alpha = 0.9) +  
  geom_smooth(color = 'steelblue',  
    size = 1, se = FALSE) +  
  theme_half_open(font_size = 18) +  
  labs(  
    x = 'Year',  
    y = 'Milk produced (billion lbs)',  
    title = 'Milk production in California')
```



20:00

Your turn

Use the `global_temps` data frame to explore ways to visualize the change in average global temperatures.

Consider using:

- points
- lines
- areas
- smoothed lines

```
global_temps <- read_csv(here::here(
  'data', 'nasa_global_temps.csv'))

head(global_temps)
```

```
#> # A tibble: 6 × 3
#>   year meanTemp smoothTemp
#>   <dbl>   <dbl>     <dbl>
#> 1  1880   -0.15     -0.08
#> 2  1881   -0.07     -0.12
#> 3  1882   -0.1      -0.15
#> 4  1883   -0.16     -0.19
#> 5  1884   -0.27     -0.23
#> 6  1885   -0.32     -0.25
```

Week 9: *Trends*

1. Single Variables

2. Animations

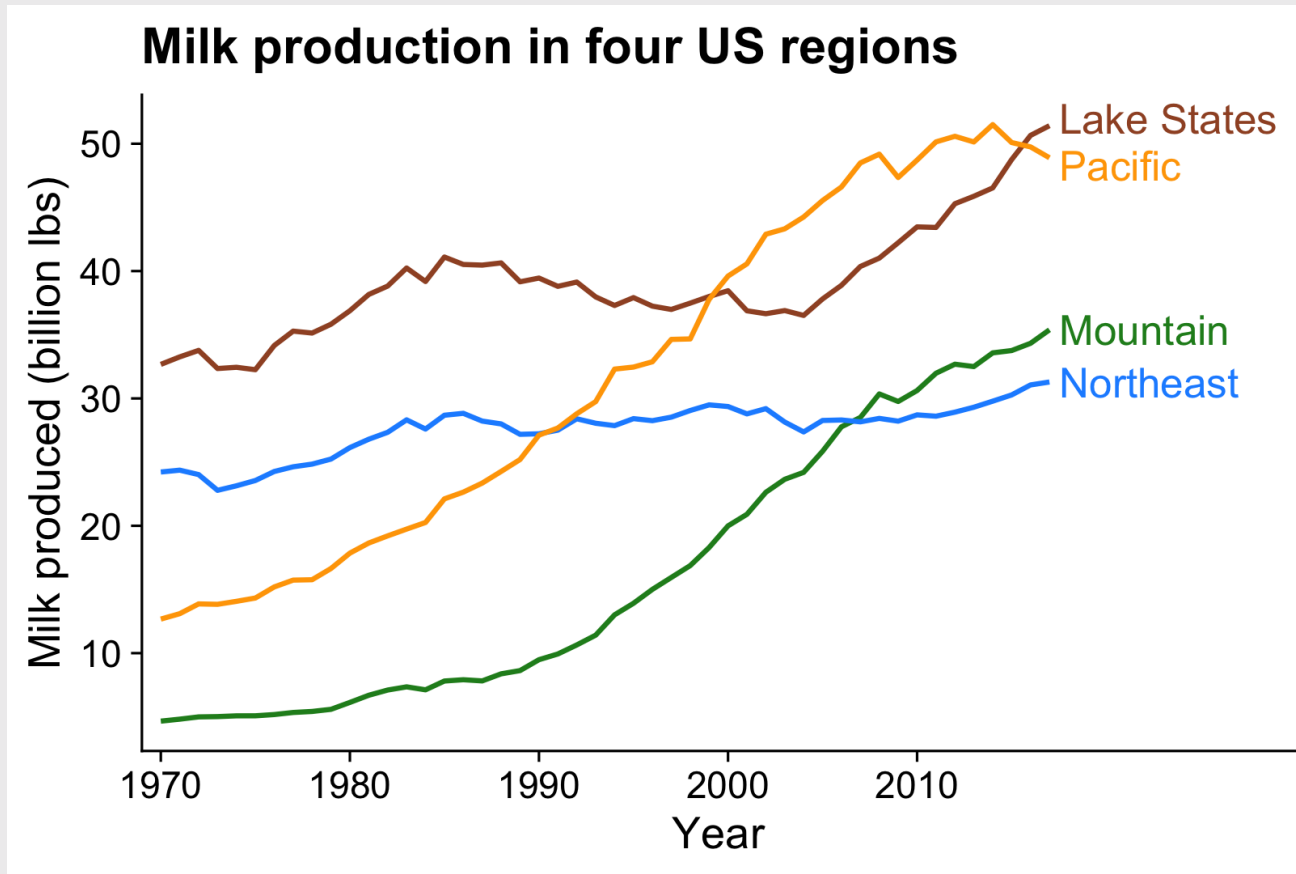
BREAK

3. Multiple Variables

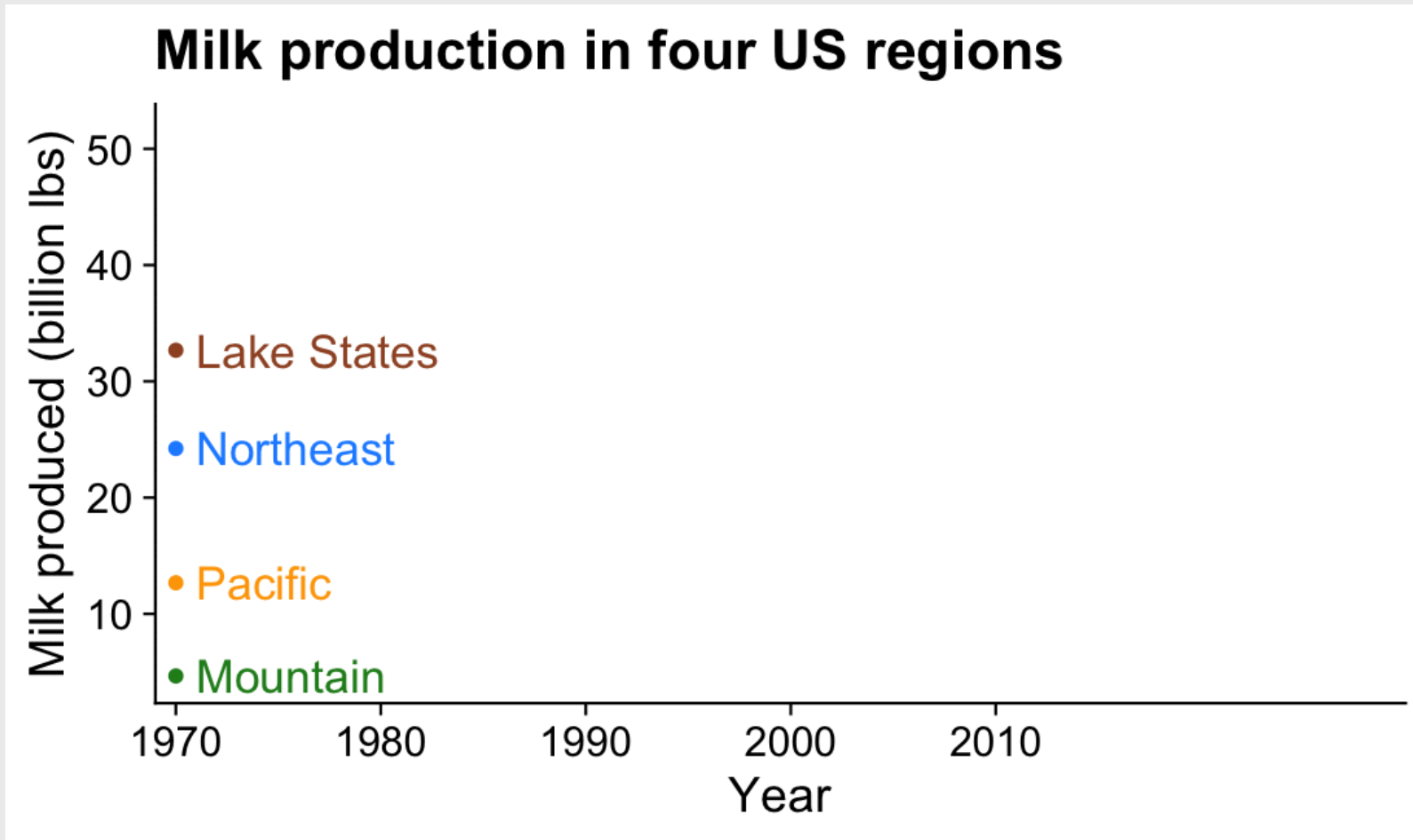
Animation adds emphasis to the **change over time**

...plus it's fun!

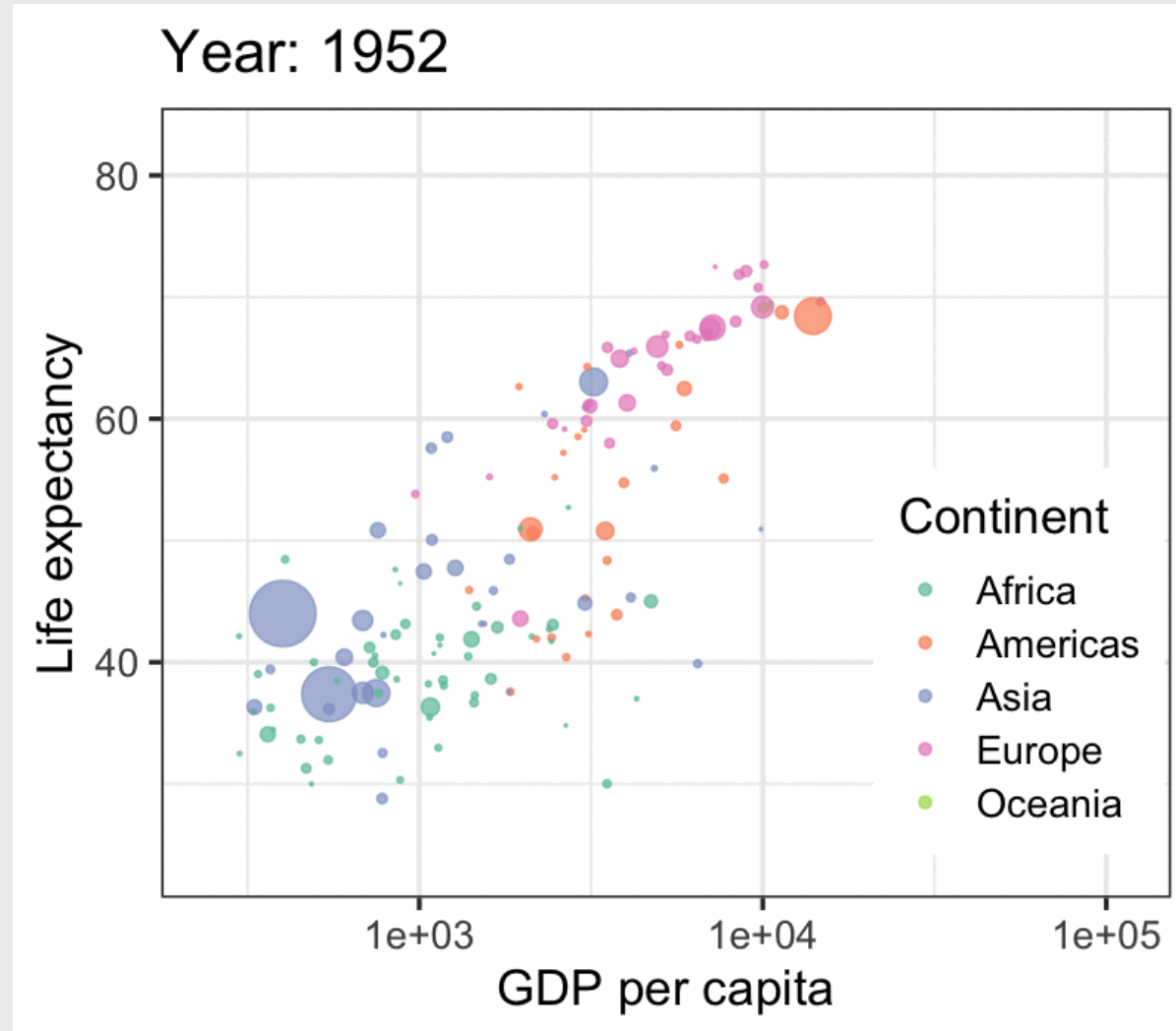
Static chart



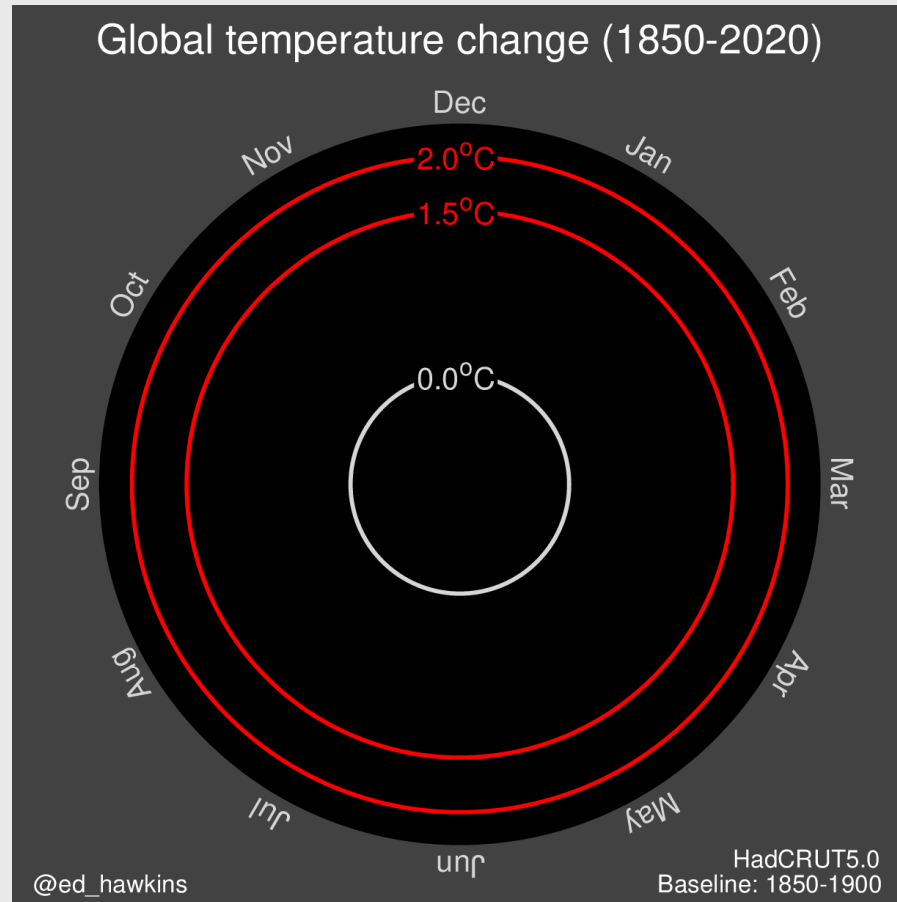
Animated chart



Animation is particularly helpful for the **time dimension**

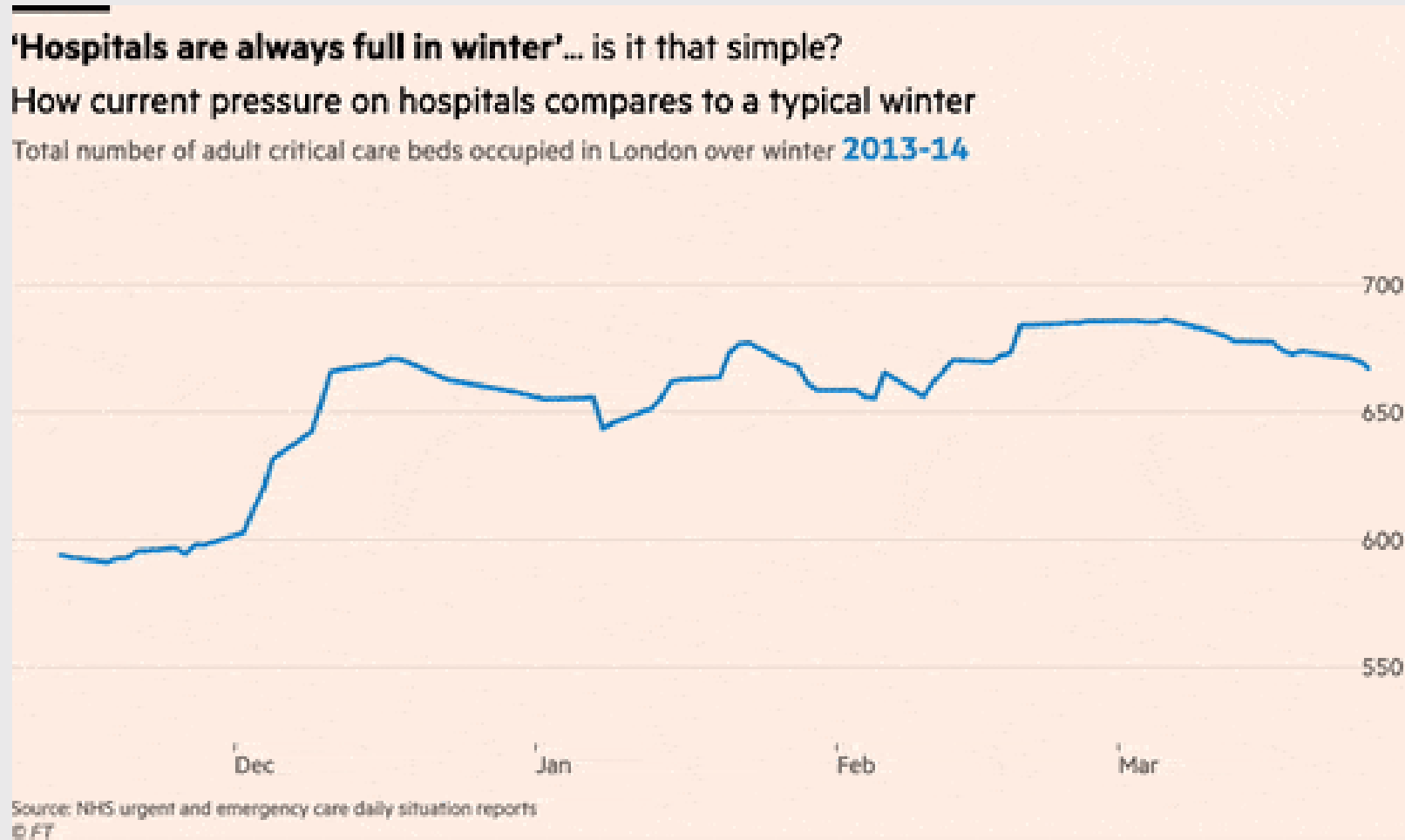


Animation is particularly helpful for the **time dimension**

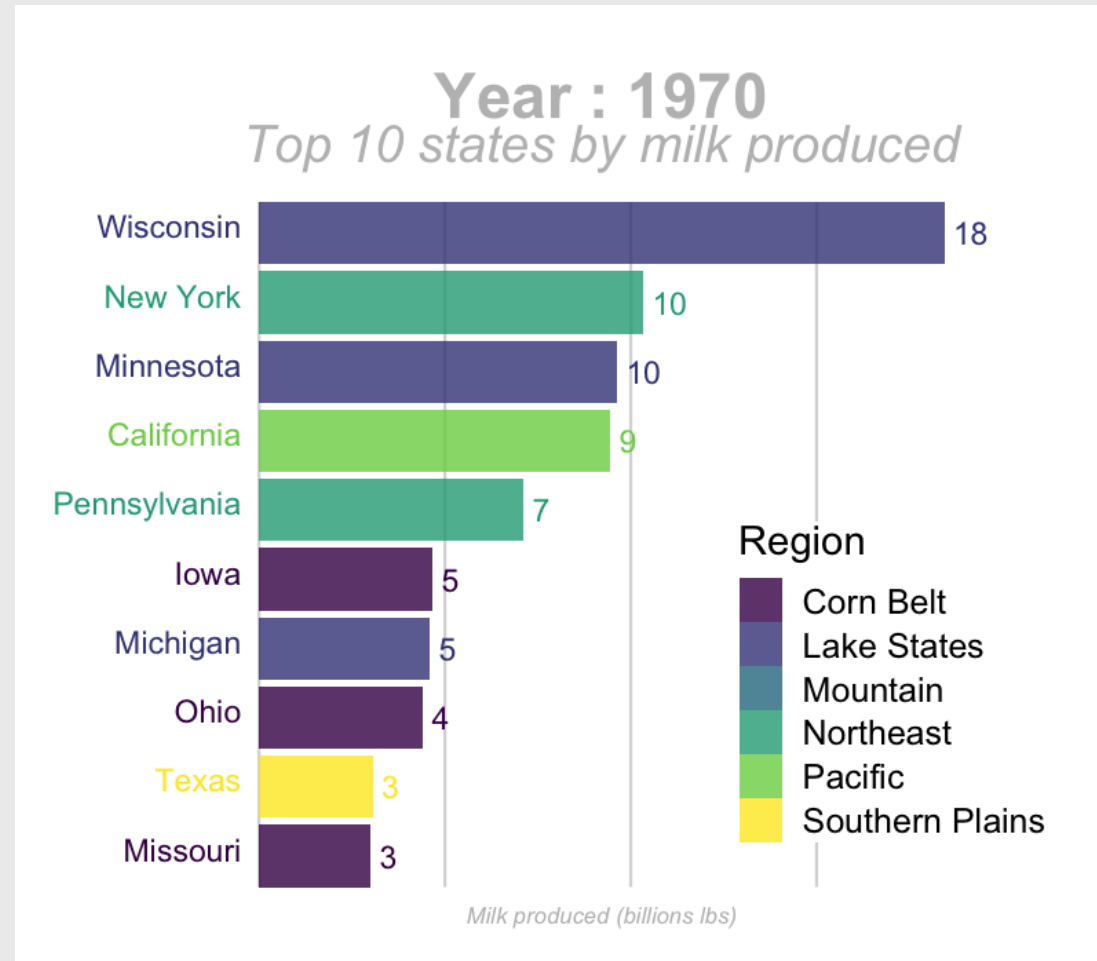


Source: <https://www.climate-lab-book.ac.uk/spirals/>

Animation is particularly helpful for the **time dimension**



Animation is particularly helpful for the **time dimension**

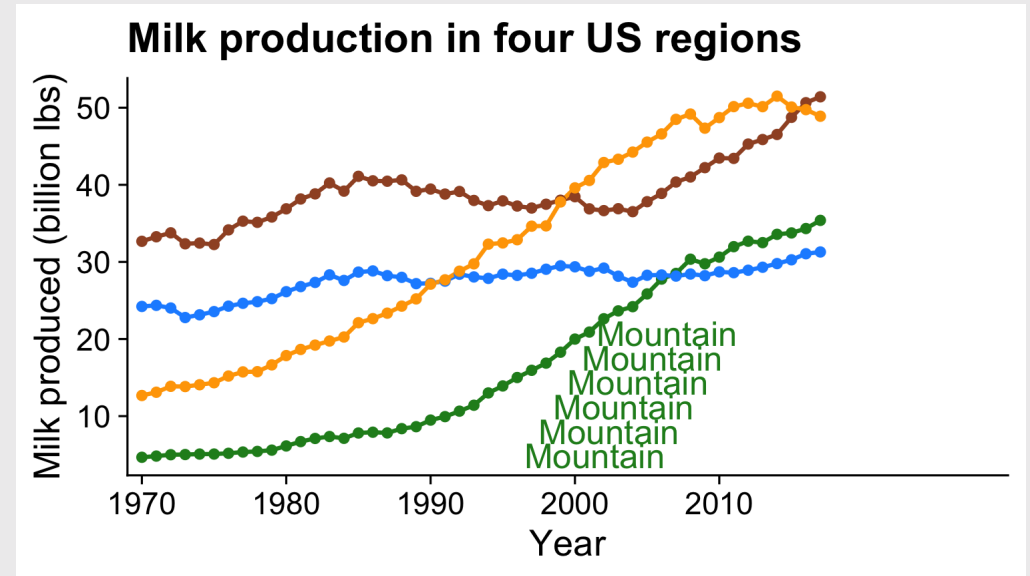


"Bar chart race" of top 10 milk producing states

How to: **Animate a line plot**

Make a static plot w/labels for each year

