

Package ‘sugrrants’

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Title Supporting Graphs for Analysing Time Series

Version 0.1.0

Description Provides 'ggplot2' graphics for analysing time series data. It aims to fit into the 'tidyverse' and grammar of graphics framework for handling temporal data.

Depends R (>= 3.1.3), ggplot2 (>= 2.2.0)

Imports grid, rlang, readr, tidyr, purrr, timeDate, magrittr, lubridate, dplyr (>= 0.7.0)

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, viridis, covr, testthat

VignetteBuilder knitr

License GPL (>= 3)

URL <http://pkg.earo.me/sugrrants>

BugReports <https://github.com/earowang/sugrrants/issues>

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NeedsCompilation no

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au_holiday	<i>Australia public holidays</i>
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Description

Australia public holidays

Usage

```
au_holiday(year, state = "VIC")
```

Arguments

year	A vector of integer(s) indicating year(s)
state	A state in Australia. The abbreviation of the states in the upper letter cases is required. Currently supports "VIC" (i.e. Victoria) only.

Value

A data frame consisting of holiday labels and their associated dates in the year(s).

Author(s)

Earo Wang

References

<http://www.business.vic.gov.au/victorian-public-holidays-and-daylight-saving/victorian-public-holidays>

Examples

```
au_holiday(2016, state = "VIC")  
au_holiday(2013:2016, state = "VIC")
```

frame_calendar	<i>Rearrange a temporal data frame to a calendar-based data format using linear algebra</i>
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Description

Temporal data of daily intervals or higher frequency levels can be organised into a calendar-based format, which is useful for visually presenting calendar-related activities or multiple seasonality (such as time of day, day of week, day of month). The function only returns a rearranged data frame, and ggplot2 takes care of the plotting afterwards. It allows more flexibility for users to visualise the data in various ways.

Usage

```
frame_calendar(data, x, y, date, calendar = "monthly", dir = "h",
  sunday = FALSE, nrow = NULL, ncol = NULL, polar = FALSE,
  scale = "fixed", width = 0.95, height = 0.95)

prettify(plot, label = c("label", "text"), locale, abbr = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame or a grouped data frame including a Date variable.
x	A bare (or unquoted) variable mapping to x axis, for example time of day. If integer 1 is specified, it simply returns calendar grids on x without transformation.
y	A bare (or unquoted) variable or more mapping to y axis. More than one variable need putting to vars(). If integer 1 is specified, it returns calendar grids on y without transformation.
date	A Date variable mapping to dates in the calendar.
calendar	Type of calendar. "monthly" calendar (the default) organises the data to a common format comprised of day of week in the column and week of month in the row. "weekly" calendar consists of day of week and week of year. "daily" calendar refers to day of month and month of year.
dir	Direction of calendar: "h" for horizontal (the default) or "v" for vertical.
sunday	FALSE (the default) indicating to starting with Monday in a week, or TRUE for Sunday, when calendar = "monthly".
nrow, ncol	Number of rows and columns defined for "monthly" calendar layout. If NULL, it computes a sensible layout.
polar	FALSE (the default) for Cartesian or TRUE for polar coordinates.
scale	"fixed" (the default) for fixed scale. "free" for scaling conditional on each daily cell, "free_wday" for scaling on weekdays, "free_mday" for scaling on day of month.
width, height	Numerics between 0 and 1 to specify the width/height for each glyph.
plot	ggplot object

label	If "label" is specified, it will add month/week text on the ggplot object, which is actually passed to <code>geom_label()</code> . If "text" is specified, it will add weekday/day of month text on the ggplot object, which is actually passed to <code>geom_text()</code> . By default, both "label" and "text" are used. If "text2" is specified for the "monthly" calendar only, it will add day of month to the ggplot object.
locale	ISO 639 language code. The default is "en" (i.e. US English). See readr::locale for more details.
abbr	Logical to specify if the abbreviated version of label should be used.
...	Extra arguments passed to <code>geom_label()</code> and <code>geom_text()</code>

Details

The calendar-based graphic can be considered as small multiples of sub-series arranged into many daily cells. For every multiple (or facet), it requires the x variable mapped to be time of day and y to value. New x and y are computed and named with a . prefixed to variable according to x and y respectively, and get ready for ggplot2 aesthetic mappings. In conjunction with `group_by()`, it allows the grouped variable to have their individual scales. For more details, see `vignette("frame-calendar", package = "sugrrants")`

Value

A data frame or a tibble with newly added columns of `.x`, `.y`. `.x` and `.y` together give new coordinates computed for different types of calendars. `date` groups the same dates in a chronological order, which is useful for `geom_line` or `geom_path`. The basic use is `ggplot(aes(x = .x, y = .y, group = date)) + geom_`. The variable names `.x` and `.y` reflect the actual x and y with a prefix ..

Author(s)

Earo Wang

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
# compute the calendar layout for the data frame
calendar_df <- pedestrian %>%
  filter(Sensor_ID == 13) %>%
  frame_calendar(x = Time, y = Hourly_Counts, date = Date, nrow = 4)

# ggplot
p1 <- calendar_df %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = .Time, y = .Hourly_Counts, group = Date)) +
  geom_line()
prettify(p1)

# use in conjunction with group_by()
grp_calendar <- pedestrian %>%
  filter(Year == "2017", Month == "March") %>%
  group_by(Sensor_Name) %>%
  frame_calendar(
    x = Time, y = Hourly_Counts, date = Date, sunday = TRUE
```

```

)

p2 <- grped_calendar %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = .Time, y = .Hourly_Counts, group = Date)) +
  geom_line() +
  facet_wrap(~ Sensor_Name, nrow = 2)
prettify(p2)
## Not run:
# allow for different languages
# below gives the simplified chinese label along with STKaiti font family
# if this font is installed in user's local system
prettify(p2, locale = "zh", family = "STKaiti")

## End(Not run)

