

Installation

```
install.packages("ggvis")
library(ggvis)
```

install.packages("ggvis") will install all the required packages you need for visualization through ggvis
-library(ggvis) will call the ggvis package to be used in your visualization

Layers

Simple Layer

Here I am using the dataset mtcars and visualising it through layer

Multiple Layer

I have taken the mtcars dataset and visualized the multiple layers using different points. strokes

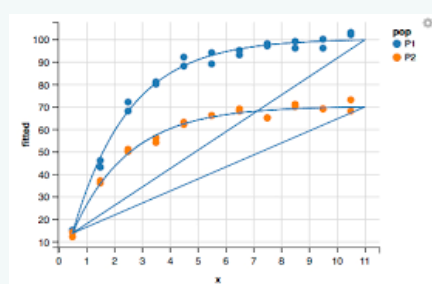
Global Vs Local properties

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 with scale(). ggvis provides several different functions for creating scales:

Model Prediction



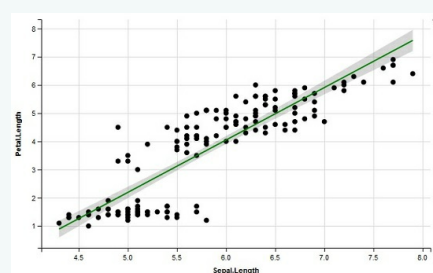
```
faithful %>%
ggvis(eruptions,waiting)
%>%
layer_points(fill := "green", fillOpacity :=
0.5) %>% layer_model_predictions(- model
= "lm", stroke := "red") %>%
layer_smooths(stroke := )
```

Overview

Graphics

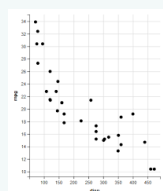
The graphics produced by ggvis are fundamentally web graphics and work very differently from traditional R graphics. This allows us to implement exciting new features like interactivity
The goal of ggvis is to make it easy to build interactive graphics for exploratory data analysis. ggvis has a similar underlying theory to ggplot2 (the grammar of graphics).

Simple Layer



```
mtcars %>% ggvis(mpg, disp,fill = ~vs)
%>% layer_points()
```

Scale Types (cont)



```
scale_datetime(),
scale_logical(),
scale_nominal(),
scale_numeric(),
scale_singual()
Code faithful %>%ggvis(eruptions,waiting,
fill = ~eruptions) %>% layer_points() %>%-
scale_numeric("fill", range)
```

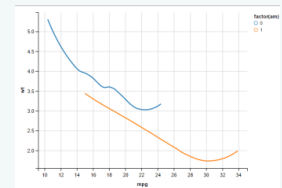
More about ggvis

- 1.Differences and similarities to ggplot2.
- 2.The relationship between ggvis and Vega

Popular In-Built plot types

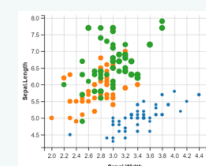
1. layer_points()
2. layer_lines()
3. layer_bars()
4. layer_smooths()
5. layer_histograms()

Multiple Layer



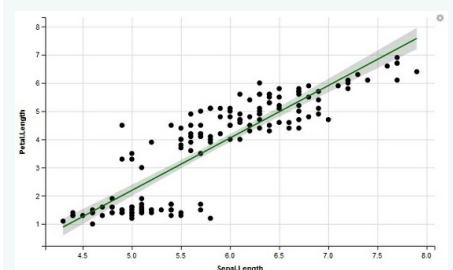
```
mtcars %>% ggvis(wt, mpg) %>% layer_-
smooths(span= 1) %>%layer_smooth-
s(span
= 0.3, stroke := "- red")
```

ggvis & interaction ()



```
train_tbl %>% group_by(season,holiday)
%>% ggvis(count, fill = inter- action(seaso-
n,holiday)) %>%
```

Interactive Plots



ggvis comes several

input_checkbox(), input_checkboxgroup
input_numeric(), input_radiobuttons(),
input_select(), input_slider(), and inp

label = "ABCD ", cho black") -
value = "black" - Use text()
map = as.name used to return variable nam

Are the common argu these functions.

The goal is to combine the best of R (e.g. every modelling function you can imagine) and the best of the web (everyone has a web browser). Data manipulation and transformation are done in R, and the graphics are rendered in a web browser, using Vega. For RStudio users, ggvis graphics display in a viewer panel, which is possible because RStudio is a web browser.



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