```
milk_region_anim_plot <- milk_region %>%  
  ggplot(  
    aes(x = year, y = milk_produced,  
        color = region)) +  
  geom_line(size = 1) +  
  geom_point(size = 2) +  
  geom_text_repel(  
    aes(label = region),  
    hjust = 0, nudge_x = 1, direction = "y",  
    size = 6, segment.color = NA) +  
  scale_x_continuous(  
    breaks = seq(1970, 2010, 10),  
    expand = expansion(add = c(1, 13))) +  
  scale_color_manual(values = c(  
    'sienna', 'forestgreen', 'dodgerblue', 'orange'))  
  theme_half_open(font_size = 18) +  
  theme(legend.position = 'none') +  
  labs(x = 'Year',  
       y = 'Milk produced (billion lbs)',  
       title = 'Milk production in four US regions')  
  
milk_region_anim_plot
```



How to: **Animate a line plot**

Now animate it

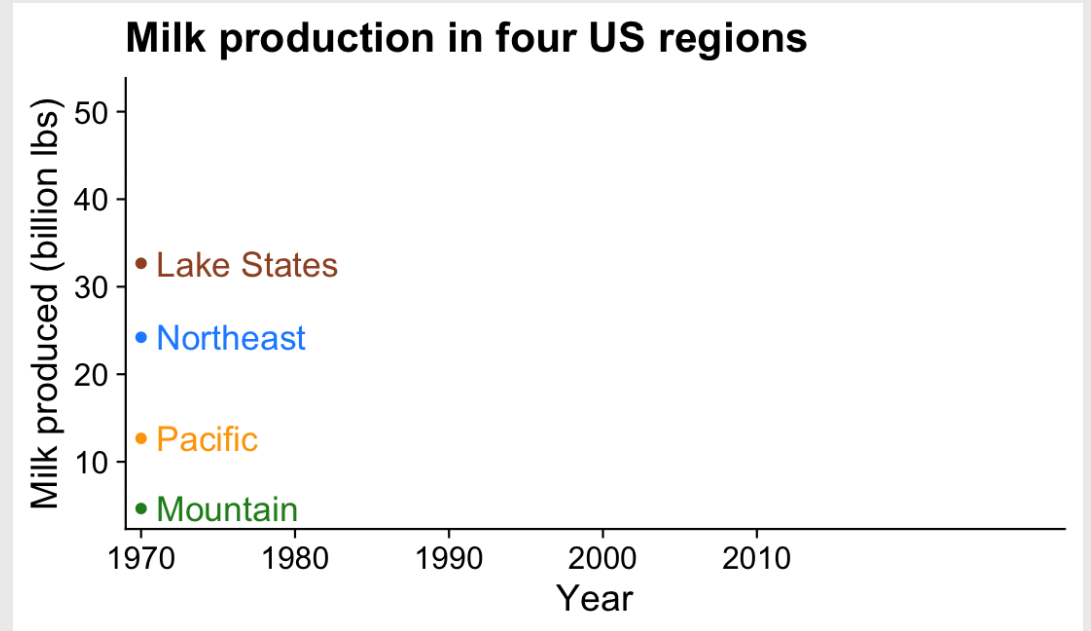
Note the pause at the end!

```
library(gganimate)

milk_region_anim <- milk_region_anim_plot +
  transition_reveal(year)

# Render the animation
animate(milk_region_anim,
  end_pause = 15,
  duration = 10,
  width = 1100, height = 650, res = 150,
  renderer = magick_renderer())

# Save last animation
anim_save(here::here(
  'figs', 'milk_region_animation.gif'))
```

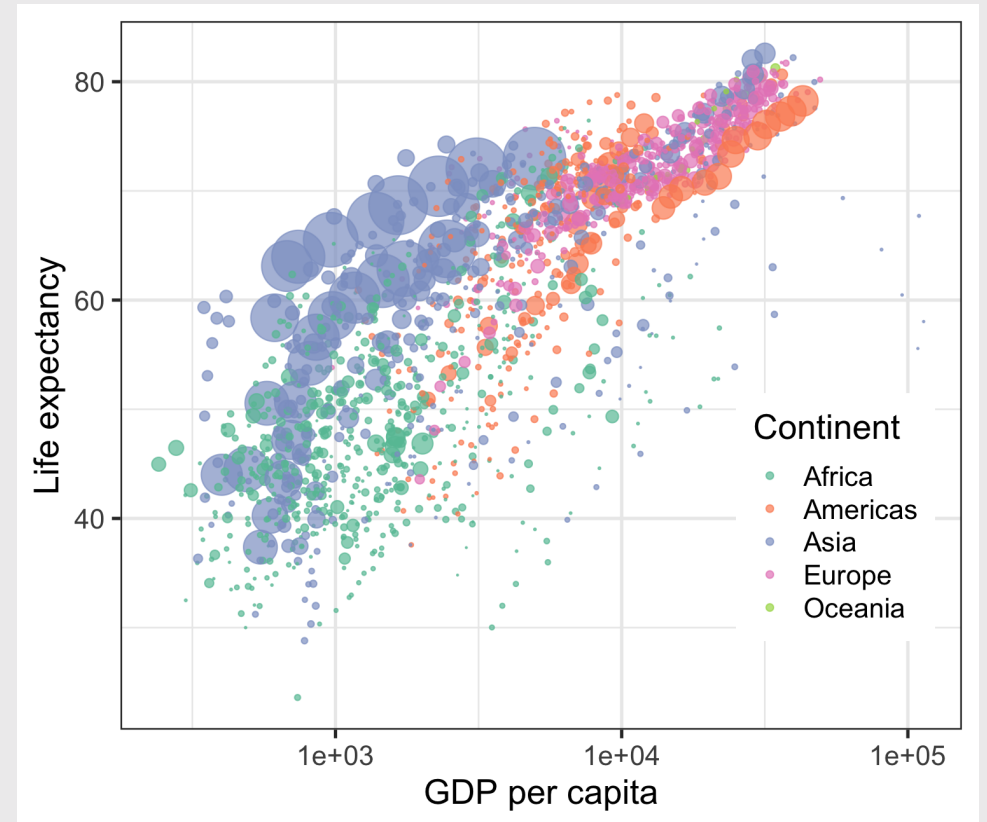


How to: **Change label based on year**

First make a static plot

```
gapminder_anim_plot <- ggplot(gapminder,  
  aes(x = gdpPercap, y = lifeExp,  
      size = pop, color = continent)) +  
  geom_point(alpha = 0.7) +  
  scale_size_area(  
    guide = FALSE, max_size = 15) +  
  scale_color_brewer(palette = 'Set2') +  
  scale_x_log10() +  
  theme_bw(base_size = 18) +  
  theme(legend.position = c(0.85, 0.3)) +  
  labs(x = 'GDP per capita',  
      y = 'Life expectancy',  
      color = 'Continent')
```

```
gapminder_anim_plot
```



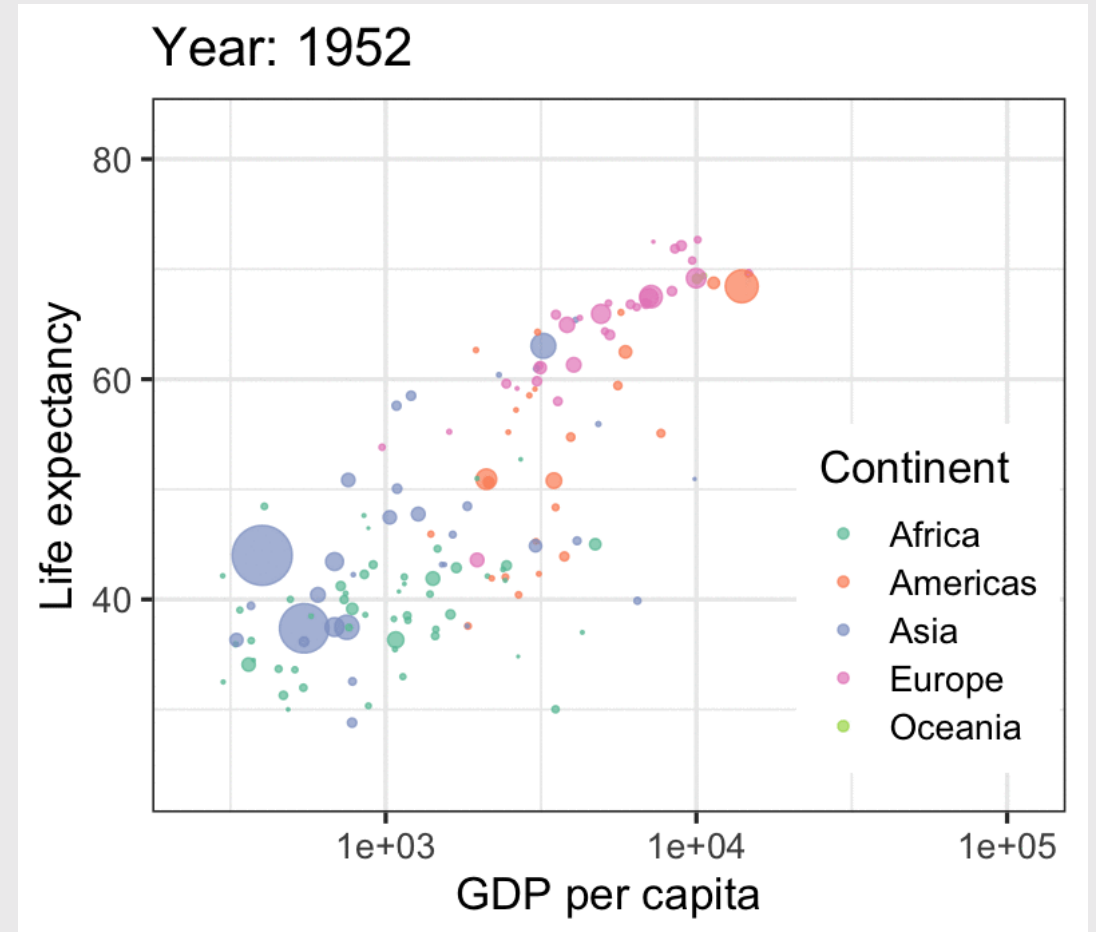
How to: **Change label based on year**

Now animate it

Note: Year must be an integer!

```
gapminder_anim <- gapminder_anim_plot +  
  transition_time(year) +  
  labs(title = "Year: {frame_time}")
```

```
# Render the animation  
animate(gapminder_anim, end_pause = 10,  
  width = 800, height = 600,  
  res = 150,  
  renderer = magick_renderer())
```



Making a bar chart race (tutorial here)

```
animate(milk_race_anim, duration = 17, end_pause = 15,  
        width = 800, height = 700, res = 150,  
        renderer = magick_renderer())
```