```

geom_acf

*Autocorrelation for temporal data***Description**

Since the data input is `data.frame`, it's better to sort the date-times from early to recent and make implicit missing values explicit before using `geom_acf`.

Usage

```
geom_acf(mapping = NULL, data = NULL, position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE, show.legend = NA, inherit.aes = TRUE, lag.max = NULL,
  type = "correlation", level = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by <code>aes</code> or <code>aes_</code> . If specified and <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data.
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
na.rm	Logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , missing values are removed. default is the "correlation" and other options are "covariance" and "partial".

<code>show.legend</code>	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
<code>inherit.aes</code>	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders .
<code>lag.max</code>	An integer indicating the maximum lag at which to calculate the acf.
<code>type</code>	A character string giving the type of the acf to be computed. The
<code>level</code>	A numeric defining the confidence level. If NULL, no significant line to be drawn.
<code>...</code>	other arguments passed on to layer . These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like <code>color = "red"</code> or <code>size = 3</code> . They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

Author(s)

Earo Wang

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
fstaff <- pedestrian %>%
  filter(Sensor_ID == 13)

# use ggplot2
fstaff %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = ..lag.., y = Hourly_Counts)) +
  geom_acf()
```

pedestrian

*Pedestrian counts in Melbourne city***Description**

A dataset containing the pedestrian counts at hourly intervals from 2016-01-01 to 2017-04-20 at 7 sensors in the city of Melbourne. The variables are as follows:

Usage

pedestrian

Format

A tibble with 78755 rows and 9 variables:

Date_Time Date time when the pedestrian counts are recorded

Year Year associated with Date_Time

Month Month associated with Date_Time

Mdate Day of month associated with Date_Time

Day Weekday associated with Date_Time

Time Hour associated with Date_Time

Sensor_ID Sensor identifiers

Sensor_Name Sensor names

Hourly_Counts Hourly pedestrian counts

Examples

```
pedestrian
```

stat_acf	<i>Autocorrelation for temporal data</i>
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Description

Since the data input is `data.frame`, it's better to sort the date-times from early to recent and make implicit missing values explicit before using `stat_acf`.

Usage

```
stat_acf(mapping = NULL, data = NULL, geom = "bar",
         position = "identity", na.rm = FALSE, show.legend = NA,
         inherit.aes = TRUE, lag.max = NULL, type = "correlation",
         level = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by <code>aes</code> or <code>aes_</code> . If specified and <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options: If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to <code>ggplot</code> . A <code>data.frame</code> , or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See <code>fortify</code> for which variables will be created. A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a <code>data.frame</code> , and will be used as the layer data.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
na.rm	Logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , missing values are removed.

<code>show.legend</code>	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
<code>inherit.aes</code>	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders .
<code>lag.max</code>	An integer indicating the maximum lag at which to calculate the acf.
<code>type</code>	A character string giving the type of the acf to be computed. The default is the "correlation" and other options are "covariance" and "partial".
<code>level</code>	A numeric defining the confidence level. If NULL, no significant line to be drawn.
<code>...</code>	other arguments passed on to layer . These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like <code>color = "red"</code> or <code>size = 3</code> . They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.

Author(s)

Earo Wang

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
fstaff <- pedestrian %>%
  filter(Sensor_ID == 13)

# use ggplot2
fstaff %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = ..lag.., y = Hourly_Counts)) +
  stat_acf(geom = "bar")
```


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