Package ‘ggwordcloud’

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Type Package

Title A Word Cloud Geom for 'ggplot2'

Version 0.6.2

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Description Provides a word cloud text geom for 'ggplot2'. Texts are placed so that they do not overlap as in 'ggrepel'. The algorithm used is a variation around the one of 'wordcloud2.js'.

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Depends R (>= 3.5.0), ggplot2 (>= 3.0.0)

Imports grid, gridtext, Rcpp, scales (>= 1.0.0), colorspace, png

Suggests testthat (>= 2.0.0), knitr, rmarkdown, ggrepel, wordcloud, wordcloud2, covr, dplyr, tidyr

LinkingTo Rcpp

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.3.1

VignetteBuilder knitr

URL https://github.com/lepennec/ggwordcloud,

https://lepennec.github.io/ggwordcloud/

BugReports https://github.com/lepennec/ggwordcloud/issues

NeedsCompilation yes

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Repository CRAN

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**geom_text_wordcloud**

word cloud text geoms

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**Description**

`geom_text_wordcloud` adds text to the plot using a variation of the wordcloud2.js algorithm. The texts are layered around a spiral centred on the original position. This geom is based on `geom_text_repel` which in turn is based on `geom_text`. See the documentation for those functions for more details. By default, the font size is directly linked to the size aesthetic. `geom_text_wordcloud_area` is an alias, with a different set of default, that chooses a font size so that the area of the text given by the label aesthetic is linked to the size aesthetic. You can also specify a label_content aesthetic that overrides the label after its has been used to choose the font size.

**Usage**

```r
geom_text_wordcloud(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ...,
  parse = FALSE,
  nudge_x = 0,
  nudge_y = 0,
  eccentricity = 0.65,
  rstep = 0.01,
  tstep = 0.02,
  perc_step = 0.01,
  max_steps = 10,
  grid_size = 4,
  max_grid_size = 128,
  grid_margin = 1,
  xlim = c(NA, NA),
  ylim = c(NA, NA),
  seed = NA,
  rm_outside = FALSE,
  shape = "circle",
)```
geom_text_wordcloud

mask = NA,
area_corr = FALSE,
na.rm = FALSE,
show.legend = FALSE,
inherit.aes = TRUE,
show_boxes = FALSE,
use_richtext = TRUE
)

geom_text_wordcloud_area(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ...
  parse = FALSE,
  nudge_x = 0,
  nudge_y = 0,
  eccentricity = 0.65,
  rstep = 0.01,
  tstep = 0.02,
  perc_step = 0.01,
  max_steps = 10,
  grid_size = 4,
  max_grid_size = 128,
  grid_margin = 1,
  xlim = c(NA, NA),
  ylim = c(NA, NA),
  seed = NA,
  rm_outside = FALSE,
  shape = "circle",
  mask = NA,
  area_corr = TRUE,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  show_boxes = FALSE,
  use_richtext = TRUE
)

Arguments

mapping  Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes or aes_. If specified and inherit.aes = TRUE (the default), is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You only need to supply mapping if there isn’t a mapping defined for the plot. Note that if not specified both x and y are set to 0.5, i.e. the middle of the default panel. Two non classic aesthetics are defined angle_group and mask_group which define groups used respectively to use different angular sector and different masks in the word cloud.
data  A data frame. If specified, overrides the default data frame defined at the top level of the plot.

stat  The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.

position  Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

...  other arguments passed on to `layer`. There are three types of arguments you can use here:

  • Aesthetics: to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like `colour = "red"` or `size = 3`.
  • Other arguments to the layer, for example you override the default `stat` associated with the layer.
  • Other arguments passed on to the stat.

parse  If `TRUE`, the labels will be parsed into expressions and displayed as described in `?plotmath`.

nudge_x, nudge_y  Horizontal and vertical adjustments to nudge the starting position of each text label.

eccentricity  eccentricity of the spiral. Default to .65.

rstep  relative wordcloud spiral radius increment after one full rotation. Default to .01.

tstep  wordcloud spiral angle increment at each step. Default to .02.

perc_step  parameter used to define the minimal distance between two successive candidate positions on the ellipse. Default to .01

max_steps  maximum number of steps avoided thanks to this minimal criterion. Default to 10. Set to 1 to recover the previous behavior.

grid_size  grid size used when creating the text bounding boxes. Default to 4.

max_grid_size  maximum size of the bounding boxes. Default to 128.

grid_margin  safety margin around the texts. Default to 1.

xlim, ylim  Limits for the x and y axes. Text labels will be constrained to these limits. By default, text labels are constrained to the entire plot area.

seed  Random seed passed to `set.seed`. Defaults to NA, which means that `set.seed` will not be called.

rm_outside  Remove the texts that could not be fitted. Default to FALSE.

shape  select the shape of the clouds among `circle`, `cardioid`, `diamond`, `square`, `triangle-forward`, `triangle-upright`, `pentagon`, `star`. Default to `circle`.

mask  a mask (or a list of masks) used to define a zone in which the text should be placed. Each mask should be coercible to a raster in which non full transparency defines the text zone. When a list of masks is given, the `mask_group` aesthetic defines which mask is going to be used. Default to NA, i.e. no mask.

area_corr  Set the font size so that the area is proportional to size aesthetic when the `scale_size_area` is used. As this is not the classical choice, the default is FALSE so that, by default, the length of the text is not taken into account. `geom_text_wordcloud_area` set this to TRUE by default.
**ggwordcloud**

- na.rm: Remove missing values if TRUE
- show.legend: is set by default to FALSE
- inherit.aes: Inherits aesthetics if TRUE
- show_boxes: display the bounding boxes used in the placement algorithm is set to TRUE. Default to FALSE.
- use_richtext: use the enhanced gridtext text grob instead of the grid one. Allow to use markdown/html syntax in label. Default to TRUE.

**Value**

a ggplot

**Examples**