```
milk_race_anim <- milk_production %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  mutate(  
    rank = rank(-milk_produced),  
    Value_rel = milk_produced / milk_produced[rank==1],  
    Value_lbl = paste0(' ', round(milk_produced))) %>%  
  group_by(state) %>%  
  filter(rank <= 10) %>%  
  ungroup() %>%  
  mutate(year = as.integer(year)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = rank, group = state,  
            fill = region, color = region)) +  
  geom_tile(aes(y = milk_produced / 2,  
              height = milk_produced,  
              width = 0.9, alpha = 0.8, color = NA) +  
  geom_text(aes(y = 0, label = paste(state, " ")),  
            vjust = 0.2, hjust = 1) +  
  geom_text(aes(y = milk_produced, label = Value_lbl),  
            hjust = 0) +  
  coord_flip(clip = 'off', expand = FALSE) +  
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::comma) +  
  scale_fill_viridis(discrete = TRUE) +  
  scale_color_viridis(discrete = TRUE) +  
  scale_x_reverse() +  
  guides(color = FALSE) +  
  theme_minimal_vgrid() +  
  theme(  
    axis.line = element_blank(),  
    axis.text = element_blank(),  
    axis.ticks = element_blank(),  
    axis.title = element_blank(),  
    legend.position = c(0.7, 0.3),  
    legend.background = element_rect(fill = 'white'),  
    plot.title = element_text(  
      size = 22, hjust = 0.5, face = 'bold',  
      colour = 'grey', vjust = -1),  
    plot.subtitle = element_text(  
      size = 18, hjust = 0.5,  
      face = 'italic', color = 'grey'),  
    plot.caption = element_text(  
      size = 8, hjust = 0.5,  
      face = 'italic', color = 'grey'),  
    plot.margin = margin(0.5, 2, 0.5, 3, 'cm')) +  
  transition_time(year) +  
  view_follow(fixed_x = TRUE) +  
  labs(title = 'Year : {frame_time}',  
       subtitle = 'Top 10 states by milk produced',  
       fill = 'Region',  
       caption = 'Milk produced (billions lbs)')
```

Resources

More animation options:

- [More on gapminder + line charts](#)
- [Customizing the animation](#)

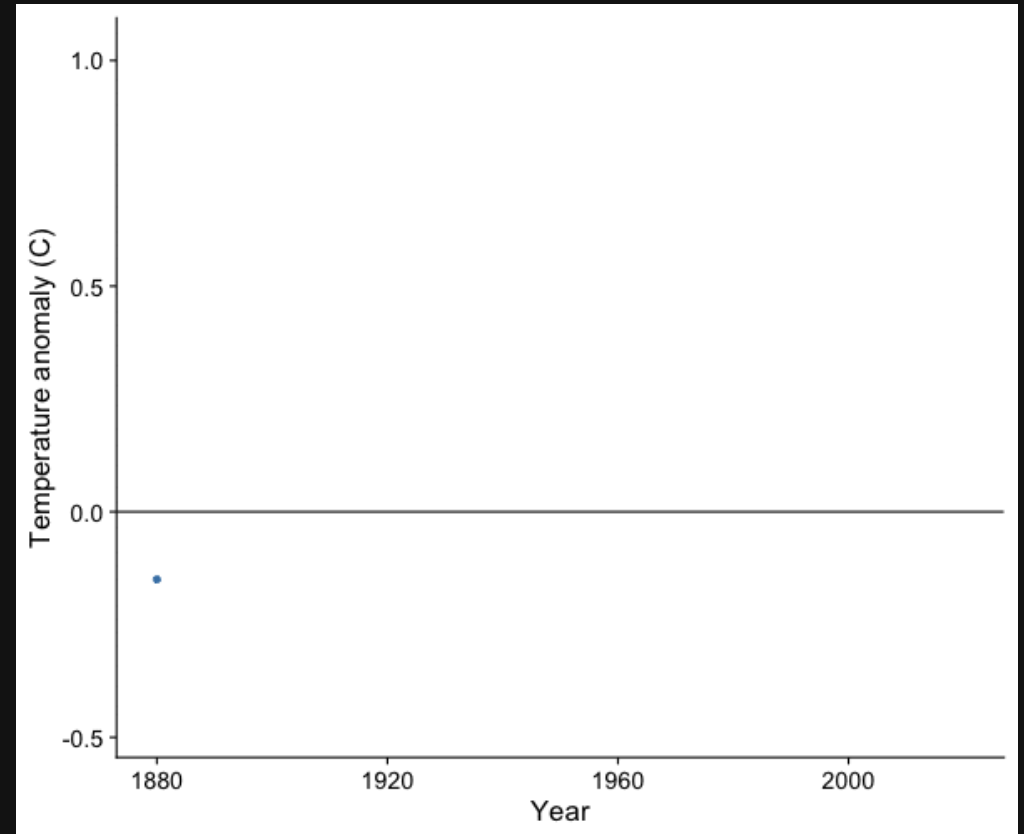
20:00

Your turn

Use the `global_temps` data frame to explore ways to *animate* the change in average global temperatures.

Consider using:

- points
- lines
- areas



Break!

Stand up, Move around, Stretch!

05:00

Week 9: *Trends*

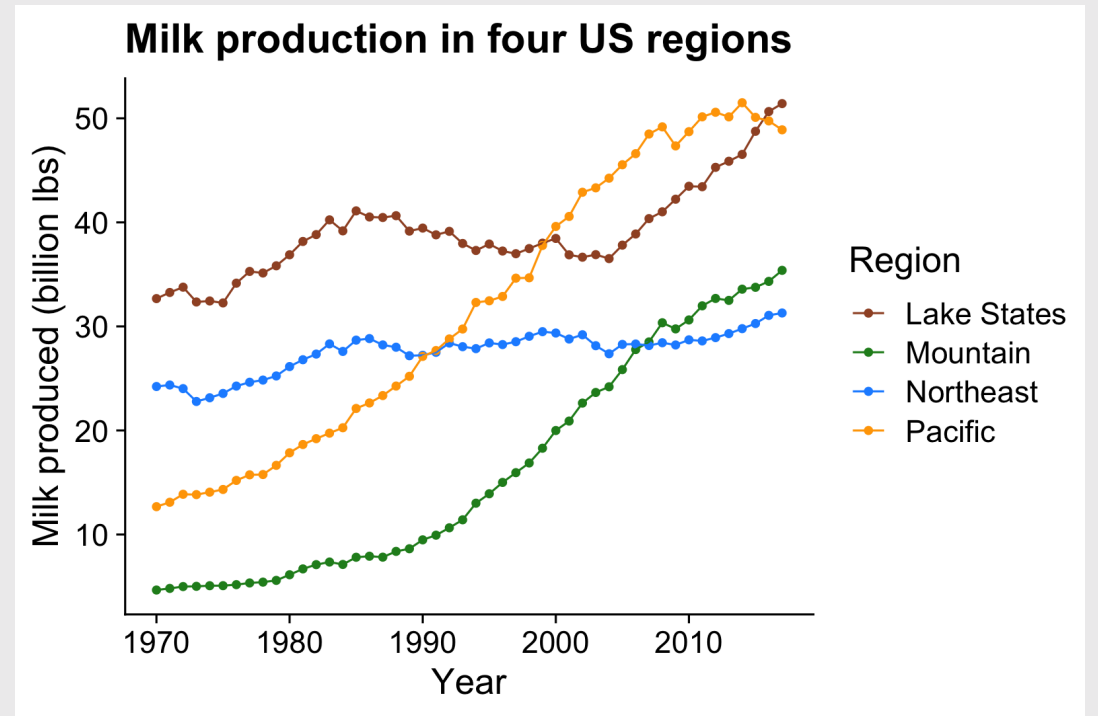
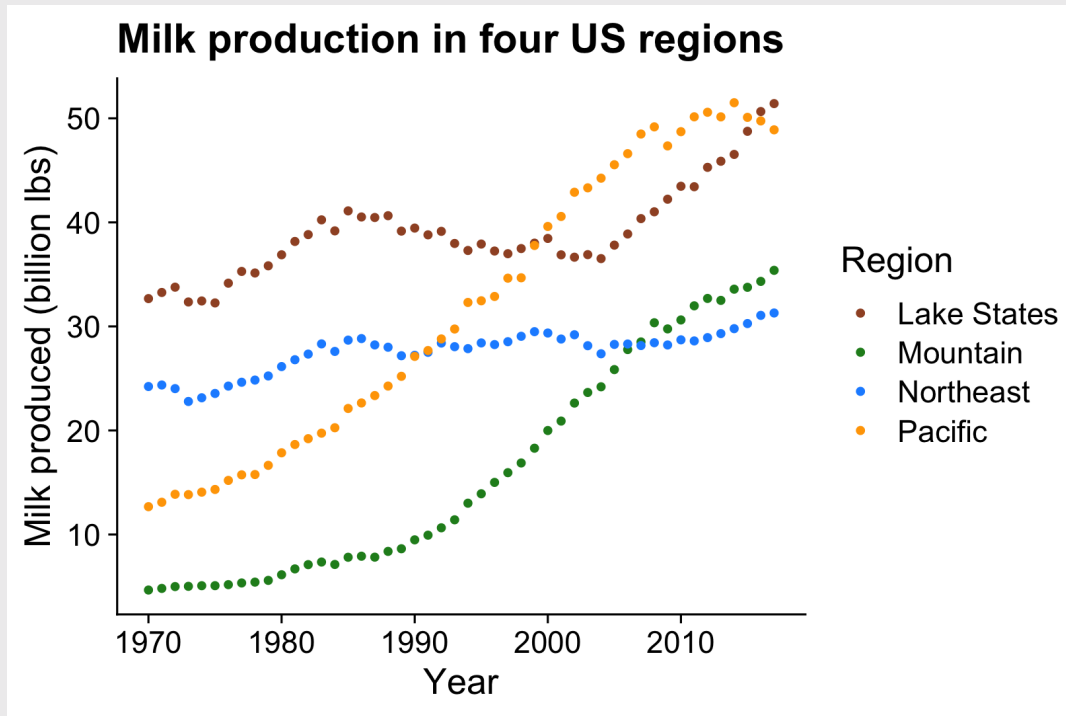
1. Single Variables

2. Animations

BREAK

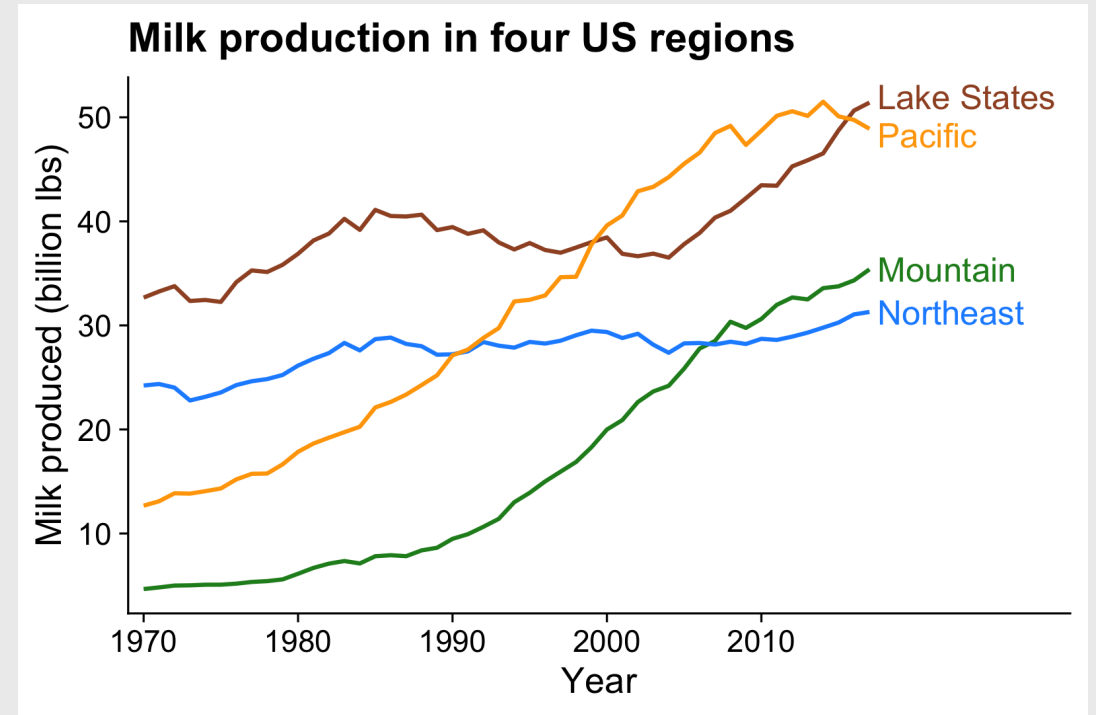
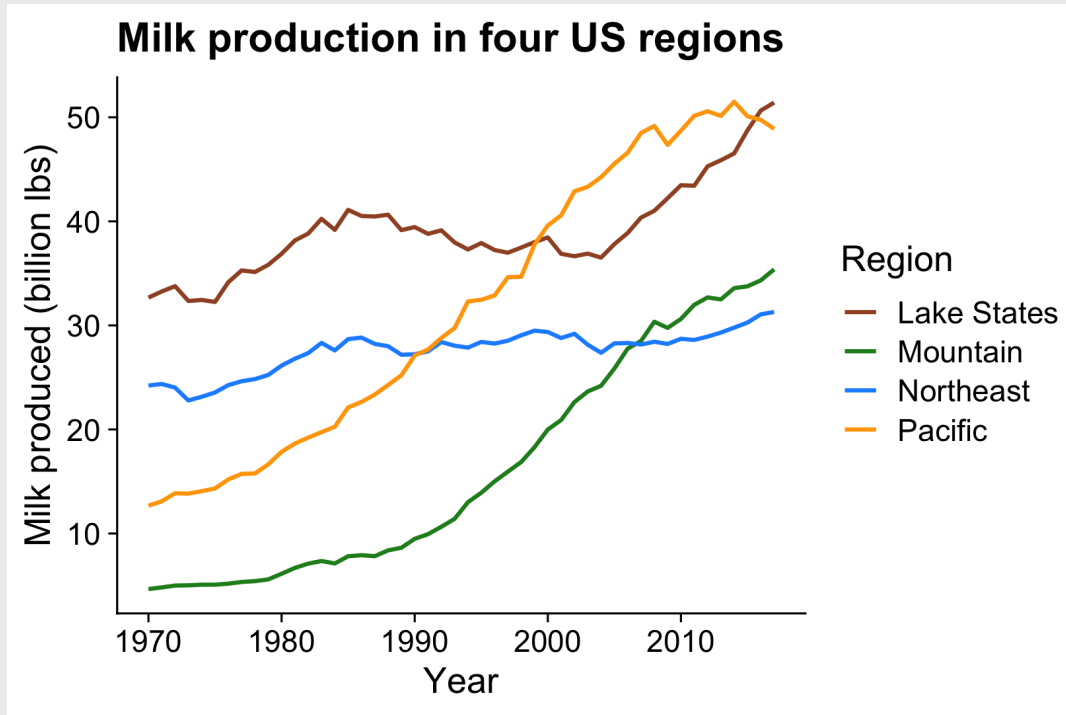
3. **Multiple Variables**

With multiple categories, points & lines can get messy



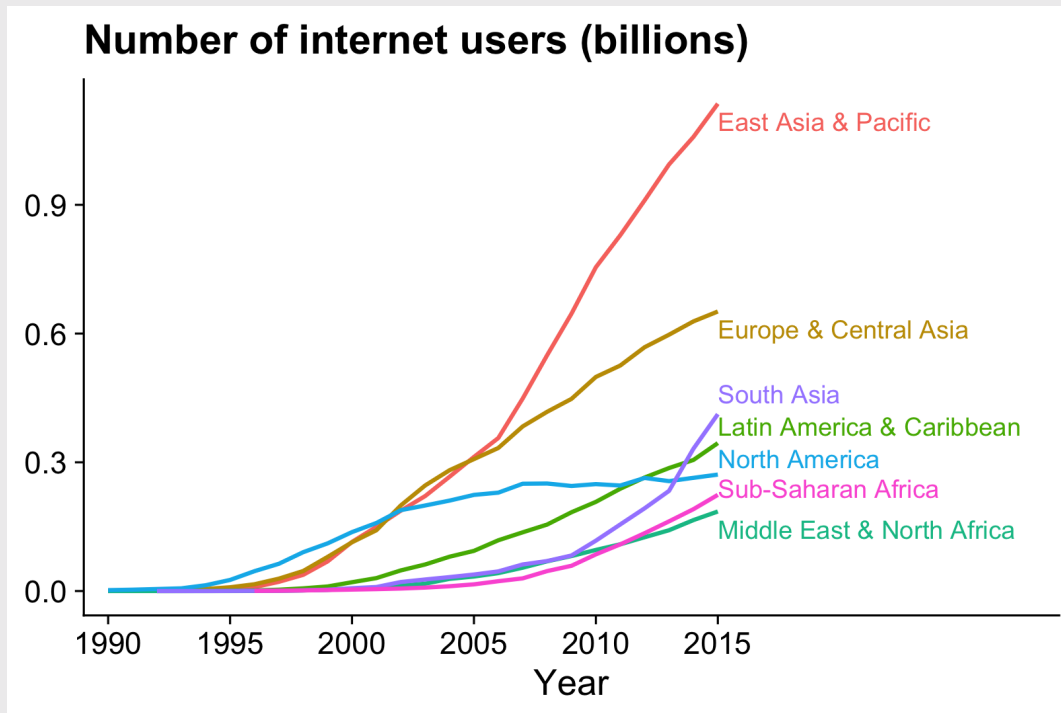
Better: Lines alone makes distinguishing trends easier

Even better: Directly label lines to remove legend

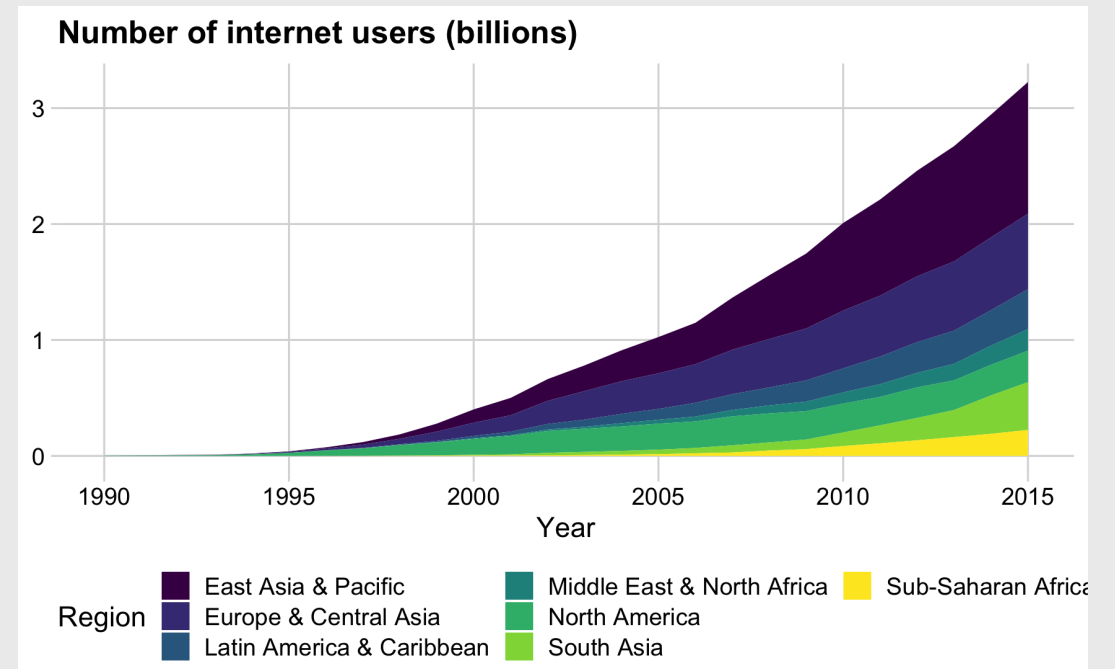


If goal is to communicate the **overall / total** trend, consider a stacked area chart

Highlights **regional** trends



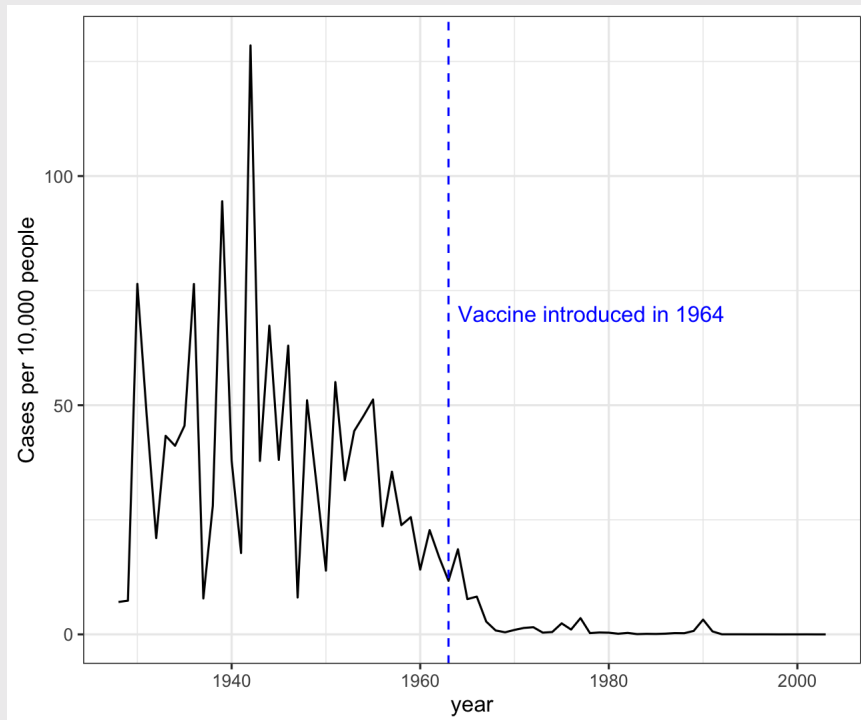
Highlights **overall / total** trend



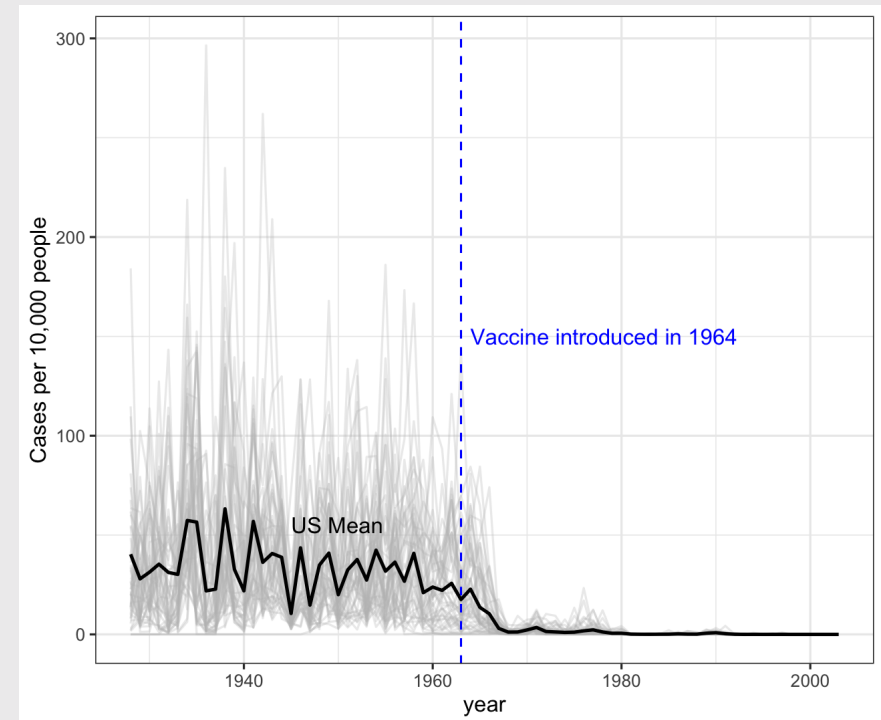
If you have **lots** of categories:

1) Plot all the data with the average highlighted

Measles in **California**



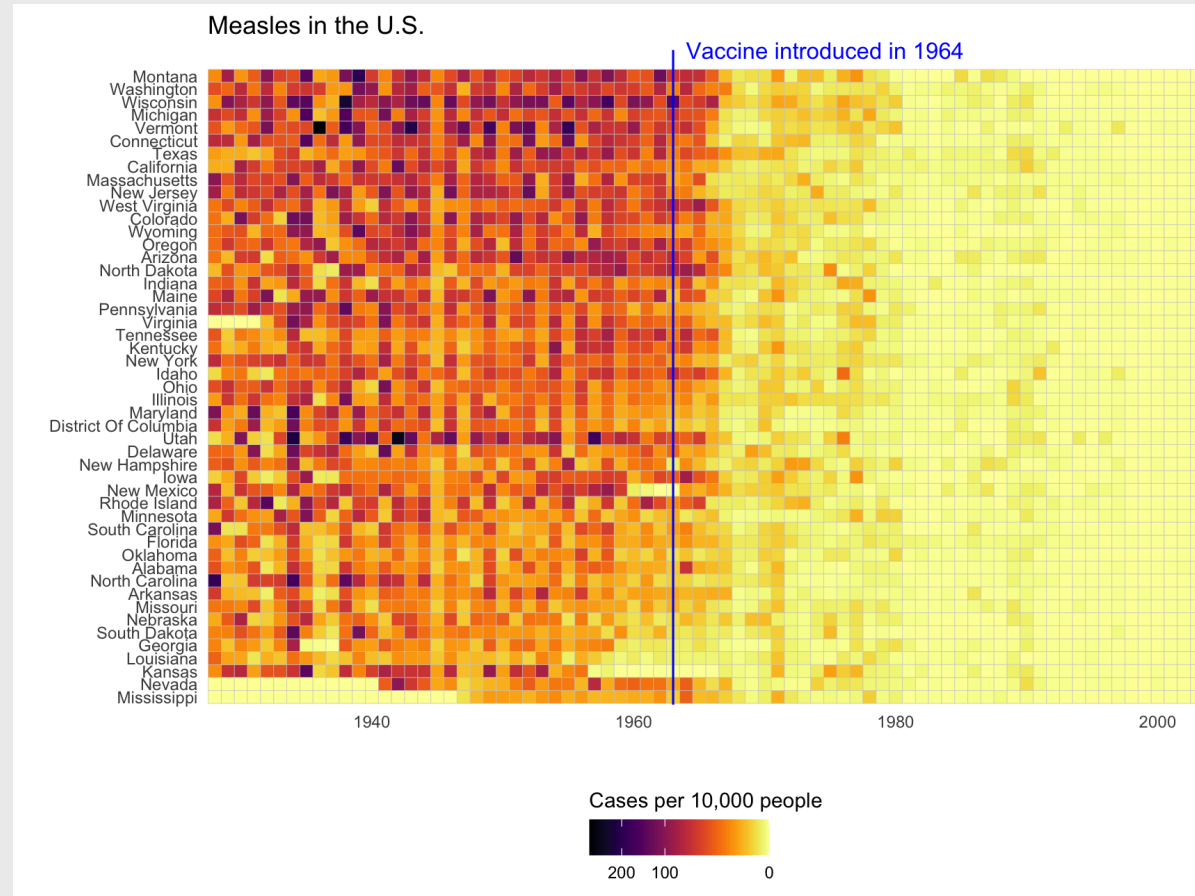
Measles in **all 50 states**



If you have **lots** of categories:

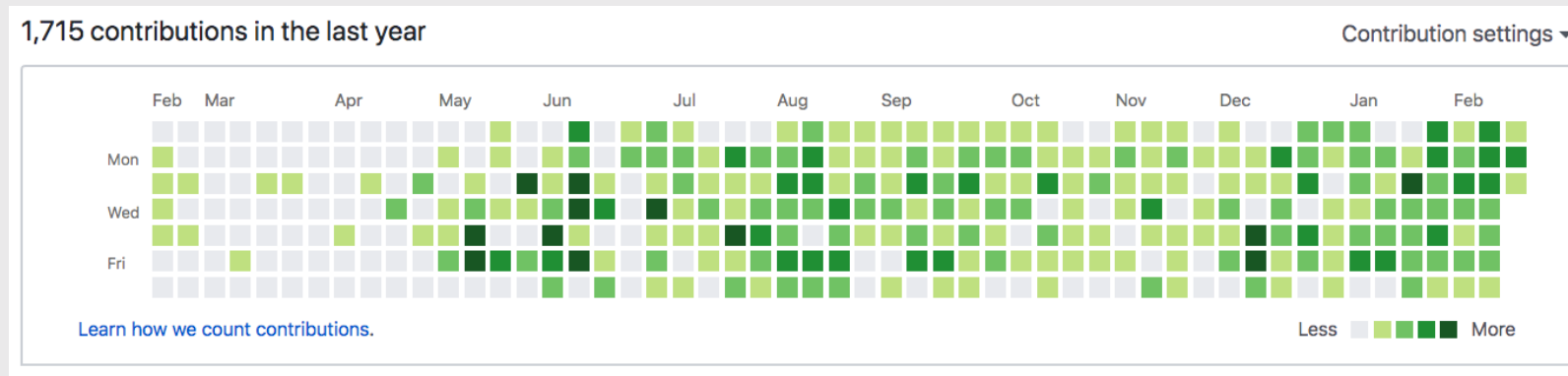
1) Plot all the data with the average highlighted

2) Plot all the data with a heat map



Heatmaps are great for multiple divisions of time

My activity on Github:



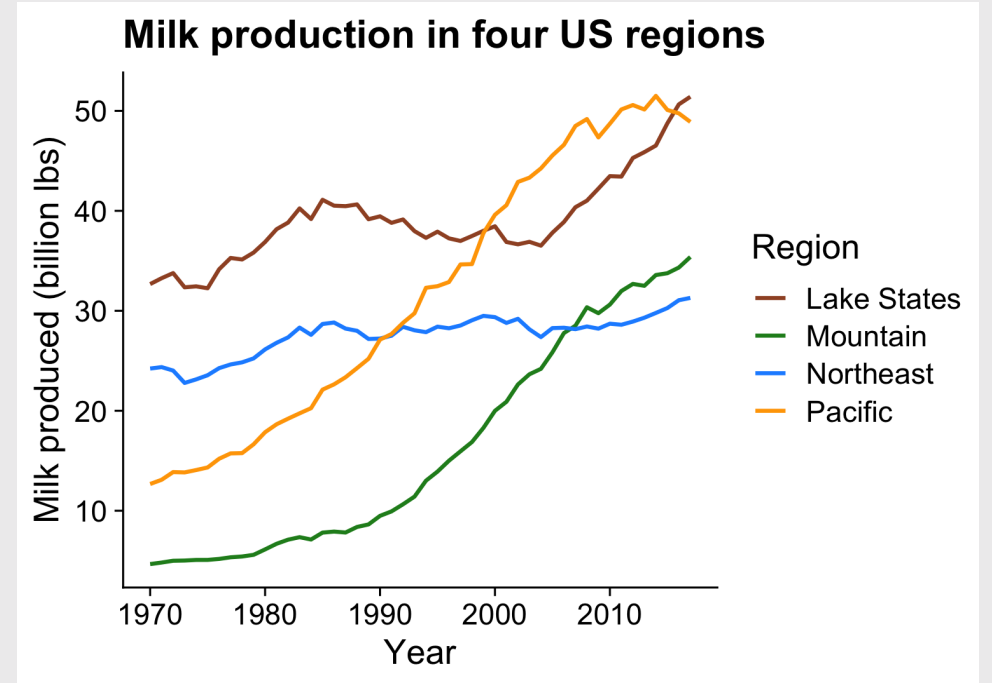
Check out this heat map on [Traffic fatalities](#)

Make the basic line chart first