```r
set.seed(42)
data("love_words_latin_small")

ggplot(love_words_latin_small, aes(label = word, size = speakers)) + geom_text_wordcloud() + scale_size_area(max_size = 20) + theme_minimal()

ggplot(love_words_latin_small, aes(label = word, size = speakers)) + geom_text_wordcloud_area() + scale_size_area(max_size = 20) + theme_minimal()
```

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**ggwordcloud**

*wordcloud approximate replacement*

**Description**

`ggwordcloud` is meant as an approximate replacement for `wordcloud`. It has almost the same syntax but allows only the words/freqs input. As the underlying algorithms are not strictly equal, the resulting wordcloud is only similar to the ones one can obtain with `wordcloud`.

**Usage**

`ggwordcloud`

```r
ggwordcloud(  
  words,  
  freq,  
  scale = c(4, 0.5),  
  min.freq = 3,  
  max.words = Inf,  
  random.order = TRUE,  
  random.color = FALSE,  
  rot.per = 0.1,  
)```
colors = "black",
ordered.colors = FALSE,
...
)

Arguments

words the words
freq their frequencies
scale A vector of length 2 indicating the range of the size of the words.
min.freq words with frequency below min.freq will not be plotted
max.words Maximum number of words to be plotted. least frequent terms dropped
random.order plot words in random order. If false, they will be plotted in decreasing frequency
random.color choose colors randomly from the colors. If false, the color is chosen based on the frequency
rot.per proportion words with 90 degree rotation
colors color words from least to most frequent
ordered.colors if true, then colors are assigned to words in order
... Additional parameters to be passed to geom_text_wordcloud

Value

a ggplot

Examples

set.seed(42)
data("love_words_latin_small")
ggwordcloud(love_words_latin_small$word, love_words_latin_small$speakers)

Description

ggwordcloud2 is meant as an approximate replacement for wordcloud2. It has almost the same syntax but fewer options. In particular, there is no background image (so far...). As the underlying algorithms are not strictly equal, the resulting wordcloud is only similar to the ones one can obtain with wordcloud2.
ggwordcloud2

Usage

```
ggwordcloud2(
  data, size = 1,
  color = "random-dark",
  minRotation = -pi/4,
  maxRotation = pi/4,
  shuffle = TRUE,
  rotateRatio = 0.4,
  shape = "circle",
  ellipticity = 0.65,
  figPath = NA,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data a dataframe whose two first columns are the names and the freqs or a table
size scaling factor. Default to 1
color color scheme either "random-dark", "random-light" or a list of color of the size of the dataframe. Default to "random-dark"
minRotation the minimal rotation angle
maxRotation the maximal rotation angle
shuffle if TRUE, the words are shuffled at the beginning
rotateRatio the proportion of rotated words
shape control the shape of the cloud
ellipticity control the eccentricity of the wordcloud
figPath path to an image used a mask
... the remaining parameters are passed to geom_text_wordcloud

Value

a ggplot

Examples

```
set.seed(42)
data("love_words_latin_small")

ggwordcloud2(love_words_latin_small[,c("word", "speakers")])
```
love_words

Love in several languages with number of speakers

Description

A dataset containing the word love in different languages (147 or 34 for the small one) as well as the number of native speakers and overall speakers of those languages. Latin only version are used in the help.

Usage

love_words

love_words_small

love_words_latin

love_words_latin_small

Format

a data.frame with 147 observations (or 34 for the small one) of 5 variables

iso_639_3 the ISO 639-3 language code

word the word love in that language

name English name of the language

native_speakers number of native speakers in millions

speakers number of speakers in millions

An object of class tbl_df (inherits from tbl, data.frame) with 34 rows and 5 columns.
An object of class tbl_df (inherits from tbl, data.frame) with 87 rows and 5 columns.
An object of class tbl_df (inherits from tbl, data.frame) with 14 rows and 5 columns.

Source

wikipedia
**power_trans**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>A signed power transform</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Usage</strong></td>
<td><code>power_trans(power = 1)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arguments</strong></td>
<td><code>power</code> power exponent of the direct transform</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**thankyou_words**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>'Thank you' in several languages with number of speakers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Usage**   | `thankyou_words`

**Format**
a data.frame with 133 observations (or 34 for the small one) of 4 variables

- `iso_639_3` the ISO 639-3 language code
- `word` the word 'love' in that language
- `native_speakers` number of native speakers in millions
- `speakers` number of speakers in millions

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 34 rows and 5 columns.

**Source**
wikipedia
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