```
# Format the data
milk_region <- milk_production %>%
  filter(region %in% c(
    'Pacific', 'Northeast', 'Lake States', 'Mountain')) %>%
  group_by(year, region) %>%
  summarise(milk_produced = sum(milk_produced)) %>%
  ungroup()

# Make the line chart
ggplot(milk_region,
  aes(x = year, y = milk_produced,
    color = region)) +
  geom_line(size = 1) +
  scale_color_manual(values = c(
    'sienna', 'forestgreen', 'dodgerblue', 'orange')) +
  theme_half_open(font_size = 18) +
  labs(
    x = 'Year',
    y = 'Milk produced (billion lbs)',
    color = 'Region',
    title = 'Milk production in four US regions')
```

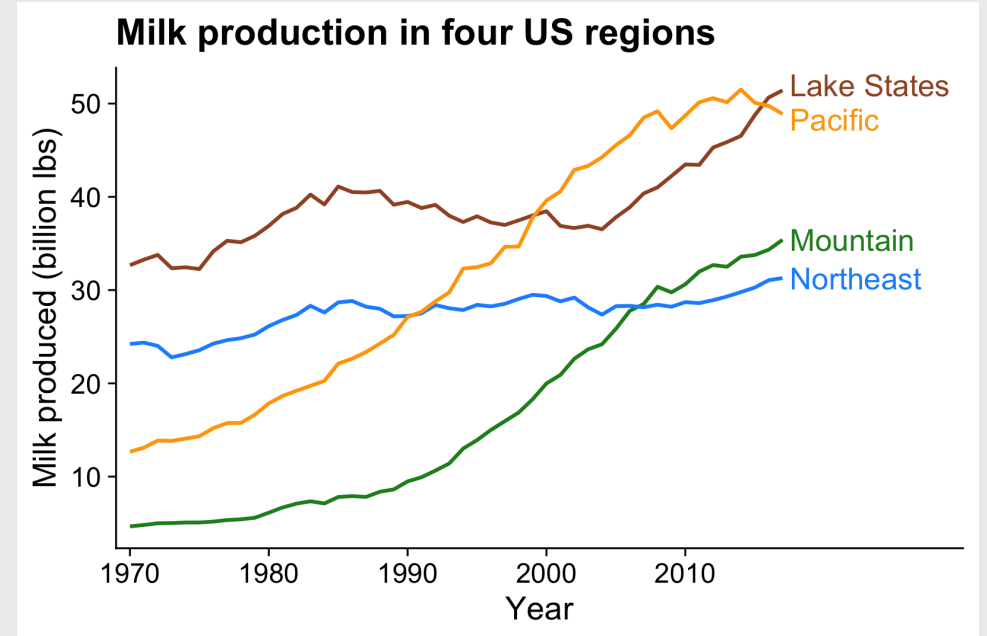
How to: Directly label lines



How to: Directly label lines

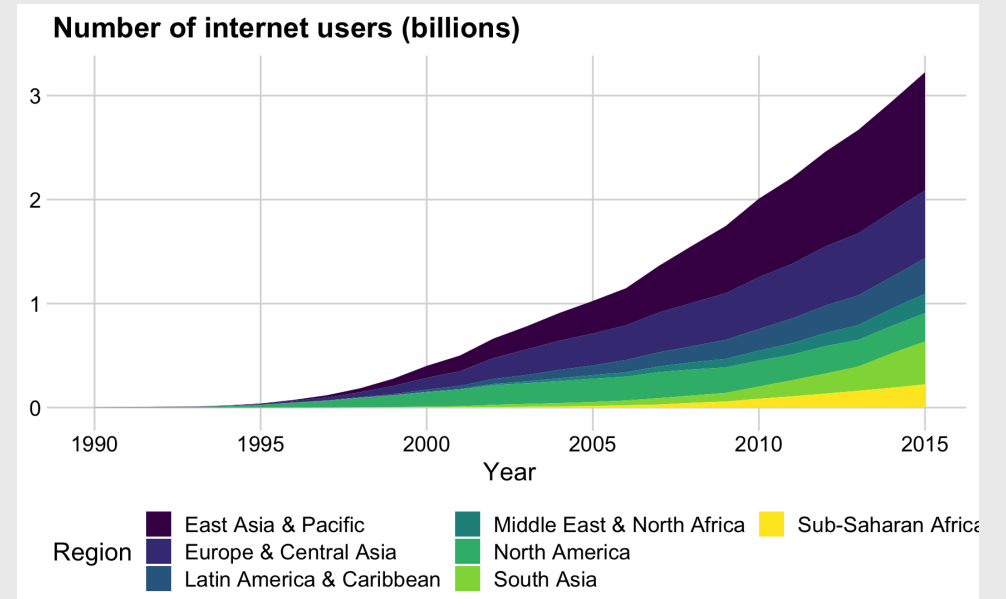
```
# Format the data
milk_region <- milk_production %>%
  filter(region %in% c(
    'Pacific', 'Northeast', 'Lake States', 'Mountain')) %>%
  group_by(year, region) %>%
  summarise(milk_produced = sum(milk_produced)) %>%
  ungroup()

# Make the line plot
ggplot(milk_region,
  aes(x = year, y = milk_produced,
    color = region)) +
  geom_line(size = 1) +
  # Add labels
  geom_text_repel(
    data = milk_region %>%
      filter(year == max(year)),
    aes(label = region),
    hjust = 0, nudge_x = 1, direction = "y",
    size = 6, segment.color = NA) +
  # Create space for labels on right side
  scale_x_continuous(
    breaks = seq(1970, 2010, 10),
    expand = expansion(add = c(1, 13))) +
  scale_color_manual(values = c(
    'sienna', 'forestgreen', 'dodgerblue', 'orange')) +
  theme_half_open(font_size = 18) +
  # Remove legend
  theme(legend.position = 'none') +
  labs(x = 'Year',
    y = 'Milk produced (billion lbs)',
    title = 'Milk production in four US regions')
```



How to: **Stacked area**

```
internet_region %>%
  mutate(numUsers = numUsers / 10^9) %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_area(aes(x = year, y = numUsers,
               fill = region)) +
  # Nice colors from "viridis" library:
  scale_fill_viridis(discrete = TRUE) +
  # Sort the legend into 3 rows
  guides(fill = guide_legend(
    nrow = 3, byrow = FALSE)) +
  theme_minimal_grid(font_size = 15) +
  theme(legend.position = 'bottom') +
  labs(
    x = 'Year',
    y = NULL,
    fill = 'Region',
    title = 'Number of internet users (billions)')
```



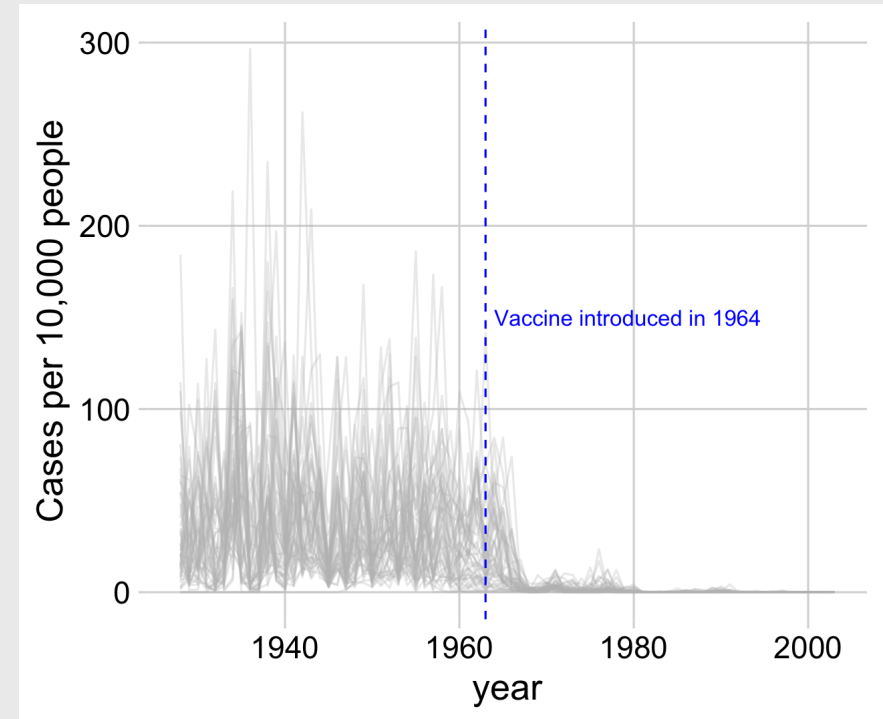
Format the data

```
# Format the data
measles <- us_diseases %>%
  filter(
    disease == 'Measles',
    !state %in% c("Hawaii", "Alaska")) %>%
  mutate(
    rate = (count / population) * 10000,
    state = fct_reorder(state, rate)) %>%
  # Compute annual mean rate across all states
  group_by(year) %>%
  mutate(
    mean_rate = sum(count) / sum(population) * 10000)
```

Make all the state lines in light grey color

```
ggplot(measles) +
  geom_line(aes(x = year, y = rate, group = state),
            color = 'grey', alpha = 0.3) +
  # Add reference line & label:
  geom_vline(xintercept = 1963, col = 'blue',
             linetype = 'dashed') +
  annotate('text', x = 1964, y = 150, hjust = 0,
          label = 'Vaccine introduced in 1964',
          color = 'blue') +
  theme_minimal_grid(font_size = 18) +
  labs(y = 'Cases per 10,000 people')
```

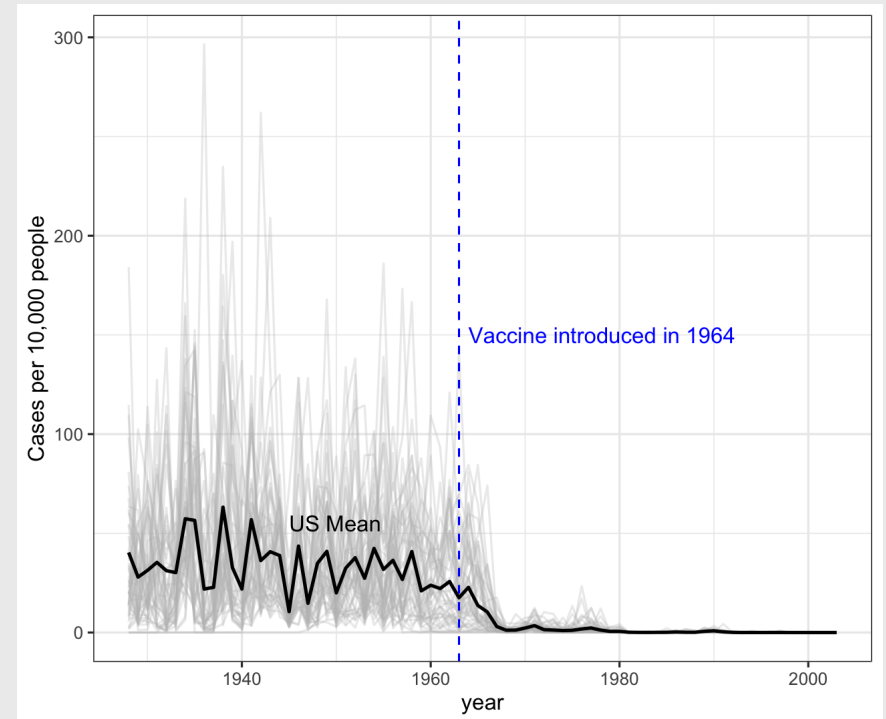
How to: Average line overlay



Now overlay the annual mean line

```
ggplot(measles) +  
  geom_line(  
    aes(x = year, y = rate, group = state),  
    color = 'grey', alpha = 0.3) +  
  geom_line(  
    aes(x = year, y = mean_rate), size = 0.8) +  
  # Add US mean label  
  annotate(  
    'text', x = 1945, y = 55, hjust = 0,  
    label = 'US Mean') +  
  # Add reference line & label  
  geom_vline(xintercept = 1963, col = 'blue',  
            linetype = 'dashed') +  
  annotate('text', x = 1964, y = 150, hjust = 0,  
         label = 'Vaccine introduced in 1964',  
         color = 'blue') +  
  theme_minimal_grid(font_size = 18) +  
  labs(y = 'Cases per 10,000 people')
```

How to: Average line overlay



Create main grid with `geom_tile()`

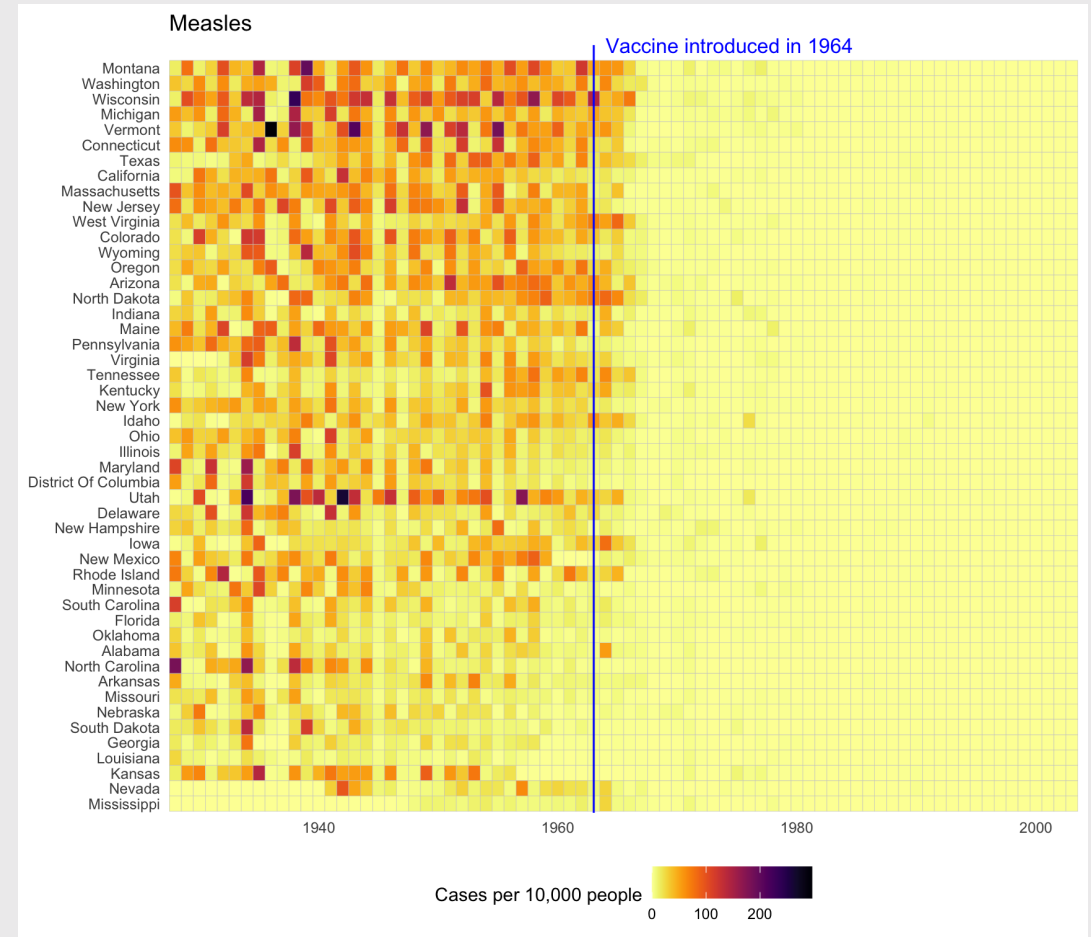
```
ggplot(measles) +  
  geom_tile(  
    aes(x = year, y = state, fill = rate),  
    color = 'grey80') +  
  # Add reference line & label  
  geom_vline(  
    xintercept = 1963, col = 'blue') +  
  annotate(  
    'text', x = 1964, y = 50.5, hjust = 0,  
    label = 'Vaccine introduced in 1964',  
    color = 'blue')
```

How to: **Heat map**

Adjust scales and adjust theme

```
ggplot(measles) +  
  geom_tile(aes(x = year, y = state, fill = rate),  
             color = 'grey80') +  
  # Add reference line & label  
  geom_vline(xintercept = 1963, col = 'blue') +  
  annotate(  
    'text', x = 1964, y = 50.5, hjust = 0,  
    label = 'Vaccine introduced in 1964',  
    color = 'blue') +  
  # Adjust scales  
  scale_x_continuous(expand = c(0, 0)) +  
  scale_fill_viridis(  
    option = 'inferno', direction = -1) +  
  # Adjust theme  
  theme_minimal() +  
  theme(  
    panel.grid = element_blank(),  
    legend.position = 'bottom',  
    text = element_text(size = 10)) +  
  coord_cartesian(clip = 'off') +  
  labs(  
    x = NULL, y = NULL,  
    fill = 'Cases per 10,000 people',  
    title = 'Measles')
```

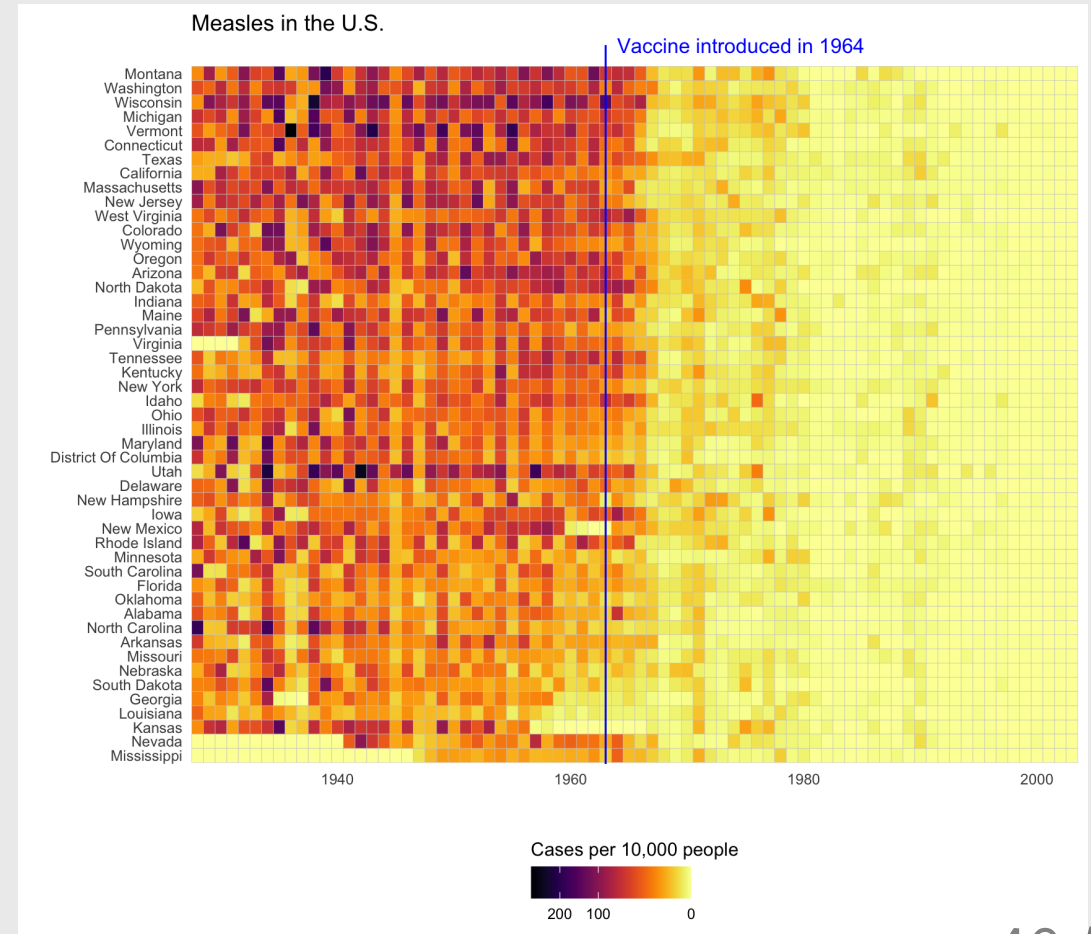
Color scale is linear in this chart



Adjust scales and adjust theme

```
ggplot(measles) +  
  geom_tile(aes(x = year, y = state, fill = rate),  
    color = 'grey80') +  
  # Add reference line & label  
  geom_vline(xintercept = 1963, col = 'blue') +  
  annotate(  
    'text', x = 1964, y = 50.5, hjust = 0,  
    label = 'Vaccine introduced in 1964',  
    color = 'blue') +  
  # Adjust scales  
  scale_x_continuous(expand = c(0, 0)) +  
  scale_fill_viridis(  
    option = 'inferno', direction = -1,  
    trans = 'sqrt') +  
  # Modify legend color bar  
  guides(fill = guide_colorbar(  
    title.position = 'top', reverse = TRUE)) +  
  # Adjust theme  
  theme_minimal() +  
  theme(  
    panel.grid = element_blank(),  
    legend.position = 'bottom',  
    text = element_text(size = 10)) +  
  coord_cartesian(clip = 'off') +  
  labs(  
    x = NULL, y = NULL,  
    fill = 'Cases per 10,000 people',  
    title = 'Measles')
```

Non-linear color scale helps with large variations



20:00

Your turn

Use the `us_covid` data frame to explore ways to visualize the number of daily cases using:

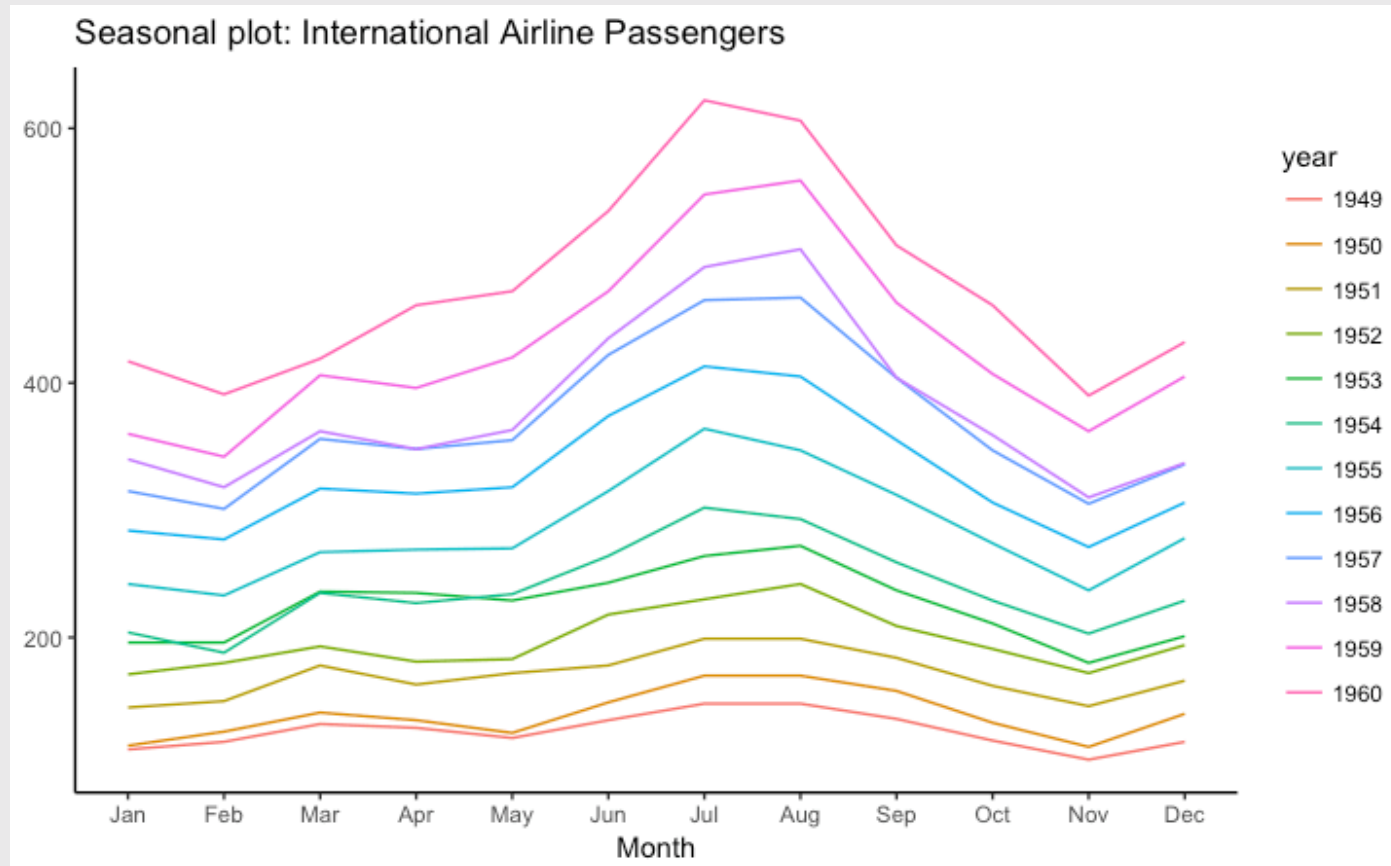
1. A labeled line chart
2. A stacked area chart
3. A heat map

```
us_covid <- read_csv(here::here('data', 'us_covid.csv'))  
  
head(us_covid)
```

```
#> # A tibble: 6 × 7  
#>   date          day state  cases_daily de  
#>   <date>      <dbl> <chr>      <dbl>  
#> 1 2020-01-23     1 Alabama     0  
#> 2 2020-01-24     2 Alabama     0  
#> 3 2020-01-25     3 Alabama     0  
#> 4 2020-01-26     4 Alabama     0  
#> 5 2020-01-27     5 Alabama     0  
#> 6 2020-01-28     6 Alabama     0
```

Two other examples for showing
change across multiple categories

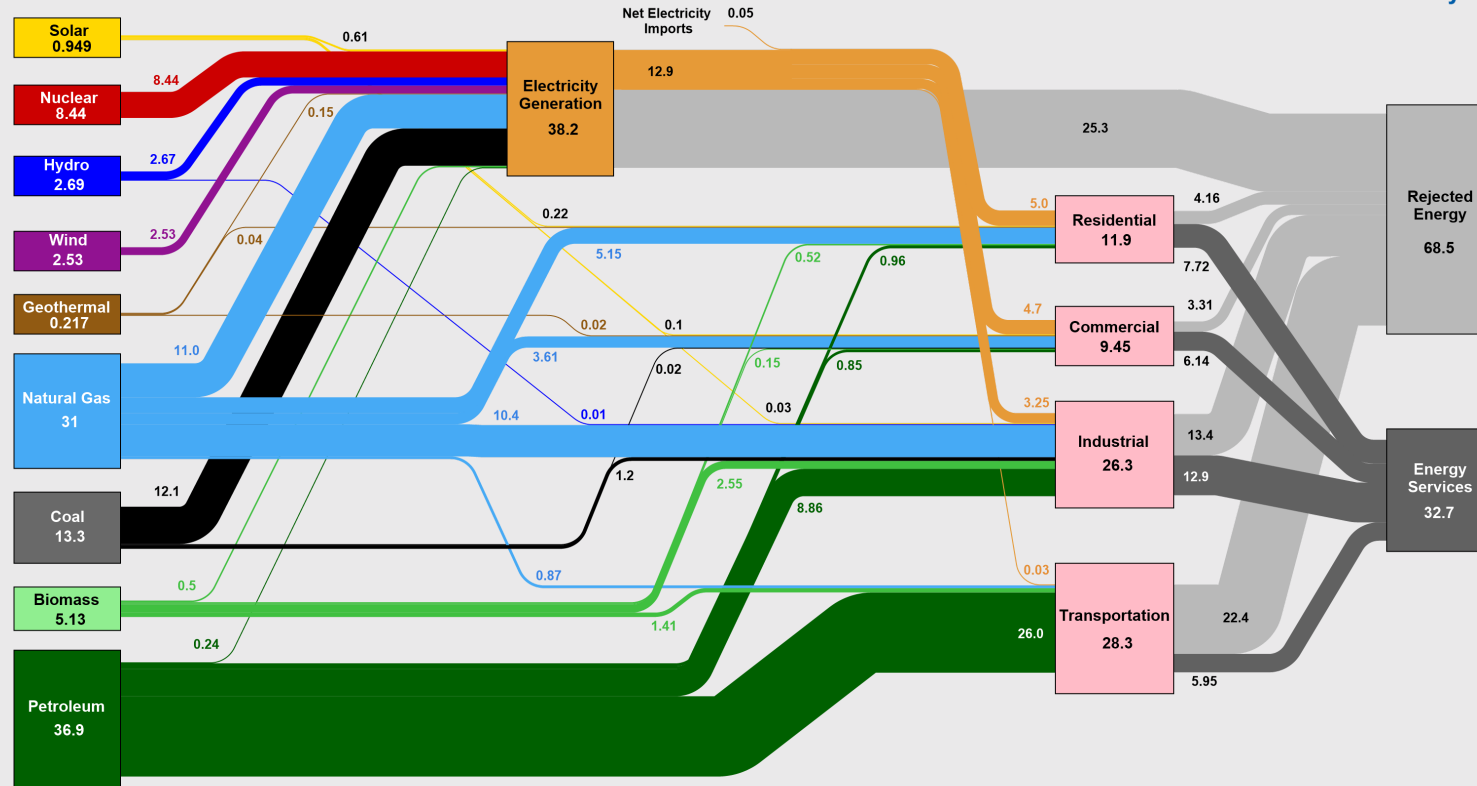
Seasonal chart



Source: <http://r-statistics.co/Top50-Ggplot2-Visualizations-MasterList-R-Code.html#Seasonal%20Plot>

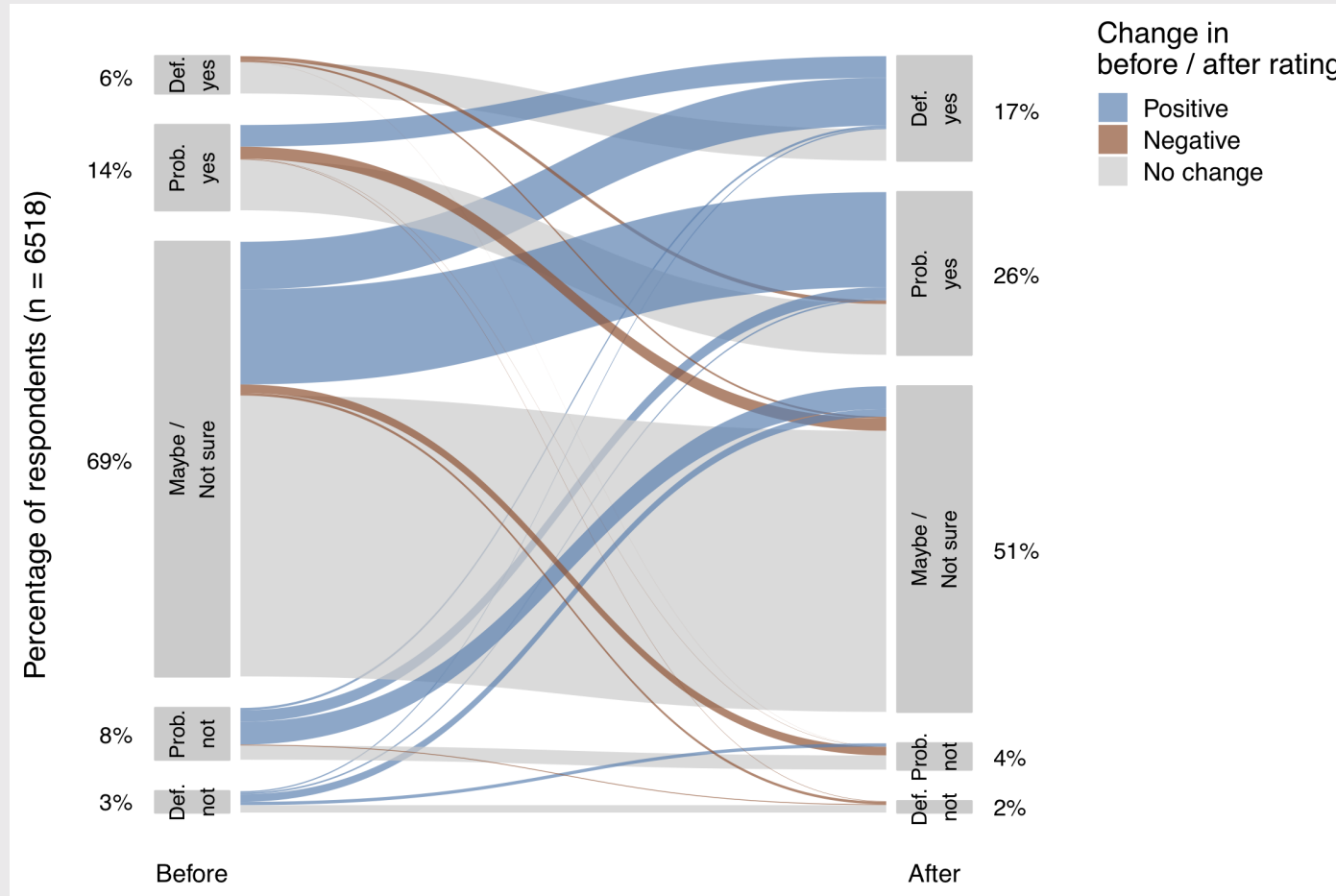
Sankey chart

Estimated U.S. Energy Consumption in 2018: 101.2 Quads



Source: LLNL March, 2019. Data is based on DOE/EIA MER (2018). If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports consumption of renewable resources (i.e., hydro, wind, geothermal and solar) for electricity in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant heat rate. The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 65% for the residential sector, 65% for the commercial sector, 21% for the transportation sector and 49% for the industrial sector, which was updated in 2017 to reflect DOE's analysis of manufacturing. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-410527

Would you consider purchasing an electric car?



Roberson, Laura A. & Helveston, J.P. (2020) "Electric vehicle adoption: can short experiences lead to big change?," Environmental Research Letters. 15(0940c3).
 Made using the [ggforce](#) package